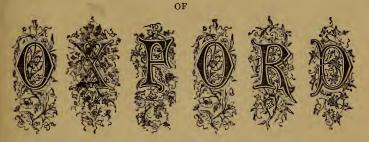




THE HISTORICAL HANDBOOK

AND

Guide to the City and Anibersity



NOTICING EVERY POINT OF INTEREST IN THE

COLLEGES

CHURCHES

MUSEUMS

GARDENS

HALLS

CHAPELS

LIBRARIES

MEMORIALS:

ALSO INCLUDING

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES OF EMINENT MEN,
BISHOPS OF OXFORD, NONCONFORMISTS,
PRINTING AND NEWSPAPER PRESSES, LOCAL EVENTS, ETC.

EDITED BY JAS. J. MOORE:

Author of "Three Centuries of Newspaper Life," &c.

"Robed in the grandeur of thy waving woods,
Girt with a silver zone of winding floods,
Fair art thou, Oxford!"

I. N. ALLEN.

@xford:

T. SHRIMPTON AND SON, 23 AND 24, BROAD STREET.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.—ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

10137

The solution of the solution o

PREFACE.

"Like an old tale, Which will have matter to rehearse." SHAKSPEARE.

Y little work," Dr. Ingram was wont jocosely to remark, when speaking of his much appreciated "Memorials of Oxford" That "little work" formed three handsome volumes, profusely illustrated. So far as the history of the collegiate foundations and other University buildings were concerned, it was most exhaustive, and won

public praise deservedly. A brief space devoted to city history gave much valuable information. Thirty-three years have elapsed since its publication, during that period Oxford has trebled its size: another College has been opened—a new Museum founded—new Examination Schools are intended, and several Churches and other public buildings have been erected, yet no record of the progress of the University and City has been published—excepting local Guides (necessarily brief in their notice) and the yearly summaries in the local papers.

Another "little work" is now placed before the citizens and visitors for approval. It aims at a point somewhat in advance of the acknowledged Guide-books: a sketch of the rise of the City and University, with notes on remarkable events, forms the introductory portion; and whilst giving an account of the numerous buildings in "fair Oxford, with her crown of towers," appropriate biographical sketches and anecdotes are interwoven, to break the monotony of architectural description. It is thought by the editor that these features, more extended than in

any similar publication, will give the "little work" a niche in public estimation. In collating the mass of information, the remarks of Dean Swift have formed the foundation: "Abstracts, abridgments, summaries, etc., have the same use with burning-glasses—to collect the diffused rays of wit and learning, and make them point with warmth and quickness upon the reader's imagination."

Especial note is called to the summary of the Book Collections in the Bodleian Library, the biographical sketches of the Bishops of Oxford, the History of Nonconformity, the May-Morning Hymn at Magdalen (English and Latin versions), the Boar's-Head Carol at Queen's, and the ancient Mallard Song at All Souls'.

A carefully-prepared Index is prefixed to the volume, so that immediate reference may be made to any point desired to be known. The utility of such an adjunct to a book, especially one of this nature, wherein so many events are mentioned, is well known. However, it is hoped that our index has not been so minutely constructed as the one of which the following anecdote is related: A searcher after something or the other in a Year-Book of the Law (deeply interesting), in looking through the classified index, came to the Bs. Two-thirds down the fourth column he arrived at the reference—"Best, Mr. Justice, his great mind." Desiring to be better acquainted with that remarkable individual, no doubt famous for his erudition, he turned to the page noted, and there found, "Mr. Justice Best said he had a great mind to commit the witness for prevarication." The volume was hastily laid down.

And now, quoting Solomon, "The lot is cast into the lap."

INDEX.

"Stand forth, and relate what you, Like a most careful subject, have collected." SHAKSPEARE.

Abbott, Archbishop and the Greek Students, 21 Abbot's, Dr., Sermon against Abp. Laud, 144 Abendon, Dr. Henry, Warden of Merton, 74 .. Peter de (or Lakyng), Warden of Merton,

foundation at Maldon, Surrey, 75 Abercorn, Lord, tried and acquitted for mur-

der, 127

Abingdon, Lord, and the Representation of the City, 43

Abingdon, Outrage on the Monks of, 124 Union and Oxford Parishes, 11

Abraham, Character of, 88

Account for burning the Martyrs at Oxford, 115 Ackland, Sir John, benefactor to Exeter Coll. 166 Acland, Dr., Regius Professor of Medicine, 90,

Acts of the Apostles, in Bodleian Library, 5 Adam de Brom, founder of Oriel College, 80,

81, 85, 128 Adams, Dr., Bishop of Limerick, 176 ., of Magdalen Hall, 109

Adelaide, Queen, at Oxford, 5 Addison, of the 'Spectator,' at Magdalen College, 136, 137—at Queen's College, 148— Addison's Walk, Magdalen College, 136

Adoration of the Shepherds, by Caracci, 115 Adullam Chapel, Particular Baptist, 45

Affrays between Students and Townsmen, 17, 18, 40, 108, 123, 124, 125, 135, 160 African Instruments and Dresses, 108 Agnes, wife of Sir Thomas White, 194

Agricultural Society, English, founded at Oxford, 62, 122

Royal, Second Show at Oxford, 63, 202 Alaskie, Albert, Prince of Sirad, at Oxford, 68

Alban Hall, St., 78—Private Residence of Ro-bertus de Sancto Albano, 79—other pro-prietorships, 79—benefactors 79—Bell-tow-or, 79—Hall and Chapel, 79—Eminent Men: Lenthal, Massinger, Whately, &c. 77, 79.

Albano, Robertus de Sancto, 79 Alberic, Aubrey de Vere, title of Earl of Oxford

granted to, 4 Albert, Prince, Statue of, 123

Aldate's, St., Church of, 44 .. Parish of, 11, 44; Fire in, 73

Aldine Classics at Corpus Christi College, 69

Aldrich, Dean, 54, 57, 70, 109, 159 Alexander, Dr., Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, 93. .. Emperor, of Russia at Oxford, 54, 76

.. Lycurgus, Archbishop of Syros, &c., at Ox-

ford, 22 Alexander's Visit to "Tomb of Achilles" Latin

Poem. by Dean Milman, 93

Alexandra, Princess, at Oxford, 5, 39 Alfred Jewel, in Ashmolean Museum, 108

.. the Great at Oxford, 3, 90, 91, 144, 149, 151 portrait of, 91—bust of, 152

Lodge of Freemasons, City, 160 Allegorical Painting at Merton College, 76 Allied Sovereigns at Oxford, 53, 89, 94 All Saints' Church, Waynflete, monument, 152

All Souls' College, 155-founder of, 155-wages paid at building, 156—01d Quadrangle, 157—Chapel, Hall, Buttery, and Library, 157—Founder's Salt Cellar, 157—Drum from Sedgmoor Field, 157—Altar-piece, 157—Planetarium, 158—Tripod from Corinth, 158-New Quadrangle, 158-Mallard Custom and Song, 158-9-Pamphlets published on, 158—Eminent Men of, 158—no students at, 22—Warden of, 23 Allum, Thomas, "the soul and sun of mathe-

mátics," 211

Minatoks, earliest, 190—Clog, 97, 108—in Bodleian Library, 8, 97, 98, 99—in Ashmolean Museum, 108—Oxford, 8, 91, 98, 136, 150, 151, 174, 190—J. M. W. Turner's original designs for, 190—Telugu, 97

Almshouses, Boulter's, St. Clement's, 129
.. Christ Church, founded by Card. Wolsey, 46

Stone's, St. Clement's, founder of, 37, 129 Almsmen of St. Bartholomew, 128

Alphabetical Vocabulary of the Eighth Century at Corpus Christi College, 69

Altar-cloth, Exeter College, 166

.. Wadham College, 120 Altar-piece, All Souls' College, 157

Corpus Christi College, 69 .. Jesus College, 171

.. Magdalen College, 132 .. Merton College, 74

New College, 148 Pembroke College, 47 Trinity College, 174

Altar-plate, Christ Church, 55 Altar, Roman Catholic Chapel, 127 Altar-tapestry, St. John's College, 196, 197 American Psalters and Tracts, 99 Amphitheatre of Verona, Model of, 108 Amsterdam Hall, 160-Its Sanctuary, 160 Amy Robsart, the murdered Countess of Leicester, 87

Anabaptists at Oxford, 13, 15 Anatomical Theatre, Christ Church, 60 Anatomy, first Professor of, 11, 122, 123
.. first Aldrichian Professor of,

.. Lee's Lecturer in, 35,760

.. of Melancholy, Burton's, 31, 91, 92 .. of Wit, Lyly's, 137

Ancient Greek Sculpture, 191 .. History, first Camden Professor of, 30, 168 .. Missals, St. John's College, 197

Anderson, Dr., Bishop of Rupert's Land, 166 Angel Inn, High Street, 27, 141

Angelo, Michael, 89—characteristics of, 189—etchings by, 190—

Angervyle, Bishop, Richard de Bury, 172 Anglican Convent of Holy Trinity, 203 Anglicanum Directorium, 31

Anglo-Saxon, first Professor of, 32, 119 . Professorship, founder of, 196 . Manuscript of Genesis, Paraphrase, 69, 95 Annals of St. Paul's, Milman's, 93

of the Bodleian Library, 95, 118

Anne, Queen, at Oxford, 4 .. and Queen's College, 145 .. Statue of, at University, 151

Annual Election of Proctors, 24, 25, 113 Ante-chapel, Balliol College, 180

.. Magdalen College, 132 .. Oriel College, 82

.. Queen's College, 146 .. St. John's College, Trinity College, 174

.. University College, 150 St. Edmund Hall, 142 Antinomians at Oxford, 15

Antiquarian Statues, Worcester College, 210 Antiquities of the University, 80

Antiquity Hall, Thomas Hearne at, 143 . of Oxford, 1

Apocalypse, early specimens of, 97
Apocalypse, early specimens of, 97
Apollo Belvidere, Poem of, 93, 123
. Epicurius, Temple of, 188
. Lodge of Freemasons, University, 39
Apollogia pro Vite Standard

Apologia pro Vita Sua, 83

Apostacy, National, Keble's Sermon, 71 Ap Rice, founder of Jesus College, 170 Arabian Nights' Entertainments, Manuscript

Arabic, first Lord Almoner's Reader of, 18 . first Laudian Professor of, 20

Archbishops of Canterbury, 11, 12; 19, 21, 58, 65, 72, 77, 104, 106, 113, 115, 117, 118, 124, 125, 129, 131, 141, 144, 155, 158; 182, 195, 197, 198, 199, 201

. of Dublin, 77, 79, 115, 171
. of York, 54, 79, 148, 162

Archives of the University, Keeper of, 25, 45 Architypographer, first, of the University, 8 Arms and Crests of Oxford, 3

.. of Archdeacon Clerke, 52

.. Home, Bodley's Mother's family, 96

.. Sir Thomas Bodley, 96 .. the Bishopric of Oxford, 57

.. the University, 24, 96

Aricite, Palæmon and, at Christ Church, 53 Aristotle's Ethics printed at Oxford, 8 Armoury and County Police Station, 32 Arnold, Dr., Master of Rugby School, 83, 181
.. Matthew, Professor of Poetry, 72, 83, 105
Art, first Slade Professor of, 41, 190 Arthur Hall, 110 .. Prince, at Magdalen College, 133

Articles, Thirty-nine, and Theodore Hook, 184 Arts, Marriage of the, at Christ Church, 53 Arundel, Archbishop, and Wicliff, 18 Marbles, Collection of, 108

Aryan Dramatic Literature, 152 Ascension Day, Former Custom, 117 Ashhurst, Portrait of W. H., Esq. 33 Ashmole, Elias, founder of Ashmolean Mu-seum, 91, 98, 106, 107—superstition of, 107

-toothache remedies, 107

Ashmolean Museum, 106,108,140—first Keeper.

Asiatic Cholera at Oxford, 6, 56, 128 Assizes held in Town Hall, 43—County Hall, 33, 43-Divinity School, 34,103-Black Assizes,

Association, British, at Oxford, 90, 95, 176 Astronomy, first Saville Professor of, 15, 74, 77
Athanasian Creed, principal points in illuminated window, St. Peter-in-the-East Church,

144 Athelstan, King, at Oxford, 3 Athense Oxoniensis, 80, 99, 140
Athens, School of, by Raffael, 190
Atkinson, Sir R., four times Mayor of Oxford,

tomb of, 144. Atlantic Ocean and Mrs. Partington, 118

Atlas and Hercules, figures of, 203 Atterbury, Rev. C., Curate of St. Mary Magdalene, killed, 179, 188 Aubrey Manuscripts, 72, 83

Audit Room, City, 43 Augustinian Monks' Monastery, 119 Aula Bovina (Beef Hall), 46

Aulicus Mercurius, printed at Oxford, 9 Aul-Royal, Oriel College, 81 Austin, Noah, executed at Oxford, 34 Ave Maria and Obadiah Walker, 153

Awake, my soul: Morning Hymn, 84 Ayliffe, Dr., expelled from the University, 16 Ayliffe's History of the University of Oxford,

16, 41

Babington's Sermon on Amy Robsart, 86 Bachelors of Music, Civil Law. Divinity, Medicine, 23-Dress, &c. 28 Bacon, Friar, and Folly Bridge, 28-his Obser-

vatory, 28—burial place, 28 Bagford and John Bunyan, 142

Bagot, Richard, twenty-ninth Bishop of Oxford, 22

Bailey, Old, London, 36 Bailey, St. Peter-le, derivation of name, 36— Parish Schools, 31—Hussey and Peck buried in old Church of, 33—Church of, 35—old Church falls down, 35 - re-erected, 36-

removal, 35-position of new Church, 37 Balliolium, Magnum. ancient Court of Justice;

Balloon Ascent, first in Oxford, 67

Baltimore, first Lord, 177 Bampton Lectures, 50, 79, 87, 176, 211 Banbury and Woodstock Roads, 28, 40 Bancroft, John, seventh Bp. of Oxford, 58, 152 Balliol College, 18-Wicliff, Master of, 18-his opinions, 18-New Testament, 18-Bishop of Smyrna educated at, 21—Metrophanes Critopolus, educated at, 21—foundation of College, 177-John de Balliol founder, 177 Procurators, Masters, and Wardens of, 177
—Liddell and Scott's Greek and Hebrew Lexicon, 177-Rev. B. Jowett, Regius Professor of Greek, chosen Master, 177-his entry at Balliol, 177-connection with Essays and Reviews, 178-his other writings, 178-Livings attached to Balliol, 178-number of Members, 178-death of John de Balliol, 178—Statutes of the College, 178— Devorgilla, wife of John de Balliol, carries out the founder's intentions, 178—her death, 179-her likeness in Bodleian Library, 179-Pope Julius II, authorises new Statutes, 179-Emblem of St. Lawrence's Martyrdom, 179—benefactors, 179—New College, 179—Kisher's Buildings, 179—Bristol Buildings, 180—Chapel, Library, and Hall, 180—rare English Bibles in Library, 180—Savage's Balliolfergus, 180—Fellow Gardens, 180—Eminent Men: Bishop Temple, Archbishop Manning, Dean Stanley, Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Kyrle—the Man of Ross, Dr. Theophilus Leigh, Dr. Par-sons, &c., 181–184—Part of St. Mary Magdalen Church used as a Chapel, 186 Bandinel, Dr. Bulkeley, Bodleian Librarian,

Public Orator and Bampton Librarian, 171 Bank Fraud and 'Times' Newspaper, 193

Banquets: Allied Sovereigns: Christ Church, 53—Radciffe Library, 89—Cromwell, Fairfax, &c., Magdalen College Hall, 133— James I., New College, 114—James II., Bodleian Library, 100—Queen Katharine of Arragon, Merton College, 122

Baptist or Bates' Hall, 42 Baptists in Oxford, 12, 13, 14, 15, 35, 42, 45, 127,

Barclay's, Alexander, Ship of Fools, 84

Barnabas, St., Church, 205-its founder and foundation, 205—style of architecture, 205 from whence taken, 206—its baldachino. 206—large metal cross in centre, 206—ritualistic service, 206, the tower, 206

Barnes, Barnaby, poet, 93—Bishop Barnes, his

father, 93
... Joseph, University printer, 8
... of the 'Times' newspaper, 110

Richard, Principal of Magdalen Hall, 100 Barnham, Benedict, Alderman of London, 79 Bartlett, death of Mr., by falling down the well in the Castle Mound, 32

Bartlett's Flying Coach condemned, 27, 181

Barlow, Bishop, Statue of, 147 Barry, Sir Charles, architect of New Buildings,

University College, 152
Barton, Dr. Henry, and whimsical dinner
party, 116
... Holiday, dramatic writer, 53, 177

Basket, Mr. J., lessee of Clarendon printing, 9

Bate, Rev. Henry, founder of the 'Morning Herald,' editor of the 'Morning Post,' and Rector of Bradwell-Juxta-Mare, 148

Bath and Bristol Roads, 29, 40 Bathe, Henry de, Justiciary, tomb of, 56 Bathing-place, Loggerhead, or Parsons' Plea-

Batterson, Rev. James Laird, and ritualism, 31

Bathurst, Dr. accident to, 116, 174 - and Dr. Radcliffe, 89-and John Phillips, author of the Splendid Shilling, 173-Epigram, Anne Green, 33

Battle of the Books, Swift's, 111

. Noun and Verb, 93

Baxter's Glossary of Oxford, 3 Baylis, Dr. Richard, Master of St. John's College, 196-dismissed by Puritans, 196-re-

stored by Charles II., 196
Bear Iun, Riot at, 135
Beard-shaving custom at New College, 117
Beatrice, Richard, and Quakers' Conventicle, 12

Beauclerc, Henry I. at Oxford, 4, 117, 191 Beaufort, Cardinal, and Henry V. at Queen's

College, 147, 148
.. Cardinal, at University College, 152

... portrait of Duke of, 82
Beaumont Palace, 4, 191—King John's Carousals at, 4—when built, 4, 137, 191—King Richard I., "Cœur de Lion" and King John, "Lackland," born there, 191, 201, 202-pa-

lace destroyed, 4, 138, 191 Beckett, Thomas à, Great Tom named after,

51-murder of, 55

Beckynton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, rebus on his name at Lincoln College, 162

Bedell Hall, 34

Beef Hall, (Aula Bovina), 46, 47 Beeston, Dr. Henry, Master of Winchester School, 116

Beke's Inn or Hall, 67

Belgium, visit of Mayor of Oxford to, 10

Bell Inn, 33

.. Sir Robert, seized by plague, 6 .. Tower, St. Alban Hall, 79 Belsire, Alexander, first Master of St. John's College, 103, 194

Benedictine folios in Magdalen Library, 134

.. Priory, Abingdon, 41 Bennett, Sir Simon, benefactor to University College, 15 0

.. Sterndale, D.C.L., 105 Bensington, T. de, executed in Holywell, 140

Benson, Bishop, ordains George Whitfield, 47 Rev. R. Meux, and Cowley district, 127,

Berkeley's Monument, Ch. Ch., 54

Berkshire and Buckinghamshire divided from

Oxford by the Thames, 26
Bernard, St. Waleri and St. Thomas' Church, 30
Bernard's, St., College, 19, 36, 156, 193, 195
Besieged, City of Oxford, by William the Conqueror, 6—by Stephen, 7—by Fairfax, 7
Bibles:—first Polyglot Bible, 8—Acts of the

Apostles, 7—Bible burning, 27, 40—Students confined for reading the Bible in Osney Abbey, 30—Wicliff's translation, 18, 19—Extract from, 19—the "Book and its Story," 19—History of Bible in French, 69— Specimen, prior to Wicliff, 69—ancient Bibles at Merton College, 77—Commentary on Genesis, 83, 97-Metrical Version of the Psalms, 91—Bible translators, 92, 164, 167, 177, 199—Apocalypse, 97—Book of Pro-177, 199—Apocalypse, 97—Book of Proverbs, 97—Exposition of St. Jerome (Acts of the Apostles), 7,97—Latin Bible, 97—Luther and Melancthon's Bible, 97—Gospels, Latin manuscript, 97, 98-Vinegar, Faust's, Breeches, Socinian, Douay, Pauperum, Wicliff's, Cranmer's, Tyndale's, first Scotch, Vulgate. Cromwell's, &c., 98-first Cambridge Testament, 100-rare Anglo-Saxon bles, continued :-

manuscript of the Evangelists, at Wadham College, 119-rare Hebrew Old Testament, at Exeter College, 167—Trevisa's Commentary on the Bible, 167—Caryll on the Book of Job, 167-Williams' Commentary on the Gospel Narrative, 176-Wicliff's Manuscript of the Evangelists, 180-Book of Psalms in Portrait of Charles I., at St. John's College, 197—Bible Department at University Press, 206-magnificent copies of Old and and New Testaments, with Apocrypha, at Worcester College, 210-Erasmus publishes his Greek New Testament at Oxford, 131

Bible-moths at Christ Church, 13 Bibliotheca, Dr. Tanner's, 148 Biguell's Exhibition at Hart Hall, 110

Billiard Rooms, Merton Street, 77 Bilson, Chaplain of All Souls, and Mallard Dis-

putation, 159
Binny, Dr. Hibbert, Bp. of Nova Scotia, 211
Bird's, Francis, Statue of Wolsey, 52
Birkenhead, Sir John, editor of 'Mercurii Aulici, 84

Bishop King, the first of Oxford, 30, 46, 55, 56, 58, 208

of Shropshire, Thomas Gilbert, 12 Bishopric of Oxford: foundation, 57, 135-Arms

of, 57-number of Benefices, Curacies, Deaneries, &c., 57-List of Bishops, &c., 58, 59 Bisse's, Dr., benefaction to Wadham College,119

Black Assize at Oxford, 6 .. Night Festival, Merton College, 78

.. Prince at Balliol, 4

Prince, son of Edward III., at Queen's

College, 147 Blackmore, Sir R., royal physician, 143 Blackstone, Sir William, 37, 47, 157, 158 Blake, Admiral, 121

Blandy, Miss, 34-her trial and execution, 34,

Blandford, Walter, tenth Bishop of Oxford, 58 Blethin, William, Bishop of Llandaff, 37 Bliss, Dr. Philip, editor of Reliquiæ Hearnianæ.

Blount, Sir Thomas, executed at Greenditch, 5 Bloxham's, John, monument in Merton Chapel, 74

Blucher, Marshal, at Oxford, 53, 106

Boar's-head Custom, Queen's College, 146, 149— the two Carols: Wynken de Worde's aud Bodleian, 149-the Boar and the Student at Shotover Forest, 148, 149-the custom formerly more in use, 149-extracts from Aubrey and Hollingshead relating to, 149

Boat Races, 61-first Race between Oxford and Cambridge, 55, 61-List of Crews, 61-Remaining Races and Winners, 62-Crews, 62 -Procession of Boats, 62-Colours of Flags, 62, 63-first outrigged Eight-oar Race, 66—Oxford and Harvard Race, 56, 62 Bocardo Prison, 39—its former use, 39—Cran-

mer, Latimer, and Ridley, confined in, 39, 184—ancient door of, 187—key of, 108

Bodleian Picture Gallery, 101—portraits in, 101—statues in, 45, 101—models in, 101— Guy Faux's Lantern, 101-Death-warrant of Charles I., 101-Henry VIII. Chair, 102-Chair made from "Golden Hind," Drake's ship, 102—pictures damaged in, 100—Russian translation of Dickens' Pickwick Papers, 102-curiosities, &c, 101, 102-times of inspection, 100

Bodleian Library, 94 -in danger of being burnt, feelin labrary, 94 - In danger of being burnt, 6—its locality, 94—Annals of, 95, 118—first founded by Robert de Lisle, 95—Bishop Cobham's gift, 95—Duke Humphrey of Gloucester's benefaction, 95-Library damaged, 95-books and manuscripts burnt and sold, 95—used as a timber yard, 95-first Librarian and Chaplain, 95—Bodley birth, entry at Oxford, degrees, employed as a diplomatist, founds and endows the Library, 95-Bodley's death, 96-Stationers' grant, 96—Copyright Act, 96—number of books and manuscripts, 96—finished and opened, 96-Arms of Bodley and Home families, 96—painted roof, 96—Reading Cells, 96—East window, 97—Librarians, 97—treasures in, 97—first book printed in Oxford, 7, 97—Antony à Wood's Collection, 98-Ashmole's Collection, 98-Bibles, 97, 98-Bodley's Bell and Chest, 98-Hearne's 98—Bodiey's Bell and Chesk, 99—Hearne's Note Books, 99, 142—the Shaksperian Collection, 99—Almanacks, 97, 98, 99— Maps, early, 98—Dramatic works, Malone's Collection, 99—Early English Poetry, 99— Coin Collection, 99—Deeds and Charters of Incorporation, 99—Platter Collection, 99— Newspapers and Pamphlets, 99-American Psalters and Tracts, 99-Hebrew and Oriental Collection, 98, 99-Churches of France. 100-first Australian book, 100-Romance of Alexander, 100—Miscellaneous Collections, 97, 100—Jews offer to purchase the building, 59, 100—Paintings damaged by Hawkins the highwayman, 100—Banquet in, 100-Hampden's Ornament, 100-Books unchained, 100-times of inspection, 100-Books printed by Corsellis, Caxton, Rood, Worde, &c. 7, 8—Portrait of Devorgilla, wife of John de Balliel, 178—Sampler Collection, 100-Camera Bodleiana, 88, 89,

Bodleiomnema, rare work at Merton College, 77

Bodley, Sir Thomas, at Merton College, 77 Bodley's Bell and Chest 98 . Sir Thos, tomb in Merton Chapel, 74 Bodicote Church, the Earl of Rochester at, 121 Bogan, Zachary, Puritan, benefactor to the city, 79

Bogle, v. Lawson: the great fraud on Glyn's Bank, and the 'Times' paper, 193 Bogo de Clare, Lord of the Manor of Holywell,

140

Bohea-swillers at Oriel College, 82 Bold, Martin, University printer, 8 Bolton, the Puritan Divine, 15 Bonner, Bishop, at Pembroke College, 47 Bonnet, the Oldenburg, 54 Book of Praise, 137

the Thames, 3

Borlase, Dr., Biographer of Cromwell, 167 Bosso, Consul or Viceroy of Oxford, 2

Bost, Curious Cocoa-nut Cup of President, at Queen's College, 147 Boswell and Dr. Johnson at Angel Hotel, 141—

at University College, 151

Bosworth Field, Battle of, 68 Botanic Gardens, 139—their founder, 139—used

as Jews' burying ground, 139-first Professors attached to, 139—Inigo Jones's gate-way, 140—Antony à Wood's fine, 140—be-nefactions to Gardens, 140—the first gardener, 140

Botany, first Professor of, 21 - first Sherardian Professor of, 22 Botley, highway robberies near, 29 Bottomless Tub, Morning Discourse of, 170 Boulevards of Paris, 28 Boulter's, Cutler, Almshouses, 129 Bovina (Beef) Hall, 46

Boyle, Richard, the Christian Philosopher, 120 Brackenbury, Miss, and Balliol College, 179 Bradford, Jonathan, 34—wrongfully executed, 34-the real murderer, 34-locality of the

'Golden Ball' Inn, 34 Bradley, Rev. E., "Cuthbert Bede," author of

Verdant Green at Oxford, 155

Bradshaw's, Judge, hat, 108
Bradwardine. Cardinal Thomas, Doctor Doc-

torum, 77 Brady, Nicholas, versifier of the Psalms, 65 Brasenose College, 17, 90-foundation of, 90founders, 90—number of members, 90—whence named derived, 90—Orcharde of whence named derived, 39—Orenarde of Syon, 90—gateway, 91—Great Quadrangle, 91—the garden formerly kept, 91—Group of Statuary, 91—Dr. George Clarke, 91—Hall, Library, and Chapel, 91—Metrical Version of Psalms, 91—Nowell's Catechian, 91—Nowell's Catechi 91-Portrait of Alfred the Great, 91-Old French Poem, 91—Busts, 92—Robertson Memorial Window, 92—Sacramental Plate, 92-Illuminated Windows, 92-Monuments in Chapel and Ante-Chapel, 92-original foundation-stone, 92—Ashmole, Elias at, 92, 98, 107-Eminent Men: Foxe, Burton, Heber, Dean Milman, &c., 92, 93

Brasenose Lane, 164 Brass Lectern, at Merton College, 74

Brausenhaus, or Brewery: derivation of name

of Brasenose College, 90 Brazen-nose on portal of Brasenose College, 90

Bread Riots in Oxford, 160 Brent, Sir Nathaniel, Vicar-General of England, 77

Brethren, Plymouth, in Oxford, 15—expulsion from their sect of Mr. Newton, of Exeter College, 169

Brevarium Illerdense, a rare work, 100 Brian Twyne, 3, 25, 37, 45, 69, 72 Brice, Massacre on Feast of Saint, 6 Bridges, John, fourth Bishop of Oxford, 58 Bright, John, Contest with the 'Times,' 110 Brighton Camp; or, "The Girl I left behind me," 32

Brighton Downs, Encampment of Oxon Militia

on, 32, 69, 162 Brinon, M. de, author of God save the King, 102 Britannia's Pastorals and their author, British Almanack on Balliol New Building,179

. Museum, Cracherode's bequest to, 66 . Worthies, Lloyd's, 65 Broadgates Hall, 46, 124, 16C, 211 Broad Street, fire in, 6, 75—known as Horsemonger Street, 178, 181

Walk, 61-Show Sunday on, 61 Brodie, Sir Benjamin, 137

Brom, Adam de, founder of Oriel College, 80 81, 85, 86, 128

Brown, Dr. John, benefactor to University Col-

lege, 150 Brown's, Sir Thomas, Evening Hymn, 48 Browne, author of Britannia's Pastorals, 168 Bruce's Collection of Oriental Manuscripts, 98 Bruly, Henry de, M.P. for Oxford, 10 Brunel, Isambard, the engineer, 183

Bruno Ryves, editor of first English News-

paper, 9, 117

Brunswick, Duchess of, often drunk, 142 Buckland Collection of Fossils, 123

Buckland, Dean, and the Stonemasons, 51at Corpus College, 72-Reader in Geology,

Budder, Dr. John, Principal of Broadgates Hall

Bulkeley, Arthur, Bishop of Bangor, 37 Bull-baiting at Headington, 110

Bull, Dr. John, and God Save the Queen, 102

Bullstrode Bridge, Botley Road, 3
Bulteel, Rev. H. B., of Exeter College and St.
Ebbe's Church, secedes from Church of England, 14-preaches remarkable Sermon at St. Mary's, 14, 88-discussion with Dr. Burton, Regius Professor of Divinity, 14-Bishop Bagot revokes license, 14—builds a new Chapel, 14—preaches in Pembroke Street, 15-tears up the Bishop's missive,

Bunting, Rev. Jabez, at Wesleyan Chapel, 14, Bunyan's, John, Study, 142

Burgash, Henry, Bishop of Lincoln, and Oriel College, 81

Burgo, Robert de, first known Proctor, 3, 25 Burgon's Tomb, in Holy Cross Cemetery, Holywell, 141

Burmese Manuscripts and Tdols, 108 Burn, Dr., author of Burn's Justice, 148 Burnell, W. and St. Edmund Hall, 142

Burnet and Joan Boucher, the Kentish Mar-

tyr, 185 Burton, Robert, author of Anatomy of Melancholy, 31, 56, 57, 91, 92 Burton, the antiquary, 66, 92

Bury, Richard de, founder of first Oxford Li-

brary, Durham College, 172 Busby, Dr. Master of Westminster School, 54 Bust of Rev. F. W. Robertson, in Picture Gallery

of Bodleian Building, 45, 101 Butler, John, twenty-second Bishop of Oxford, 59

Butter, Nathaniel, publisher of first English Newspaper, 9

Byrom, Dr. John, the Jacobite, 200 Byron, Lord, at Christ Church, 65, 153 Bysche, Sir Edward, heraldist, 177

Caer-Bosso, Oxford known as, 2 Memphric-Memphric's City, Oxford, 2 Cain and Abel, Group of Statuary at Brase

nose, 91 Calcutta, Bishops of: Turner, 14; Heber, 93 140, 141, 143, 157, 158, 167

Calendar, John Somers', or Almanack, 91 .. Oxford University, first published, 40

Stone, curious, 108
Calixtus III., Pope of Rome, 130
Calvinistic Baptists, 12, 45, 127
... Methodists, Whitefield and the, 47

Camden, the antiquary, 47, 66 Camp, Brighton, Oxon Militia at, 32, 162 Campion, Dr., the Jesuit, 195, 200

Camplin, Dr., and Holywell Music Room, 118 Canal, Oxford, 31, 32

Candlemas Eve, fire on, Christ Church, 5. 54, 80 Canonici's Greek, Hebrew, and Latin Manuscripts, 98

Canterbury, Archbishops of, see A. Canute, King, at Oxford, 3, 5, 205 Capitulation of Oxford to William the Conqueror, 3

Capuchin Couvent, Rome, 171 Caracci's "Butcher's Shop," at Ch. Ch., 64 Cardwell, Right Hon. Edward, M P. 10-recites congratulatory Ode to the Duke of Wellington, 183 Carey, author of God save the Queen, starved

to death, 102

Dr. remarkable career of, 211, 212

Carfax Conduit at Nuncham, 41 Carfax: its name, Massacre on St. Scholas-

tica's day, Town and Gown frays, 40—Bible fire at, 27, 40—Effigy of Tom Paine burnt at, Pennyless Bench at, Conduit at, 41

Carleton, George, first Bishop of Llandaff, 143 Guy, Bishop of Chichester, 148

Carlyle, Thomas, on Dr. Johnson, 48 Carol singing at Merton, 71—at New. 117— Magdalen, 139—Queen's, 149

Cartoons of Michael Angelo and Raffael. 189, 190 Cartwright, W. C., Esq., M.P. for County, 10 Castle-mound, use and date of make, well-room

in, fatal accident at, used as a powder magazine, 32

Castle, Oxford, early vestiges of, 31—Maud Crypt, 31—besieged by Stephen, 7, 31, 32— flight of Empress Matilda from, 7, 31—used as County Gaol, 31—mound at, 32—panorama of country from, 32—executions at, 33

Castle, Windsor, architect of, 112 Casts from the Temple of Apollo Epicurus, 190 Catalogue, first, of Bodleian Library, 100 Catch, Smoking, by Dean Aldrich, 57 Catechism, Nowell's, at Brasenose, 91 Cathari or Baptists, in 1160, 12, 200 Cathedral of Calcutta, 101

Roman Catholic, 11

Catt's Mill, Newhaven, Sussex, broken into by Oxford militia, 32, 163—results of the robbery, 32, 164, 165 Causton, Miss Sophia, and John Wesley, 163

Caxston's, Dame Philippa, brass, 187

Caxton, William, Specimens of Printing, 8, 76, 97, 98, 197 Cecil, Rev. Richard, an infidel, enters Queen's

College, 148 Cemeteries:—Holy Cross, 141—St. Frideswide's

30-St. Sepulchre's, 205 Centenarians at Oxford, 6, 120, 131, 157-159 Chaining Books at Merton, 76; at Brasenose, 92

Chalgrove Field and John Hampden, 100, 136

Chalice, Ancient, at Trinity College, 175 Chalmers' History of Oxford, 16, 65, 136, 150, 151 Chamber, Star, and 'News of the Present Weeke', 9 Chambers, Sir Robert, Chief Justice of Bom-

bay, 152-monument, 151

Chamberlayne's Present State of England, 6 Chancellor of University, 24-first named, 1, 21-Duke of Wellington, Earl of Derby, Marquis of Salisbury, 24, 133, 152, 153, 154,

Chancellor-Vice, 24-previous title, 24-the earliest-named, 24—prohibition of flying coach, 27, 181—Earl of Pembreke dismissed from, 46, 121-severe struggles with officials of Magdalen Hall, 109-Court, 104

Chantrey Models, University Galleries, 189, 191 Chapels, College, see pp. v., vi. (Ante-Chapels) Chapel for Unattached Students, 86

.. of New Inn Hall, 37 .. Our Lady's, 186 .. St. Catharine's, 186

Chapel, St. Luke's, Radcliffe Infirmary, curious valuable pictures in, 204

.. St. Thomas's. 186

.. Adullam, Baptist, 14, 15, 45, 88 New Road Baptist, 13, 14, 35 .. Strict Baptist, 127

... Congregationalists, 127, 202, 213 Independent, 127, 202, 213 Primitive Methodist, 14, 45, 129 United Methodist Free Church, 15, 37, 38,

.. Wesleyan, first, 37—present chapel, 37—difficulties experienced during building, Students forbidden to enter, visited by Proctor at opening, Jabez Bunting and Adam Clarke at, 14

.. Quakers', 15, 37 .. Roman Catholic, St. Ignatius, 126 Chapington's Organ at Magdalen, 132 Characteristics of Angelo and Raffael, 189 Charles I. besieged in Oxford, 4-escape from,

4, 7—I. II. at Oxford, 4, 9, 21, 136, 145 Charlett, Dr., Master of University College, 144, 176 Charter of Keble College, 124

Chemistry, first Professor of, 27 Cheneto, William, Mayor of Oxford, 10 Chequers Inn-ancient sculpture at, 161 Cherwell, River, 26, 140—its rise, 26—Waterwalks of, 126—vale of, 126

Chesse, Game and Playe of the, 8

Chichelé Archbishop, founder of All Souls' College: at New College, 117—at All Souls' College, 155, 156, 157—his birth and pro-

gress, 155, 156—his death and tomb, 156—founds St. Bernard's College, 192
Chichester, Bishop Rede of, and the Library of Merton College, 76—his Cup at Oriel College, 83—his benefaction to New College,

115-to Exeter College, 167 Chilmead, the philologist and critic, 137 Chinese Embassy visit Oxford, 185 .. Works, Rolls, and Figures, 100-102 Chipping-Norton, Davis executed for forgery

Christ bearing His Cross, 107

Christ Church Cathedral and Monastery, 3royal personages at, 4, 52, 53, 54-fires at, 5, 6, 54, 80, 88-Dr. Goodwin, Independent, 5, 6, 34, 80, 55—Dr. Goodwin, Independent, Dean of, 12—John Wesley at, 13, 56, 66, 163—Charles Wesley at, 66—William Penn, Quaker, at, 15—expelled from, 15, 109—Dr. Turner, an Oxonian, Bishop of Calcutta, at, 14—Dr. Woodroffe, Canon, and the Greek students, 21-Head of, 23-Prince of Wales at, 37, 39, 52, 54—Nicholson and his conduit, 41—foundation of, by Wolsey, 49—by Henry VIII. 50—foundation sermon, 49—Wolsey's career, 49, 50—downfall and death, number of students, religious movements from, Tom gateway and tower 50-Great Tom at Osney, 29, 51-at Christ Church, former name and baptism, recast Corbet and Milton on, Dean Buckland and the masons, Great Quadrangle, 51—Hall, Chronicles of, 52—Allied Sovereigns at, 53, 54-Common Room and Kitchen, 54-gridiron in, 54—Cathedral, 3, 50, 54, 55, 215—restoration of in 1870, 215—Latin Chapel, 54, 215-illuminated windows, 30, 55, 215monuments, 56 215—ancient sculpture, 56—Christ Church Bells and Dean Aldrich, 54-Dean Aldrich's Smoking Catch, 57Christ Church, continued :-

Bishop Horsley and Dean Jackson's disputation, 57—Bishopric and Lists of Bishops. 58, 59—Chapter House and Cloisters, former Anatomical Theatre, William and the skeleton, New Buildings, 60-Meadow, Broad, and River-side walks, 60, 61-Show Sunday, 61—University boat races, 61, 62—list of, 62—colours of, 62, 63—procession of boats, 62—Peckwater Quadrangle, 63— Library and Picture Gallery, 65, 64-curiosities and pictures in, 64-students' revels in 1870-expulsion of John Locke: interesting letters, Wolsey's Prayer Book, Mag-dalen May Morning Hymn score,64—Zodiac Coins of Hindoostan, Canterbury Quadrangle. 64,65-Eminent Men: Crabb, Robinson, and Wesley, 66—Pusey, at Christ Church, 50, 57, 65, 83—Examination Schools passed

cov, or, oe, oe Examination Schools passed into the hands of Ch. Ch., 94
Christmas King of Misrule at Merton Coll., 78
— Masque at Trinity, 177
— Masque at St. John's, 199
— Eve Gaudy and Hynn at Magdalen College, 133, 139
Christier Fee Origon in a internal control of the con

Christian Era, Oxford in existence before, 2

Christian Edg., Oxfort in Eastern.

Prince, at Oxford, 5, 53
Christianity, Dean Milman's History of Latin,93
Chopping-at-the-Block, University College, 155
Choral Service in Christ Church, 55—in New
Coll. 115—Magdalen, 131—St. John's, 196

.. Society, Oxford, foundation of, 36 Choristers' School, Magdalen, 139 'Chronicle, St. James,' and demolition of Folly Bridge, 28

Oxford, establishment of, 9

Chrysostom, Homilies of, 8 'Church and State Review,' 83

Greek, and Students at Oxford, 21, 22, 183

History, Fuller's, 112

Irish, disestablishment foreseen, 111 Lambeth, burial place of Ashmole, 107

Churches in Oxford, 11

Church, All Saints' 159-St. Edmund of Abingdon's Sermon, 159—at. Edmund of Abingdon's Sermon, 159—fall of spire, 159—foundation of Church, 159—rebuilding of, 159—restoration of, 160—Dr. Tatham', Tomb in, 159—Alderman Levin's Tomb and Epitaph, 159–60

Danesbourne, ancient, 28

District, Cowley St. John, 127 Holy Trinity: foundation, patronage, 46 Holywell: foundation, rebuilt, gallows, and execution of T. de Bensington, 140

Longley Memorial, 129

New Headington, 216 North Hincksey, 216

.. St. Aldate's: foundation, font and altar tomb in, crypt, 44-Pembroke College Library formerly in, 47-Bishop of Shropshire buried

in, 12 t. Barnabas, 205—founder, 205—peculiar-ities of, 205, 206—whence architecture derived, large cross in, baldachino in, 206

St. Clement's: foundation of old Church 126, 129—demolished, 126, 129—rebuilt, 126 .. St. Ebbe's: foundation, 44—taken down, re-built, Robertson's, Rev. F. W., curate of, tomb and epitaph at Brighton, 45-memorial window, Brasenose, 45, 92—statue in Bodleian Picture Gallery, 45, 101—Bulteel, Rev. H. B. at, 14, 15, 88

Churches in Oxford, continued:—
.. St. Frideswide's, New, Osney Town, 11, 216

.. St. George's, 213 .. St. Giles': foundation, position of Churches dedicated to St. Giles, restoration, tombs,

.. St. John Baptist, or Merton Chapel, 73-The Bells and Tower, 74—Altar-piece and Lectern, 74—Antony à Wood's Brass, other monuments, Ante-chapel, part of roof falls, 74—Choir, 75

.. St. John the Baptist, Summertown, 202 .. St, John Evangelist, 128

.. St. Martin-Carrax: panic in, 13—foundation, passage through, ancient font in, students' and townsmen's fights at, illuminated window, 41—City Lectures, Fell's legacy, Shakspeare godfather in, oratorio performed in, Cornish Tom flys from tower of, Woodman, six times Mayor of Oxford, buried in, 42

.. St. Mary Magdalen: foundation, 186—tombs

in, organ, bells, windows, jewel chest, 187 . St. Mary-Virgin: Dr.Tatham's Discourses at, 14, 87—Bulteel's Discourse in, 14, 88—John Wesley's in, 66, 88—the Church in early times, tower, windows, music bell, remarkable porch, old Congregation House, Chapel for Unattached Students, Cranmer's re-pudiation, 85—John Nixon's tomb and epi-taph, 44, 88—Amy Robsart and Dr. Ba-bington's Sermon, Baptist refused marriage in, Bampton Lectures and Preachers, 86-Dr. Kettel's Sermon in, Father Newman vicar of, 87

.. St. Michael's: foundation, 38, renovation, 39

.. St. Paul's, 207

Peter-in-the-East: foundation, alterations, University sermons preached in. bells, crypt, Atkinson's tomb in, Abbot's sermon in, malefactor's execution at, Fair

Rosamond and Queen Eleanor, 144
St. Peter-le-Bailey, old foundation, 35—
its fall, re-erection, whence title derived, 36-two officers, executed for robbery, buried in, 33-Mayor of Oxford buried in. renovation, removal of, 36-where to be

re-built, 37
... SS. Phillip and James; foundation, beautifully decorated, 203

.. St. Thomas', foundation, 30-flooded, 30-

famous men connected with, 31 United Methodist Free, 15, 37, 38-old City

wall discovered at, 181, 196, 216

Churchmen's Union, 109 Cicero's Officii, rare vellum copy at Corpus

Christi, 69

'Cirencester Gazette, and Oxford Flying Weekly Journal', 9

Cista, or University Chest, at Corpus Christi, 69

Clister, or University cliest, ac corpus christi, or Cistercian Monks, at Oxford, 36, 193
City of Oxford: History of, 1-15—Arms of, 3—
entrances to, 20; Eastern, 27; Northern, 28;
Southern, 28; Western, 29—Executions for
Treason in, 5; for Murder, &c. 33-35—Fires, 5, 73-89—Council Chamber, 43—Gaol, 213—Gates: East, 141; North, 39; South, 46; West, 35; taken down, 188—Hustings of, 43—Imprisonment of the Mayor and Corporation for bribery, 48—Massacres in, 6,17,29, 41, 135—Members for, 10—Municipal Privileges of, 10—Newspapers of, 9—Parliaments in, 5, 53, 103, 204-13—Pestilence and Plague in, 6-Police Court and Station, 42, City of Oxford, continued :-43, 161-Police Forces amalgamated, 43-43, 161—Police Forces amagamated, 43— Population of, 19, 216—Printing in, 7, 105, 106, 207—Public Library, 43; visit of Chi-nese Embassy to, 135—Religious Sects: Episcopaliaus, 14; Jews, 14, 216; Noncon-formists, 12-15; Quakers, 12, 15, 37; Roman Catholics, 14, 126—Royal Visits to, 4— Sieges, 6, 31, 32, 114-19—Walls, 70, 116, 181, 216—Witenagemotes in, 5, 204, 205 il Low, first Professor of, 5

Civil Law, first Professor of, 5 Clarendon Building, printing in, 9' 106

.. Hotel, 39

.. Laboratory, 123, 124, 215 -Instruments, 124 Press, 7, 106, 207

Clarendon's, Lord, History of the Rebellion 106-Statue of, 106, 111

Clark, Thomas, cook of St. John's College, and his kitchen, 197

Clarke, Dr. Adam, the Commentator, in Oxford, 14

.. Dr. George, at Brasenose, 91-at All Souls', 91, 157, 158-at Worcester. 208

Rev. Samuel, University Architypographer, 8 Claymond, Dr. John, first President of Corpus Christi College, 67, 70

Clayton, Dr. Thomas, first Master of Pembroke College, 46, 47

.. Independent, ejected from Pembroke Col-

lege, 12 Clerk of the Council, Queen Elizabeth's, and Oxford, 2

Clerke's illuminated window, Christ Church Hall, 52

Clive's, Miss, servant executed, revives, re-executed, 33

Clog Almanack, in Bodleian Library, 97—in Ashmolean, 108

Cloisters of Magdalen College, 134 .. New College, 115

Cobden, Richard, and the 'Times,' 110 Cobham, Bishop, and Bodleian Library, 95 Cockburn, Captain, and the Gentleman High-

wayman, 35 Cockerell's C. R., Esq., visit to the Temple of Apollo Epicurus, 188

Cœur de Lion, born at Oxford, 4, 194, 201-confirms Municipal privileges, 10

Coffee-house, first in England, 27 Coghan, William, and Sweating Sickness, 6

Cole, Thomas, Independent, ejected from St. Mary Hall, 84

Coleridge, John Duke, M.P., 167 Collectanea, Antony & Wood's, 1, 98—Hearne's,

142-Leland's, 106

Collections in Ashmolean Museum, 107, 108-

Bodleian Library,97-100—Bodleian Picture Gallery, 101, 102—Taylor Buildings and University Galleries, 190, 191-University Museum, 122, 123

Colledge, Stephen, executed for treason, 5, 34his cruel sentence, 5-attempts to procure

College of Physicians, London, 140 .. Library, the first, 172, 175

.. St. George's, 17, 32 .. St. Mary's, 37—when founded, foundation dissolved, Library of, 37

.. Seals: New, 115—Jesus, 171—Balliol, 179 Colleges, Heads of, 23 Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, 19, 137

Collins, author of Ode on the Passions, 137, 148 Cologne, Theodoric Rood, printer from, 7, 8

Commemoration of Founders, 104, 106 Commission of the Peace, first granted to Ox-

ford, 128 Committee, Vigilance, at Oxford, 29 Common Law, first Professor of, 21 .. Objects Series of Handbooks, author, 77

Sense-Bishop Wilson's Essay on, 143 Commons, House of, and Irish Church, 111 Commoners, dress of, 25

Communion, Holy, Custom, University Col-

lege, 155 Companion to Oxford, first Pocket, 193 Congregation House of, 22

Congregational British Schools, 213 (Independent) Chapels, 127, 202, 213

.. History of Independency, 18 .. Separation from the Baptists, 15 .. View of Archbishop Sheldon, 176 Conflagrations at Christ Church, 5, 54, 80

Confessor, Edward the, at Oxford, 3 Coniers, Dr. restores to life the servant of Miss

Clive, 33, 200 Conqueror, William the, at Oxford, 3, 7, 20

Conquest of Quebec-first Newdigate Prize Poem, 106, 121, 154 Consecration of Wadham College, 119

Constantine, Arch, of, 101

Constantinople, Patriarch of, 21 Conversorum, Domus, for Jewish Converts,

11, 42

Convocation, House of, 22, 103 Cook and Parish, militiamen, shot, 32, 164 Cooke's Copies of Raffael's Cartoons, 191 Cooper, Bishop of Winchester, 137

Corbett, sixth Bishop of Oxford, 58, 162-epigram on Great Tom, 51-on Anne Pope, 173

Corbrygge, Hugh de, first Master of Balliol College, 177

Corn Exchange, 43 Market Street, fires in, 6, 79

Corner Hall, 67 Cornish, Dr., titular Bishop of Tenos, 30 Tom leaps from St. Martin's Church, 42

Corporation Stone, Bumping at, 20

.. perambulating the City, 10 Corpus Christi College: foundation, name de-rived, Bishop Fox's bee garden, 67—Fox's birthplace, religious and diplomatic career, munificence of Fox, Hugh Oldham a great contributor, 68-curiosities in: Cista or University chest, Crozier of founder, Aldine Classics, History of the Bible in French-Hall, Library, and Chapel, 69—Common Room and Turner's Buildings, 70 —Garden and old City Wall, 70—Eminent Men: Keble, Jewel, Buckland. &c., 71, 72—Keble's career, 70–72—his Evening Hymn: its popularity, 71, 72—his 'Christian Year,' 71, 72—his farewell Ode to t College, 73—Jewel's farewell, 72—his reten-

tive memory, 72 Copyright Act at Bodleian Library, 96 Corsellis' first specimen of Printing, 7, 97 Corsi Marbles in Radcliffe Library, 89 Costard, Joseph, mathematician, 121 Cotswold Hills, rise of the Thames in, 26

Council, Town, &c., 11 County of Oxford, Members for, 10 Gaol, 33-executions at, 33-35

Court held at Oxford, 4, 76, 133 .. of King's Bench, 149—of Common Pleas, 81 . of the Gentiles, author of, 15

Coryphæus of the Anabaptists, 15

Covington, Richard, executed for murder, skeleton of, 60

Cowley St. John District, 126, 127 Cowleys, the three, 11, 129, 142
Coxe, Rev. H. O., Bodleian Librarian, 97
Crake, Col. Unton, M.P. for the City, 46
Cranmer's Refutation in St. Mary's Church, 27,
85—in the Bocardo Prison, 39, 184, 185, 187

-at the stake, 20, 185, 191-sum paid for burning, 185-Crannier and Henry VIII.

187-Key of Bocardo Prison, 108 Cranstoun, Captain, and Miss Blandy, 34 Crayfish, or river lobster, 27

Creech, editor of Lucretius, 121 Crescy, Battle of, 4

Crests and Arms of Oxford, 3 Crewe, Lord, University benefactor, 164 .. Nathaniel, eleventh Bishop of Oxford, 58

Cricket Ground, Christ Church, 128 .. Match, first Oxford and Cambridge, 45 Cricklade, Robert de, first-named Chancellor, 1 Crisp, Tobias, founder of the Antimonians, 15 Crockford's Clerical Directory, 178 Croker, Mr. and Duke of Wellington, 133

Cromwell at Oxford, 4, 21, 24, 133 .. and Magdalen College Organ, 132

Chancellor of University, 21, 24 Richard, proclaimed Protector, 191 Cromwell's Artillery in the Parks, 123

Watch, 108 Crusade of the Nineteenth Century, 14 Cruttenden, Henry, his Majesty's printer, 9 Crown Inn, Corn Market Street, 39

Inn, Magdalen Street, 33 Croziers: Fox's at Corpus, 69-Wykeham's at New, 115-Laud's at St. John's, 199-an-

cient in Ashmolean Museum, 108

Crypt School, Gloucester, 47 Culham Lock, Lay executed for attempted murder at, 35

Cumberland, Duke of, at Oxford, 197 Curious Tornado in Oxford, 60 Curse of St. Frideswide, 191 Curtained Cages and Reading Cells at Bodleian

Library, 96 Cutler Boulter's Almshouses, 129 Cylindrical Dial at Corpus Christi, 69

Cyr, St. Nuns of, 102

D.

Dalhouise, Lord, annexator of Oude, 65 Dame Partington's Origin, 118 Danes burn Oxford, 5, 78 killed and burnt at Oxford, 6, 88

Danvers, Earl of, founder of Botanic Gardens,

Darling, Isaac, the Gentleman Highwayman, executed, 34 Davenant, Sir William, and Shakspeare, 32, 142

.. at Lincoln College, 163 .. Charles, Political Economist, at Balliol Col-

lege, 113 David, King, Oxford known in time of, 2

Day, John, author of Day's Dial, 84 .. Thos., author of Sandford and Merton, 70 Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Goodwin, 12 Deanery of Christ Church, 23 Deddington, Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Tri-

nity College, born at, 72

Deep Hall, 161 Deer Stealing by Students, Shotover, 112, 135 Degory Wheare, first Professor of Ancient History, 30, 168 Delane, Thadeus, editor of the 'Times', 110 Demies' Room, Magdalen College, burnt, 82 Denison, Archdeacon, of Oriel, 83

Denmark, Crown Prince of, at Christ Church, 5, 52, 53 Deo Causa Dei, 77 Derby, Earl of, 24, 65, 153 Derivation of name of Oxford, 2

Designs for the Oxford University Almanack, by J. M. W. Turner, 190 D'Evereux, Walter, funeral sermon, 198 Devorgilla, Lady, 178, 179 Diary of Crabb Robinson, 68

Dictionarium Theologicum, Lincoln, 162 Didan, Viceroy of Oxford, 3 Digby, Sir Kenelm, 211

Dillenius, Dr. John James, 22, 144 Dinner Custom, Merton College, 78 .. Call, New College, 117 Discourse of a Bottomless Tub, 170

Dissecting Room, University Museum, 123 District Church, Cowley, 127 Divinity, Doctor of, Robes, &c., 23

.. first Regius Professor of, 4-first Margaret Professor of, 12

School, 103 - Miss Blandy condemned to death in, 103-Parliament held in, 106 System of, remarkable book, 100

Doctor Doctorum, 77 Dodo, head of, in University Museum, 122

Domesday Book, name derived, where kept, 85 D'Oyley, Sir Robert, 6, 28, 32, 140 Doyothy Petre, wife of Nicholas Wadham, 119 Doyce's Collection, given to Bodleian Library,

nearly 17,000 volumes, 98 Dover, farmer, robbed near Botley, 29 Dramas in Christ Church Hall, 53, 198 Drogheda, or Drowda Hall, 150 Druidical Temples, Models of, 107 Druids, at Oxford, 2, 43

Dublin, Archbishops of, see A. Duncan's, Dr., Scagliola picture, St. John's, 197 Ducarel, Andrew and James, 177

Duchess of Brunswick and Thomas Hearne, 142 of Oldenburg and her Bonnet, 54

Duckworth, Rev. Robinson, Prince Leopold's tutor, 176 Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester, 152

Dumas, alias Darling, executed at Oxford, 34 Duns Scotus, 77, 78 Dunstan Hall, 46

Duppa, Brian, Dean of Christ Church, 63 Durham, William of, benefactor to University

College, 149, 152 Durnford, Right Rev. R., Bishop of Chiches-

ter, 136 Dutch Fish Market, painting of, 210 .. Students at Oxford, 160

Eagle Lectern, carved, St. John's, 193 Ealing Church, Middlesex. 84 Earl, Bishop, and his Characters, 74 of Pembroke, 46, 117, 121 Earldom of Oxford, 3 of Sherburne, curious origin of, 200 Early Italian School, paintings of, 191

Earthquake, shocks of, in Oxford, 61 Easter Term. 24 East Gate of city, 141

Eastern entrance to city, 27 Eaton, Byrom, Worcester College, 208 Ebbe's, St. Church, 44

Ecclesiastical History, first Professor of, 10 Editor of 'Church and State Review,' 83 .. of ' Morning Herald,' 148 .. of 'Morning Post,' 148 .. of 'Oxford (now London) Gazette,' 9 .. of 'Press', 148 .. of 'Times,' 110 Edmund II., 5

.. le Riche, 17, 38, 141 Edward IV. at Oxford, 4 .. Prince, forbidden entrance into the city, 17

.. the Black Prince, 4 .. the Confessor, 3

VI. and his Commissioners' ravages, Oxford, 20, 95, 103, 162

Edyngton, Wm. de, Bishop of Winchester, 113 Effigies, &c., burnt: Tom Paine's effigy burnt. 41—Hobbes' Leviathan burnt, 64—Milton's Anglicano Defensio, &c. burnt, 58—Colledge's entrails burnt, 5—Johanna Meade burnt for poisoning her husband, 34, 89

Egbert, King, 28 Eglesfeld, Robert de, founder of Queen's Col-

lege, 145, 147 Egyptian Mummy in Ashmolean Museum, 108 Eighth Commandment-Charles Reade's, 102 Eldon, Lord Chancellor, University College, 152

-his examination for degree, 153-his munificence to University Galleries, 189 *Electioneering Journal, Oxford,' 9

Electric Telegraph Office, 44 Elegant Villas, 202

Elgin Marbles, models, 101

Elizabeth, Queen, 4, 40, 53, 72, 76

.. a servant, executed, 33-revives, 33-re-executed, 33

Elizabeth's, Queen, Watch, 108 Elizabethan Villas, 126 Emerson, R. W., on Oxford, 1, 16, 189

and his English Traits, 1, 16, 189

Empress Matilda besieged in Oxford Castle, 7, 31, 32-escape from, 7, 31

Encenia of Founders, 104 England's Josiah-Charles I., 199

English Agricultural Society, 62, 146, 202 .. Kings, historical roll of, 97

Engraved Portraits, Hope Collection of, 89 Entomological Specimens in University Mu-

seum, 123 Episcopal Church of Ireland, disestablishment

foreseen, 11 Episcopalians, 11 Epigrammatists, The, 48

Erigena, Johannes, tutor of King Alfred, 91

Errors of Romanism, 79 Escape of Charles I. from Oxford, 7

Essays and Reviews, 164, 181

Eternity Tipping, 47 Ethelbald, King, at Oxford, 3

Etheldred II., 5 Eucharistical Hymn to the Trinity, 64, 138

Evangelists, Four, carved figures of, 69
Eveleigh, Provost, and the Public Examinations, 82

Evening Hymns: Sir Thomas Browne's, 48-John Keble's, 71—Bishop Ken's, 84 Every Day Book, Hone's, 186

Ewart's Free Libraries Act, 43

Examination Schools, New, 27, 141 Exchequer, Lord Chief Baron of, seized with plague, at Oxford, 6

Executions for Murder, &c., at Oxford, 33-35

.. for Treason, at Oxford, 5

Exeter College: foundation by Walter de Stapledon, his career, murdered, 165—other benefactors, 166—the Chapel and its mag-nificence, 166, 216—the Hall, 166—Library, 167—Hebrew Testament and Polyglot Poems in, 167-Library burnt, 5, 81, 167-Dr. Kennicot's fig tree, 167—Eminent Men: Bishop Mackarness, &c. 167—Samuel Wesley, a servitor, 167—his letter home, 168—the Wesleyan Hymn Book, 168—Prideaux enters as scullion and becomes Rector, 169 the 'Times' issued, 169

Exposition of St. Jerome, 7, 97 Expulsion of John Locke from Ch. Ch., 64 of William Penn from Ch. Ch., 15, 66, 109 Exurgat Money. 36

Eyre, Chief Justice, 199 Eyre, the Queen's printer, 83

Faber, Frederic W., gains Newdigate Prize Poem, turns to Romanism, hymns, death,

Faith, Fortitude, &c., Sir Joshua Reynolds' designs, New College, 114 Family Tomb of Rev. J. W. Burgon, 14

Farrendon. William, first-named Vice-Chancellor, 24

Fario; or, the Italian Wife, tragedy of, 93 Farmer, Antony, and James II., 133 Faux's Lantern, 101

Fell, Bishop John, thirteenth of Oxford, 50, 58 Festivities in Oxford, Free Parliment, 120

Festivity, Shrove Tuesday, Merton College, 78 Fielding's Botanical Collection, 140 Fireproof Gallery, University Galleries, 190

Fires in Oxford: early fires in, 5, 77-set on fire by the Danes, 5, 78—the great fire of 1644, 5, 79—at Christ Church, 5, 54, 80—at Exercollege, 5, 81, 167—at Magdalen College, 6, 82, 84—at Magdalen Hall, 6, 85 at Queen's College, 6. 83, 146-at the Post Office, 6, 86-in St. Aldate's Street, 73-in

Corn Market Street, 74—in Broad Street, 75—in St. Ebbe Street, 76—at Saddlers' Arms, Turl Street, 87—at St. Frideswide's Monastery, 88—Bodleian Library in great danger from fire, 6, 167

First Catalogue of Bodleian Library, first book from Stationers' grant, first book printed in New South Wales, 100—first New Tes-

tament printed at Cambridge, 100 .. editor of 'Morning Herald,' 148 . editor of 'Once-a-Week,' 148

Middle-Class Examination, 156 Parliament in Oxford, 4 Printing Office of the University, 105

Professors in the University, 4-42
Five-hundredth Anniversary, Oriel College, 82

Five-order Gateway, Bodleian, 94 Flemmyng, Bishop, at University College, 152 founds Lincoln College, 161—death, 162

Robert, author of Lucubrationes Tiburtinæ,

Fletcher and Townley, traitors; 196 Elizabeth, the Quakeress, 12

Fletcher's, Alderman, gifts, 36, 97, 147, 187 Flora Græca. 164

.. Oxoniensis, 140, 164 Flying Coach, first to London, 27, 180

.. Bartlett's, prohibited, 27, 181 .. Weekly Journal, Oxford, 9 Font, St. Aldate's Church, 44

Font, St. Giles' Church, 201 .. St. Martin's (Carfax) Church, 41 Foot Guards at Oxford, 160

Forte, Mr. W., in Oxford Market, 161 Foote, the wit, at Worcester College, acts Punch in street, interview with Provost of

College, 211 Fortuna Virilis, Temple of, model, 101 Fossils, Collection of, 122, 123 Foundation-stone, original of Brasenose, 92 Founder's Oak, Magdalen College, 129, 136 Fox, Bishop, sketch of life, 68—his Bee Garden,

67—his nunificence, 68—his death, 68. Charles James, M. P., 111
Foxe, John, the Martyrologist, 12, 92, 137
Franciscan Monastery, 28
Free Church, United Methodist, 15, 37, 216

Freemen of the City, 10 French Prisoners at Oxford, 184

.. Verses, volumes of, 64, 91, 210 Frideswide's, St., Sanctuary, 6-Church, 216—Cemetery, 30 6 - Priory, 35-

Frewin Hall, 38, 39, 63 Froude, Antony, historian, 167 .. Hurrell, sacerdotalist, 83

Gale, Theophilus, Nonconformist, 15 Gaol, County, 33

. City, 213 Gardens, Botanic, 139 .. of New College, 116 .. of the Museum, 123

.. of St. John's College, 175 .. of Trinity College, 198 of Worcester College, 211 Gates of the City, 35, 39, 46, 138, 141

Gateway, Tom, Ch. Ch., 50 'Gazette, Cirencester,' 10

.. London, 9

Oxford, 9 Oxford Literary, 10

.. University, 9 Geographical Dictionary, first, 119 Geological Specimens, 122, 123 Geometry, first Professor of, 14 George III. at Oxford, 4 .. IV. at Oxford, 5, 43, 53, 89

.. IV. at Oxford, 5, 43, 53, 89 .. Mother, the centenarian, 120 .. Street, destructive fire in, 5, 79 George's, St., Church, 213 German Bible, Luther's, 97 Gibbs, execution of, for arson, 35

Gilbert, Thomas, Bishop of Shropshire, 12 Giles's, St., Church. 201 Girls' National School, Cowley St. John, 127 Gladstone, Rt.Hon.W.E. at Oxford, 65, 101, 111

Glory to Thee, my God, this night, 44, 84, 117 Gloucester Green, 212

.. Hall, 21, 194, 207, 208 God save the King, origin of phrase, 102

Godly Club, 15 Golden Ball Inn and Jonathan Bradford, 34 Goldwell, Thomas, appointed but not installed second Bishop of Oxford, 48

God's Mercy, Remembrances of, 210 Goodwin, Dr., Independent, Dean of Ch. Ch. 12 Gordon Riots in Oxford, 13

Gospel Doctor, 18 Gospels of the Eleventh Century, 97

St. Augustine's, 98 Gough's Collection in the Bodleian, 99 Gown and Town Riots, 17, 29, 40, 41

Grace-Cup Custom, Merton College, 78 Magdalen, 137

Grammar School, Christ Church, 60 'Graphic' Illustrations of Oxford, 61, 131

Great Tom, 29, 51 .. Western Railway opened to Oxford, 30, 183—

Station, 30, 214 Greek College at Oxford, 21 ... first Regius Professor of, 8 Students at Oxford, 21

Greeks and Trojans, 18 Green, Anne, executed and resuscitated at Oxford, 33—tracts and poetry written on her, 33—who restored her to life, 200—her after life, 33—Dr, Bathurst's Epigram on, 33

Gregory, David, Regius Professor of Modern History, 18

Grewellers in Oxford, 15, 121 Griffiths', Dr., Pyrographs, 101, 151, 152 Grinlin, Gibbons, carvings by, 147, 151, 174 Grocyn at Oxford, 19, 117

Growth of Printing, 7 Grymbald's Crypt, 144 Guards' Rowing Match to Oxford, 130

Guildford, Earl of, 193 Gulliver's Travels and Dean Swift, 111

Guy Faux's Lantern, 101 Gymnasium, Oxford, 160

Hakwill, Dr. George, author of Divine Providence, 166

Hall, Christ Church, Chronicles of, 53, 198

Magdalen College, events in, 133
Hall, Bp. Timothy, fifteenth of Oxford, 15, 58
. Rev. Robert, on the beauty of Oxford, 35
Hall's Book of the Thames, 2

Hallows', All, Church, 150

Hampden, Bishop, and his persecutors, 83 ... John, at Magdalen College, 136 Jewel in Bodleian, 100

Hammond's, Dr., Election to the Headship of Magdalen Hall, 109

Hampton Court Palace, cartoons from, 191 Handel and God save the Queen, 102

. in the Sheldonian Theatre, 105 Handel's Concerts in Christ Church Hall, 53

Harefoot, Harold, at Oxford, 3, 190 Harris, the Philosopher of Salisbury, 121 Harmony of the Gospels, Lydiatt's,

Hart Hall, 110, 165-(see also Hertford Coll.) Harvard and Oxford Boat Race, 56, 62

Harvey, Dr. William, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, 7

Hassan, Prince, at Oxford, 5, 54 Hawkins, the highwayman, 100 Haydn's clever Musical Exercise, 105

.. honorary Degree, 165 Haydock, Richard, the sleeping preacher, 117 Headington Hill, Pullen's Tree on, 101, 110, 126

.. Royal Palace at, 4
Heads of Colleges, 23—titles of, 23
.. of Halls, 23—titles of, 23

Healthfulness of Oxford, 2, 6

Hearne, Thomas, 142-his birth, diary, love of antiquities, death, &c. 142—his remarkable prayer, pavement worship at Anti-quity Hall, 143—Hearne, Sub-Librarian at Bodleian, 106, 142 Heathcote, Sir W., 125

Hebdomadal Council, Constitution, 22 Heber, Bp. of Calcutta, 93, 105, 142, 158 Hebrew, first Professor of, 7

Hebrew, Dr. White, Professor of, 121 Henrietta, Queen, 198 Henry I., H., III., V., VIII., at Oxford, 5, 43 ... III., attempted assassination of, 5 V. Chamber at Queen's College, 147 ' Herald, Morning,' and its founder, 148 ., Oxford and Dissenters, 14 bery, 3 .. University, establishment of, 9 Herculaneum, Theatre of, 101 Hereford, Monk, Bishop of, 121 Hertepol, Hugo de, first Procurator or Master of Balliol College, 177 Hertford College, early days, purchased by Walter de Stapledon, re-founded by Dr. Newton, became extinct, 110-Dean Swift Hester, G, P., Town Clerk, and the Thames, 26 Hieroglyphics at Magdalen College, 134 Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, and Arch-.. House, 213 bishop Chichelé, 155 High Steward, first of Oxford, 2 .. Street, Oxford, 27—its beauty, 27—events occurring in, 27, 41, 159 Street, St. Clement, 126 Hinton, Rev. James, Baptist minister, 13, 14, 35 Historic Doubts respecting Napoleon, 79 Historical Fable of the Oak, 170 History of English Poetry, Wharton's, 175 .. of Nonconformity in Oxford, 12 .. of Oxford, Chalmers', 16, 65, 136, 150, 151 .. of Oxford, Ingram's, 32, 36, 56, 60, 31, 112, 161, 167 .. of Oxford, Peshall's, 7, 16, 159 .. of Oxford, Pointer's, 159 .. of Sussex, and Wood's Ancestors, 80 .. of Troy, Caxton's, 97 .. of the Order of the Garter, Ashmole's, 107 Book, 85 .. of the Rebellion, Clarendon's, 106 .. of the Troubles, Monteith's, 100 . of the Twelfth Century, 12 Histriomastix, Prynne's, 83, 84 Hody's, Dr., Exhibitions, Wadham College, 119 Holbein, Hans, 52, 176 Holiday, Barton, dramatic writer, 53, 177 Horley, J. first President, Magdalen College, 131 Holt, Lord Chief-Justice, 84 .. Thomas, architect of the Schools, 94—of Wadham College, 119 Holy Club, 13 .. Cross Cemetery, 141 .. Scriptures, 826 Bibles .. Trinity Church, 46 Well, the, 141 Holywell Church, 140 Jacob Hall, 11 Music Room, 118 Homes, Elizabeth, the Quakeress, 12 Hooker, Bishop, 72 land, 27 Hooknorton, Thomas, and the Schools, 9 4 Hooper, Bishop, the martyr, 7 Hope Collection of Engraved Portraits, 89 .. Entomological Specimens, 89 .. Birds and Invertebrate Animals, 123 Newspapers, 99 Horsley's, Bp., dispute with Dean Jackson, 57 Horticultural Society, Royal Oxfordshire, 175 Hospital of Lovers, the play of, 198 Hough, John, sixteenth Bp of Oxford, 58, 133 Hours, The, 97, 98 How, Josiah, and the Parliament visitors, 174 Howson, Bishop John, fifth of Oxford, 58 Huber, Professor, on Oxford, 1, 26 Hudson, of Hudson's Bay, 197 Hughes, James, Mayor of Oxford, 10 .. Thomas, M.P. for Frome, 83 Jerome, St., Exposition of Acts of the Apostles.

Hugo, St., of Burgundy, 186 Hulme Exhibitions, 90 Hume, Bp. John, twentieth of Oxford, 58 Humphrey, Duke, and Bodleian Library, 95, 103 Hunter, Dr. John, anatomist, 85 Hussey, Captain, executed for highway rob-Hustings of the City, 43-County, 33 Hutchins, Edmund, at Trinity College, 175 Hymn Book, Wesleyan, 66, 168 Vigils at Merton College, 78 Hymns, Evening, 48, 71, 84

Hymnus Eucharisticus on Magdalen Tower:
original score of, 64, first observance, 97—
its foundation, 137—Latin and English
versions, Burgon's Poem on, the May-horn, illustration of the custom, 138 Hythe Bridge Street, 213 I. Iconoclastes, Milton's, burnt at Oxford, 58 Ilgerus and Bishop Wilberforce, 59 'Illustrated London News'-May Morning at Magdalen, 138 Il Pensieroso, Milton's, 51 Incorporation of the City, 11 .. of the University, 20 Incurables, Hospital for, 11, 127 Independents or Congregationalists at Oxford, 12, 15, 18, 44, 106, 127, 202, 213 Infallibility, Pope's, Cardinal Manning on, 182 Ingram's Memorials of Oxford, 32, 36, 56, 60, 81, 112, 161, 167, 195 Ingulph, Abbot of England, and the Domesday Institutes of the Laws of England, 117 Ionic Temple, New College, 116 Ireland Professor of Scripture, first, 40 Irvingites at Oxford, 15 Isabella, Queen, and Walter de Stapledon, founder of Exeter College, 165 Isis, River, or Thames, 26 .. Goddess, 26 Ispania, Michael de, 81 Islip, Archbishop, founder of Canterbury College, 65, 77 Italian books, rare collection, Corpus Christi College, 69 .. School of Painting, 63, 191 Jacob's Coffee House, Oxford, first in Eng-Jackson, Bishop, twenty-sixth of Oxford, 59 .. Dr. Dean of Ch.Ch., his dispute with Bishop Horsley, Jackson's statue, 87, 189

James I. at Oxford, 52—the play in Ch. Ch.
Hall, 53—banquet to at New College, 115 in Kent, 173—and sleeping preacher, 117. II. at Oxford, 4. 50, 100, 133, 153 .. III. (the Pretender), summary punishment of an adherent of, 41 .. St., Hall, 46 .. Thomas, first Bodleian librarian, 97 Jasper Vase, Siberian, Merton College, 76 Jenny Lind at Oxford, 105, 155 Newton's Well, Holywell Green, 141 Jeremy Taylor, author of Holy Living and Dying, 157, 158

Jersey, Gossipping Guide to, 49 Jerusalem, Knights Hospitallers of St. John, 208 Jesus College-its foundation and founder, 169 a Comical Verse on, Dr. Hoare and his peculiar death, 180—Hall, Library, Chapel, and Bursary, 171—the remarkable Red Book, in Welsh, large Punch-bowl, Queen Elizabeth's portrait, stirrup, &c., 171—Eminent men: Archishop Usher, &c, 171
Jeune, Dr., Master of Pembroke College, his highthage, his successive rice. Bishop of

birthplace, his successive rises, Bishop of

Peterborough, death, 48, 49

Jewel, Bishop, at Cb. Ch., 51—his migration to Corpus Christi College, his exile and fare-well to the students, 72—at Merton Col-lege, 77—his retentive memory, &c., 78

Jews' Mount, place of martyrdom, 11, 32 .. Synagogue, 92, 216

Joe Pullen's Tree, 101, 110, 126

John-Baptist, St., Church (Merton Chapel), 73 .. Baptist St., Church, Summertown, 202 .. Baptist Hall, St.(now Worcester College), 208 .. Davenant of ye Crown Inn, 39

Evangelist, St., Church, 128

John's, St. College-foundation and founder of present building, first President, patronage, number of Fellows and Members, 192 age, number of reflows and Members, 192— —the 'Times' Scholarship, the great bank forgery and result, 193, St. Bernard's College, previous foundation and founder, dissolution, ruins of gateway, &c., 193-4. St. John's College, earlier life and progress of Sir Thomas White, his contested birthplace, his two wives, his dream, purchases Gloucester Hall, 194-his munificence and death, 195-other benefactors, the College terrace, entrance, first and second quadrangles, 195—Chapel, altar piece, choral service, monuments, Dr. Rawlinson, the antiquary, and his brother Thomas ("Tom Folio"), the traitors' heads on Temple Bar, &c., 196—the Hall, 196—the Common Room, Kitchen, and Library, 197—Laud's Crozier, Walking Stick, Mitre, and Bust; Portrait of Charles I., with Book of Psalms, minature portraits of Charles and Queen, Charles II. and his father's portrait; Caxton's Chaucer, Ancient Missals, Earl of Essex's funeral sermon, with genealogy, &c., 197-8—former curiosities in Library, 198—Royal Festivities and Plays in St. John's and Christ Church Halls, 198—the Gardens, first Guide to Oxford, the Gardens a popular resort, 198-Christmas Masque and Yule-Log Celebration (obsolete), titles of presiding lord of revels, ancient candle socket, 199. Eminent men: Juxon, Laud, Sir James Eyre, &c., 199-200—Dr. V. Knox and the Surrey Militia, 200—Dr. Petty and the restoration of Anne Green, 200-Petty runs from home to sea, subsequent career, and remarkable origin of the Earldom of Shelburne, 200 - Dr. Coniers and his restoration of Elizabeth the servant, 33, 200-Dr. John Byrom, the famous Jacobite,

John's, King, carousals in Beaumont Palace, 4—born at Beaumont Palace, 191, 202—proclaimed King of Ireland at Oxford, 192 John's, St., Mission House, conventual, Cowley

St. John 128

Johnson's Typographia—evidence against the reality of Corsellis, 7

Johnson, Dr. Samuel—his library, 47—enters and leaves Pembroke College, Carlyle on his life, honorary degrees conferred, he finishes his dictionary, his publisher's gratification, his definition of a note of admiration, 48—his testimony to Merton College, 75—Johnson at Kettel Hall, 109—at the Angel Hotel, 141—at University College, 152—his Vanity of Human Wishes, 117—Mrs. Thrale's letter to, respecting Dr. Leigh, 183

Jonson, Ben, at Ch. Ch., 66 'Journal, Oxford,' date of establishment, 9—

its previous title, 9-extract from, 29 Jowett, Professor-Regius Professor of Greek, appointed Master of Balliol, gains University Prizes, 177-earlier writings, contributions to Essays and Reviews, translation of Plato's works, 178

Judas Maccabeus performed, Carfax Church, 42

Justices, Chief, of India, 152

Juxon, Bishop; his disputed birthplace, his various offices, his own entry on College books, his sermon after execution of Charles I., his death, his burial place, 199
his possession of first English printed book, 7-Rector of St. Giles's Church, 201

K.

Kalabergo executed for murder, 35

Kearsley, William Hulme, Esq., of, and his benefaction to Brasenose, 90

Keble College, its foundation, 72, 124—Charter of Incorporation, 'Times' gift, first Principal, cost of erection, peculiar style. 124sermon previous to laying the foundation stone, 125-meeting after laying the foundation stone, notabilities present, resolutions proposed, 125—Itall, Chapel, Library, Undergraduates' Rooms, &c., 125—called the Zebra College, 125

Keble, John-his birthplace, enters College, great success, 70—his 'Christian Year,' his Evening Hymn—Sun of my Soul—its popularity, Professor of Poetry, 'Tracts for the Times,' on the Confessional, his death, 71—wrote Morning and Evening Hymns, 145 on the martyrdom of Cranmer, Ridley, and

Latimer, 184

Keble, Joseph, of Jesus and All Souls' Colleges, clever and quick reporter, 158

Keblewhite, Mary, mother of Sir Thomas

White, 194 Keeper of Ashmolean Museum, 43—of University Museum, 44-of University Archives,

Kelpie, Henry, owner of St. Mary Hall, 84 Kemp, Bishop Thomas, and the Bodleian Library, 95

Kenilworth, Scott's foundation of details respecting Amy Robsart in, 8'

Kennicot, Dr., the eminent Hebraist, 121 Kennicot's, Dr. Fig Tree at Exeter College, 167

Ken's Evening Hymn, 48, 84—Ken at Oriel College, 84-at New College, 117

Kent, Earl of, executed for treason at Oxford, 7 .. Baldwin de, Esq., executed for treason at

Oxford, 7

Kettel, Dr. Ralph-his Hall, eccentricities, 108 contest with the halberdier, elected President of Trinity College, death, 109, 176curious close to sermon in St. Mary's Church, 88

Khedive of Egypt, son of, at Oxford, 5, 54 Kilbye, Dr., translator of the Bible, 164 King, Bishop, first of Oxford, 30, 58—last Ab-

bot of Osney, 30, 55—view of the Abbey at Ch. Ch., 30, 55—his death and burial place, 58—his House in St. Aldate's, 46—Episcopal

residence at Worcester College, 208 King of the Schools, Erasmus named, 37 King's, Dr. William, heart and epitaph, 84 .. Hall and College of Brasenose, 90

.. Vestiges of Oxford Castle, 31 Kitchen and Gridiron at Ch. Ch., 54

Knox, Dr. Vocesimus, and the Surrey Militia,

Knight's, Thomas, Esq., gift of coins, 100 Koran, The, fine old valuable manuscript, 77 Kyrle, the Man of Ross, his characteristics, bénevolence, &c., 183

Laboratory, Clarendon, cost, style, Theatre, Courts, Galleries, Instruments, &c., 123, 215 Lady Chapel, St. Peter-in-the-East, 144

.. Chapel, Christ Church, 55 Lamb and Flag Inn, St. Giles's, 201

John, Mayor of Oxford, and City Mace, 11 Landor, Walter Savage, his eccentricities, rus-ticated, colonel in the Spanish army, his

last works, flys from England, 176 Langbaine, Dr. Gerard, Provost of Queen's College, 144, 148-Epigram on John Sel-

den, 108

Lantern of Demosthenes, 101

Latimer, Bishop, in the Bocardo Prison, 39his martyrdom, his speech to Ridley, his prayer, &c., 184, 185—his sermon on the Virgin Mary, his present to Henry VIII., 186—his patience at his trial, 192

Latin Chapel, Ch. Ch., 55

.. ExerciseBook-Edward VI. & Elizabeth's, 97

.. Laws translated at Oxford, 3 .. Literature, first Professor, 33

Laud, Archbishop, forwards printing in Oxford, 8—Greek Students in time of, 22, 183 —his amanuensis, 84—his Chaplain and St. Mary's Porch, 86—his collection of books, 96—Dr. Abbot's sermon against, 144—munificence at St. John's College, 195—relics of, 197—entertains Charles I. and court, 198-educated at St. John's College, 199execution of Archbishop, 199-ghost, 197

Lawrence's, St., Church, London, and Balliol College, 178, 179

Lawson, publisher of the London 'Times,' prosecuted for libel, 193

Lay, George, execution of, for attempted murder, 35

Lee, Hon. Robert, purchases one of the seats of the City, 43

Lee's Lecturer in Anatomy. 35, 60

Legge, Bishop Edward, twenty-seventh of Oxford. 59 Leicester, Earl of, and Amy Robsart, 87

.. Earl of, patron of early printing. Oxford, 9 Earl of, pyrograph of, 152

Leicestershire, historian of, 92

Leigh, Dr., the nonogenarian, chosen Master of Balliol, length of office, inborn wit, &c., 183, 184

Leland on the rise of Oxford, 3-at All Souls',

Lenthal, William, Speaker of the Long Parlialiament, 79

Leut Term, 24, 61 Leslie, Rev. Charles, and Roman Catholic Chapel, 126

Levins, Alderman, his tomb, epitaph, &c., 160, 161

Leviathan, Hobbes', the infidel, burnt, 64 Lewes, David, first Principal of Jesus College, 170

Library, All Souls', 157 .. Balliol, 180

.. Bodleian, 94-102

.. Brasenose, 91 Ch. Ch., 63, 65 City Public, 43

Corpus Christi, 69 Durham College, 172

Exeter, 167

.. Jesus, 171 Keble, 125 Lincoln, 162

Magdalen College, 133 Magdalen Hall, 110

Merton, 77 New College, 114

Oriel, 82 Pembroke, 47

Queen's, 146 Radcliffe, 87

St. John's, 197 St. Mary's College, 37

Taylor Buildings, 189 Trinity, 175

University College, 152 University Museum, 123 Wadham, 119

Worcester, 210

Lichfield, Earl of, and the City Lectureships, 42 Bishop of, and first University Boat Race, 62 Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, 177

Lilies, white and yellow water, 17 Lincoln College, founder of, 152, 161—foundation of, number of members, Rector, patronage, &c., 161—founder's birthplace, progress, and death, 161—Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, second founder, Tristoppe's sermon, Rotherham's high offices, his peculiar foundation, Rotherham, death, 162—Hall, Library, and Chapel, 162—Eminent men: John Wesley, James Hervey, Bishop Underhill, &c., 163, 164—John Wesley's persecution, his first engagement, with Miss Causton, his marriage with Mrs. Vi-

zelle, 163-164 'Literary Gazette,' Oxford, 10

Littlemore Nunnery, 79

Livingstone, Dr., African Explorer, at Oxford,

Llandaff, Bishop Morgan Owen of, 86 Lloyd, Bishop ford, 59 Charles, twenty-eight of Ox-

Lobster, River, 27 Locke, John, expulsion from Ch. Ch., interesting letters between the Earl of Sunderland and Bishop of Oxford, 64

Lockhart, John Gibson, and the Hebrew Professor, 137

Loggerhead, Bathing Place, 126 Logic, first Reader in, 39

Lombard Hall, 11

London and County Bank, 160 . and North Western Parcels Office, 40 Dr., commits perjury, peculiar punishment, London Flying Coaches to, 27

.. Gazette, establishment of in Oxford, removal

to London, &c., 9 .. roads to, 27, 30, 40 Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, preaches Ch. Ch. foundation sermon, his text, 49 Longlande, author of Vision of Pierce Plow-

man, 84

Longley's, Archbp., Memorial Church, 11, 129 Lord Mayor's View of the Thames, 29

Lovelace, Richard, poet, 211

Lowth, Bp. Robert, twenty-first of Oxford, 59—sermon for Radcliffe Infirmary, 203
Lucas, Samuel, Esq., founder of the 'Press' newspaper, 148
Ludlow, the Republican, 177
Luke's, St., Chapel, 204
Lumety, Sir Ralph, executed for treason, 5
Lunatic Asylum, Littlemore, 128

Lunatic Asylum, Littlemore, 128

.. Asylum, Warneford, 128 Lycurgus, Archbishop of Syros, 22 Lydiatt, Rev, Thomas, imprisoned for debt, 117 Lyhert or Le Hart, Walter, architect of St. Mary's Church, 85

Lyly, John, euphuist, author of Anatomy of Wit, 137

Macaulay, Lord, on John Wesley, 66 Macbride, Rev. John David, 109, 168

Mackarness, Bishop John Fielder, thirty-first of Oxford, 59-of Merton College, 77-Fellow of Exeter College, 167

Mackenzie's statue of Venus destroyed, 65 Mackonochie, Rev. Arthur, ritualist, 121, 206 Magdalen Bridge, 129

Magdalen Church, St. Mary, 186 Magdalen College—Wood's quaint description of, 129-the founder and foundation, 130number of Presidents, members, entrance, First Court, &c., 131—Chapel and its Ser-vice, Cromwell and the organ, illuminated windows, tomb of founder's father, Chapel robbed, Ante-Chapel and Hall, scenes in the life of St. Mary Magdalen, 132—James II. and President Hough, Duke of Wellington and Mr. Croker, Library, 133— banquet to royalty, 133—Cloisters and their hiero-glyphics, 134—Tower and Wolsey. Lor-d Norreys and the students, Muniment Room, 135—New Buildings, College Grounds, fall of founder's oak, 136—Eminent Men: Gibbon, historian; Lockhart, Colet, Lyly, &c., 137-College Customs: May Morning Hymn, Physic Benefaction, Christmas Eve Gandy, 137-139-fire in Demies' room, 6, 82-Tower on fire, 6, 84-Choristers' School, 139

Magdalen Hall, 109—earlier position, the disputed right of electing Principal, &c., 109 burnt, 6, 85—removed to present site, 110— Hall and Library, 110-Eminent Men, 110-11

-burnt, 6, 85 Magnet, large, 108

Main, Rev. Robert, Radcliffe Observer, 48, 203

Maison Carree, Nismes, 101

Mallard Night at All Souls', with the merry old song, 158, 159 Malone's Collection (800) of Dramatic Works, 99

Manchester Grammar School, 179

Manger Hall, 73

Manne, Thomas, sentenced to life imprisonment at Osney Abbey, 30-escapes, captured, and burnt in London, 30

Manners makyth Man, 114, 116

Manning, Archbishop, Roman Catholic Church, entry at Balliol, perversion to Rome, on the Infallibility, 182 Manse of St. Mary-the-Virgin-Church, 81, 84

Manuscripts of Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, 171 Marah's Life of Archbishop Juxon, 199

Marburg University, Professor Hüber of, 1, 26 Market, Oxford, 160, sale of a wife in, 161 Markham, Archbishop of York, 54 'Mark Lane Express,' 122

'Mark Lane Express,' 122 Marsh, Dr. W., Archbishop of Armagh, Cashel, and Dublin, 79

Marsh's, Archbishop, Oriental Collection, 714 volumes, 99 Martin's, St. Church, 41

Mary Hall, St., founded, Principals, members, dispute as to the election of Principal, Hall, Chapel, 84-Manse of St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, 81, 84—Eminent Men: Dr. J. Hunter, anatomist, Marchamont Needham, newspaper editor, his vacillation, death &c., 85 Mary Hall, St. Mary Magdalen, 178 ... St., Virgin, Faber's worship of, 154

Mary's, St., Church-St. Scholastica's riot and its penance, 40—early alterations, &c., 85—Bampton Lectures, 85, 87—Music Bell, Porch, Chapel for Unattached Students, 86—Nixon's epitaph, Amy Robsart, sermon on, &c., 87—Remarkable Preachers and sermons in, 87, 88—Cranmer's recantation in, 86-Keble foundation sermon in, 125-Te Deum in on laying the foundation-stone at Wadham, 119-laying-in-state of Lady Elizabeth Powlet, 174

Mary's College, St., extinct foundation of, 37— Erasmus resides at, 37

Mary's reign, Oxford during, 20, 103, 168, 184, 192

Massacres at Oxford, 6

Massinger, Philip, dramatist, 79

Matilda, Empress, besieged in Oxford Castle, 7, 31—escapes, 31—confirms grant of St. Giles's Church to Godstow Nunnery, 201

Martyrs' Memorial-model of, 101-the cross in Broad-street, 184—the memorial in St. Giles, 191, 192—the Aisle, St. Mary Magdalen Church, 187

Mayor of Oxford Royal Butler at Coronations, 10 Meade, Johanna, burnt for poisoning her husband, 34, 89 Meadow Walk, Ch. Ch., 60

Mears, Joseph, and first Wesleyan Class-Meeting in Oxford, 13, 38

Medicine, first Regius Professor of, 6-first Clinical Professor of, 25-first Aldrichian Professor of, 26

Meditations among the Tombs, Hervey's, 164 Meeting-Houses in Oxford, 12-15

Memorial Church, Longley, 11, 129
.. Windows; James Morrell's in St. Martin's Church, 42; Archdeacon Clerke's in Christ Church. 52; Bishop King's in the Cathe-dral, 55; Williams' in St. Mary-the-Virgin, 86; Robertson's in Brasenose College Chapel, 92

Memphric, King, Oxford named after, 2

Mempinic, King, Oxfort native arter, 2

... King, Killed by wolves, 2, 199
Merchant Taylors' School, London, 193, 194, 197

'Mercurie, English,' the forged newspaper, 9
'Mercurii:' Aulicus, Rusticus, Britannicus,
Pragmaticus, and Politicus, 9, 84, 85, 158

Merry Monarch, 121 Merton College-Courts held in, 4-foundation of and founder, 73—Merton studies at Osney Abbey and Manger Hall, death from an accident, 73—the statutes of the College removed from Maldon to Oxford, number of members, origin of term Postmaster, their services and pay, first Warden, the Reformation, &c., 75-Hall and remarkable painting, Treasury, and Library, 76—New Buildings and Gardens, 77—Church of St. John-the-Baptist or College Chapel, 73-Tower. Ante-Chapel and Monuments, 74-Choir, 75—Eminent Men: John Wicliff, Duns Scotus, Ockham, Antony à Wood, Jewel, Sir Richard Steele, Dr. William Harvey, &c., 77—Jewel's Memory, first English organ builder, 78—Customs: Grace Cup, Shrove Tuesday Festivity, Hymn Vigils Christmas King Rlack Night, 79 gils, Christmas King, Black Night, 78

Meteor, remarkable, Oxford, 51 Methodism, Oxford the birthplace of, 13 Methodist Class-Meeting, first in Oxford, 38 .. farmer tried at Assizes for holding Prayer

Meeting, 13 .. Free Church, 15, 37, 216

Republicans, 37

Methodists, origin of name, 13 Metternich, Prince, at Oxford, 53, 106 Meyrick, Rev. Edmund, benefactor to Jesus College, 170

Michaelmas Term, 24

Michael's, Herman Joseph, Hebrew Collection, 862 manuscripts, 99

St., Church, 38 Midsummer Day, Magdalen College—Bacon

and greens, 131 Mildred's St., Lane, 164

Miles, Thomas, burnt at Lewes, Sussex, 80 Militia, Oxon-foundation, 161-at Brighton camp, 32, 162-break out in mutiny, 32, 163—two privates shot, 32, 164—two privates hung, 165—degraded from a royal regiment, 166—sent to Ireland, 167—on garrison duty, 168-coast-guard duty, 169two privates sentenced to 2,000 lashes, 170 -Tower of London, 171-quelling the Otmoor riots, 172-suspended for twenty-one years, 173—re-organised, 174, 175—at Corfu

during Crimean war, 32, 176—Lieut.-Col. Velley killed, 178 Milman, Dean, at Brasenose College, the disputed line in his Prize Poem, Professor of Poetry, Bampton Lecturer, a dramatist, History of Latin Church, of the Jews, &c.,

93-his death, 94 Milton, John, at Shotover, 51 Milton's Works burnt at Oxford, 58 Mineralogy, first Crown reader in, 37 Minerals, Simmondian Collection of, 123 Minerva's Temple, 101 Mints at Oxford, 3, 36 Minute Hall, 46

Mission House, St. John's, monastic institution, 128

Mission, London Ten Days,' 128 Mitre and Crozier of William of Wykeham, 115 of Archbishop Laud, 197

Mock Ceremony of Beard Shaving, 117 Mocket, Dr., the Roasted Warden, 158 Montacute, Ledy de, and her munificence to St. Frideswide's Priory, 56

Monteith's History of the Troubles, 100

Monuments in Oxford Cathedral, 56 Morcar, Danish nobleman assassinated, 6 More, Sir Thomas, at Canterbury College, 65 at St. Mary Hall, 85

Morning Discourse of a Bottomless Tub, 170 .. Herald, its peculiar founder,148

Star of the Reformation, 18 Morrell's, Baker, brass in Mary Magdalen Church, 187

Moses Hall, 11 Moss, Bishop Charles, twenty-fifth of Oxford, 59 Mother George of Black Boy Lane, 120 Motto of the City, 3-of the University 24, Mount Pelham and Jews' Mount. 32 Muddiman, Henry, editor of 'Oxford (now London) Gazette.' 9

don) Gazette,'9 Müller, Max, 158 Municipal Privileges of Oxford,

Museum Tradescantianum, 107

.. Ashmolean, 106 University, 122

Music, first Professor of, 19 .. School, 102-disputed authorship of God save

the Queen, 102 'Musical Standard' offers a prize for the best setting of Keble's Sun of my Soul, 71

N.

Nathaniel Butter, publisher of first English

newspaper, 9 Nassau, Bishop Venables of, 167 National Anthem, disputed authorship, 102

.. Apostasy, Keble's Sermon on, 71 Natural Philosophy, first Professor of, 13

Needham, Marchamont, the early newspaper editor, 9, 85, 158 Newby Abbey, John de Balliol's burial-place, 178 New College—foundation and founder, mem-

bers and patronage, derivation of name, Wykeham's birthplace, the doubt as to his real surname, appointed royal architect, scarcity of labour, empowered to impress workmen, 112—Wicliffs jealousy of Wykeham, variances between the Black Prince and John o'Gaunt, Wykeham made Lord High Chancellor of England, improved the state of th peached for illegal conduct, deprived of all revenues, the King's death, Wykeham conditionally pardoned, regains former position, purchased the site of New College, his own architect, foundation-stone laid, College finished and opened, death of Wykeham, 113—Entrance-gateway, Great Quadrangle, 113—Tower, Chapel, Illumiquadrangie, 153—150ec, Chaple, Induni-nated windows, organ, 114—crozier, mitre, sandals, &c., of Wykeham: Ante-chapel, college seals, Cloisters, Hall, and Library, 115—Gardens, city walls, 116—Dr. London's perjury, and its punishment; death of Warden Pincke from an accident, the Find divers most. 118 (Collegeousters Bird dinner party, 116—College customs (obsolete): Dinner-call, Ascensien-day, (obsolete): Dinner-call, Ascension-day, beard-shaving, and carol singing, 117—Eminent Men: Pitt, Grocyn, Sydney Smith, William of Waynflete, 117, 118-Haydock,

the Sleeping Preacher, exposed; Thomas Lydiatt, author of the earliest Harmony of the Gospels, 117-origin of the celebrated

Dame Partington, 118 Newdigate Prize Poem, 83, 93, 105, 106, 121, 140,

141, 143, 146-7-8, 154, 183 New Inn Hall-foundation and founder of, used as a Mint, 36-Eminent Men, 37

Newman and Keble, 70

. Father, at Oxford, 83, 87

New-road Baptist Chapel, 13, 35 Newspapers of Oxford, 9, 14, 29, 84, 85, 158 Newton, Dr., and Hertford College, 110—re-marks on Trinity Yew Tree Walk, 175 ... Mr., Fellow of Exeter College, expelled

from Plymouth brethren for heresy, 161 Nicholson, Dr. William, editor of the Historical

Library, 148 Otho, and his Conduit, 41

Nine Muses, casts of, 199

Nixon, Alderman John, returned for the city, 10—his school, 44—his tomb and epitaph, 87-death, 90

Noli me Tangere, famous painting at All Souls.

Nonconformity in Oxford, Sketch of, 12-15

Nonconformist notions, six students expelled St. Edmund Hall for, 13

Norreys, Lord, and the students' battle, 135 North-Western Railway Terminus, 30-Parcels depot, 40

Northern Lights, splendid display at Oxford, 195 Northington, Lord-Chancellor, 199

Ockham, William, the subtle, 76-dispute with

Duns Scotus, 78 Old Carey, of Worcester College, eccentricities, takes holy orders, first incumbent of St. Paul's, Oxford, translates for Library of the Fathers by Drs. Pusey and Newman, leaves England for Australia, becomes barrister and district-judge, reverts to Roman

Catholicism, 211, 212 Old Obadiah and his Romish proclivities, 153 Oldest Stone Church in England, 144

Oldham, Hugh, Bishop of Exeter, 68

Oliphant, Mrs., on John Wesley, 67 Oppenheimer's Hebrew Collection, 500 vols. 99 Opium-eater, De Quincey, the, 211

Orator, Public, when founded and stipend, 25,49

Orcharde of Syon, 90

Oriel College-founder and foundation, Provosts, members, and patronage, 80-Adam de Brom's progress, 80—etymology of College name, Edward II. and Adam de Brom, Bishop Burgash and his machinations, great improvements, 81—Chapel, Hall, and Library, the Bohea-swillers, 82—Capgrove's Commentary on Genesis, Prynne's Works, Baron Leigh's Library, Bishop Rede's Cup, Vasari's picture, 83—the Oriel Conspirators and Bishop Hampden, 83—Eminent Men: Pusey, Newman, Wilberforce, Keble, Deni-son, Froude, Hampden, Whateley, Arnold (of Rugby), Kerr, Sir Walter Raleigh, &c.,

Origin of Gown and Town Rows, 6

Osney Abbey-riot at, 17-students imprisoned in, 27-its position, fame, grandeur, founder, Great Tom originally there, 29-Henry III. keeps court at, us d as a prison, demolition, last Abbot, ruins, 30—Great Tom at Ch. Ch. 51—Osney bells in the Cathedral, 54—Pulpit, &c., from the Abbey, 55 Osney Town, suburbs of Oxford, 29

Otho, the Papal Legate, nearly killed, 17 Outrigged Boat Race, first between Oxford and

Cambridge, 66 Otway, Thomas, dramatist, 65 Ouse, River (Thames or Isis), 3 Owen, John, Independent, Dean of Ch. Ch., 12 Oxford, Castle, 31—events in connection with, 31, 32, 114-120
.. Earldom of, 3, 4

.. House of Industry, 127 .. in the fourteenth century, 9

.. rise of, derivation of name, 1-3-crests and arms of, 3—royal visitors, 4—Parliaments in, 5, 204-213—executions for treason, 5 fires, 5-plague, 6-newspapers, 9-population, 10-religious sects, 11, 15

Paine, Tom, effigy of burnt, 41 Palæmon and Arcite, play of, 53 Pallado, the, Inigo Jones' rare work, 210 Pall, Henry VIII., 108

Parent Parliament, the, 10

Pargetted House Front, 36—removed, 107, 216 Parker, Bishop Samuel, fourteenth of Oxford, 15, 58, 121, 133

Parker's Printing Offices, 40

.. Psalms, 91 Parkhurst, Dr., tutor of Bishop Jewel, 78 Parish, militiaman, shot, 32, 164 Park Town, 202

Parks, the, 123 Parliamentary Burgesses, 10

Parliaments at Oxford, 5, 53, 108, 204-213 Parliamentum Insanum, Oxford, 212 Magnum, Oxford, 211

Parson, the bruising, 148 Parsons' Pleasure, bathing place, 126 Particular Baptists, 14, 15, 45, 88, 127

Partington, Dame, and the Atlantic Ocean, 118 Pastoral Theology, first Regius Professor of, 9 Patriarch of Greek Catholic Church, 21 Pattison, Rev. Mark, Rector of Lincoln College,

writes for Essays and Reviews, 161, 164 Paul, Bishop William, ninth of Oxford, 58

Paul's, St. Church, 207—its first incumbent, 212—turns to Romanism, 212 Peck, Captain, executed for highway robbery, 33

Peckwater Hall, 63 Peckwater Quadrangle, Ch. Ch., 63-students

make destructive fire in, 65 Pedlar's Bridge, Oxford Canal, 32

Pembroke College—Independent Pastor ejected from, 12-foundation and founders, members and Masters, 46—second Master ejected, Library, Hall, Chapel, Eternity Tipping, 47—Eminent Men: Pym, Camden, Ressyngton, Jeffreys, &c., 47—Sir Thomas Brown's Evening Hymn, 48—Dr. Johnson his habits, obliged to leave College, granted honorary degrees, finishes dictionary, falls out with publisher, definition of a note of admiration, the Epigrammatists, 48—Dr. Jeune, Bishop of Peterborough, his brief holding of the See, birthplace, &c., 48, 49 Penitentiary, Oxford, Holywell, 141

Penn, William, Quaker-expelled Ch. Ch., 15, 66, 109

Pennyfarthing Street, 44 Pennyless Bench, 41

Penyverthing, William, Provost of Oxford, 44 Perilous Hall, 108

Peter-le-Bailey St., Church, 35

Schools, 31 Peter's authority in the Church of Rome,

Wicliff's view of, 19 Petty, Dr. William, his remarkable career, 200

Pheasant Inn, 202

Philip and James', SS. Church, 293 Philippa, Queen, and Queen's College, 145 Phillips, John, author of Splendid Shilling, 173 Philosophy, Natural, first Professor of, 13 .. Moral, first Professor of, 16

.. Experimental, first Professor of, 36 Philpot, Mr., Fellow of Worcester College, secedes from the Church of England, embraces ultra - Calvinistic views, becomes editor of 'Gospel Standard' death, 15

Physiological Specimens of Ch. Ch., 123

Physic Gardens, 139 Picture Gallery, Bodleian Library, 101

.. Ch. Ch., 63 Pillory, Public—position and last exposure, 39 Plague and Pestilence at Oxford, 6 Pleasure Fair of St. Giles, 23

Pleasure Fun of St. Glies, 25 Pliny's Natural History, 98 Plott, Dr., keeper of Ashmolean Museum, 43— his History of Oxfordshire, 194 Pococke's Fig Tree, Ch. Ch., 56 Dr., the Orientalist, 70 Poetry, first Professor of, 24-founder of, 176 Police Court and Station, 43, 161 Police Forces, Amalgamation of, 43

Political Ecouomy, first Professor of, 29 Pollen's, Rev. J. H., painted roof, Merton Chapel, 73

Polyglot Poems, curious volume, Exeter College, 167

Pope Alexander III, & Gloucester College, 207 .. Ann, Corbett's punning lines on, 173 .. Gregory XI.-malignity to Wicliff, 19

. Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity College, 172 Population of Oxford, 10

Post Office—locality, 44—burnt, 6 Potter, Bishop John, eighteenth of Oxford, 158 Powlet, Lady Elizabeth, laid-in-state iu St.

Mary's Church, 174-portrait of, 176 Pratt, Thomas, centenarian, 6 'Press' newspaper, establishment and editor

of, 148

Primitive Methodists, 14, 45, 129 Price, Hugh, founder of Jesus College, 169 Prideaux, Dr., Rector of Exeter, parish clerk, 168-enters Exeter College as kitchen menial, rapid advancement, becomes Rector of College, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, Bp.

of Worcester, sad reverse in fortune, wants necessaries, death, 169 Printing at Oxford, 10, 40, 105, 106, 207 Printing Office, first University, 105—present

establishment, 207 Private Halls, 23 Privileges, Peculiar of Oxford, 10

Privy Conneil, Ch. Ch., 103 Proctors, first-named, 3—dress and salaries, 25

—election of, great contest, 113 Professors, first, various Sciences 4-48 Protector of the University, 19 Protestant Joiner, Stephen Colledge, bar-

barously executed 5, 34 Provost of Worcester and Foote, 211

Prowitt, Rev. E., and New Road Chapel, 13 Prynne, the republican, 84—his works, 83 Public Examiners, 25 Punch and Foote in Oxford, 211

Purchas, Rev. John, the Ritualist and the first editor of Directorium Anglicanum, 31

Puritans and Baptists, disputes between, 21 Pusey, Canon, Tractarian, 57, 65, 72, 83, 125 Pyrographs (poker portraits), 101, 151, 152

Quakers at Oxford, 12-female Quakers persecuted, 12-William Penn expelled Ch. Ch.,

Quincey, De, the opium-eater, 211 Queen's College—foundation and founder, Provost, members, patronage, royal benefactors, birth and death of the founder, little progress with College, old entrance, 145serious fire at, dinner of English Agricultural Society, Chapel, Hall, and Library, 146—Florentine boar, Henry V. aud Cardinal Bearfort, Buttery, Wacceyl-cup, Eminent Men: Black Prince, Henry V., Wicliff, &c., 147-Rev. Richard Cecil, Henry Bate (founder of 'Morning Herald'), 148— Curious customs: Boar's-head ceremony (two carols), needle-and-thread (New-year's Day), dinner-call, 149

Radcliffe Infirmary-founder and foundation opening sermon, 203-New Fever Wards.

St. Luke's Chapel, 204

Radcliffe Library-first librarian, 47-founder and foundation, Radcliffe's birthplace, enters University College, rapid rise in fortune, M.P. for Buckingham, death and burial, 88—coffin accidentally discovered, 86, 139—Drs. Bathurst and Radcliffe, 89— Radcliffe's remarkable prophecies, 89—beauty of the Radcliffe Library, privileges of entrance, casts in the Library, the Corsi Marbles, the Hope Portraits, the Librarian, 89—Dr. Radcliffe at Lincoln Coll., 164, 173

RadcliffeObservatory-founder and foundation, designed from, 203-first Observer, 48, 203 Radcliffe Square, Walpole's criterion on 88

Radstock, Lord, the evangelical preacher, 183 Raffael's Sketches, University Galleries, 190copies of Cartoons, 191 Raleigh, Sir Walter, 83, 84

Rallingson, Richard, devises Oxford fortifications, 114

Randolph, Bishop John, twenty-fourth of Ox-

ford, 59 Hotel, 188

Rawlinson, Dr., on the antiquity of Oxford, 2 collection of books (Hearne's Diary, Almanacks), 99-his purchase of Hearne's Collectanea, 142-his heart at St. John's College, 196-his brother, Tom Folio, 196buried in St. Giles's Church, 196-founder of Anglo-Saxon Professorship, 196

Reade, Jeffrey, of Dunstew, and Anne Green, 33 Reading Cells of the Bodleian, 96

Real Presence, Dr. Pusey suspended for teach-

Rebus in New College Bursary Window, 115in Lincoln College, 162-in Worcester Col-

lege, 208
Rede, Bishop of Chichester, and Merton Library, 76-New College Library, 115

Remembrances of God's Mercy, 210

Reparation View of Oxford, 10

Rewley Abbey, 213 Reynolds', Sir Joshua, Designs iu Window, Reynolds', Sir Joshua, Des New College Chapel, 114

Ridley, Bishop, the martyr-elected to Fellowship at University College, 152-his martyrdom at Oxford, 184—expense of burning the "noble three," 185—Ridley's fearful sufferings, 185, 186-confession of faith, 192 Ribbaud torn to pieces by horses at Oxford, 5,

Riggs, Jenny, Oxford's greatest beauty, 179 Riots at Otmoor, 187

.. between Gown and Town, 6, 17, 40, 41,123, 124, 125 River-side Walks, Ch. Ch., 61

Rivington, Rev. Luke, ritualist 137, 206 Roasted Warden, Dr. Mocket, the, 158 Robbery at Magdalen College Chapel, 132 Robsart, Amy, the murdered Countess of Leicester, 87

Robertson, Rev. F. W., curate of St. Ebbe's Church, Oxford, of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, his sermons, memorial window, bust,

tomb, and epitaph, 45 Rochester, Earl of, and the Parish Clerk, 121 Rogers, Christopher, noted Puritan, 37

Daniel, Eulogy on Oxford, 2 Roman Catholics in Oxford, 11, 126, 153 Romance of Alexander, Bodley's gift, 100 Rosamond, Fair, and her coffin, 36—visits St. Peter-in-the-East Church, 144

Rotherham, Bishop, second founder of Lincoln

College, 161, 162 Routh, Dr., the Centenarian President of Magdalen College, 131, 157, 158, 159

Royal Butlership, 10 .. Mints at Oxford, 3 Visits to Oxford, 4, 5

Yacht, 1697, Model of, 101 Rugby School and Dr. Temple, 181 Runic Inscription, Oriel College, 82 Rural Economy, first Professor of, 23

Ruskin, John, at Ch. Ch., 65—appointed Slade Professor of Art, 41—gift of Turner collection to University Galleries, 190

Sacontala; or the Fatal Ring, 152 Salicetum, Botanic Gardens, 140 Salisbury's, Earl of, head brought to Oxford, 5 Salubrity of Oxford, 2, 6 Sandbrook, Rev. William, Puritan preaching, 36 Sanscrit, first Boden Professor of, 34 Saville, Sir Henry, Warden of Merton College,

Saxfrida, mother of St. Frideswide, death of, 3 Saxons invade Oxford, 3

Scholastica's Day, St., and its Riot, 6, 17, 40 School, Divinity, 103

.. Music, 102

.. of Athens, Raffael's, 191 Schools, New Examination, 27, 141 .. the, when built, examinations, &c., 24 Scott, G. G., and Exeter College Chapel, 166 Season of Spring, printed at Lahore, 98 Secker, Bishop Thomas, nineteenth of Oxford, 58

Selden Marbles, 108 Selden's Collection of Books, 8,000 vols., 99, 108 Seneschallus, or Steward, first of Oxford, 2 Sepulchre's, St. Cemetery, 105

Shakspeare and his supposed Oxford son, 39stands godfather to him in Carfax Church,

39, 42 Shaksperian Collection at Bodleian, 99-at Wad-

ham College, 119 Sheldon, Archbishop, at All Souls', 153 Sheldonian Theatre—founder and foundation

the classic heads, the Commemoration, the painted ceiling, 104 - portraits, 105-first University Printing Office, honorary degrees, 105

Shelley, Percy Bysche—his birth and death, expelled from College, his room and its pe-culiar confusion, 153—his wanderings at Shotover Hill, 153

Ship of Fools, 84 Show Sunday, Christ Church Broad Walk, 61 Sibthorp's, Dr., Flora Graca, 140, 164 Sieges of Oxford, 6, 114-19 Sigeford, Danish nobleman, assassinated, 6

Simeon, Rev. Charles, and St. Aldate's Ch., 4 Skinner, Bishop Robert, eighth of Oxford, 58 Skirlaw's run from his home, 152

Sleeping Preacher, deception of the, 117 Smallwell, Bishop Edward, twenty-third of Ox-

Smith, Bishop W., co-founder of Brasenose, 90 Dr. Adam, author of Wealth of Nations, 183 Goldwin, Professor of Political Economy, 153 Smoking match, Broad Street, 134

Song for Christmas Eve, Ancient, 139 Sophia Causton and John Wesley, 163 Southey, Robert, Poet-Laureate, 182 Splendid Shilling, John Phillips, author of, 173 Stage-Coaches cease running to London, 182 Stanley, Dean, on Beauty of Oxford, 1-at Uni-

versity College, 153—at Balliol College, 18 Stapledon, Sir Thomas, purchases one of the

City seats in Parliament, 43 .. Walter de, Bishop of Exeter, murdered, 165 Stationers' Grant, Bodleian Library, 96, 100 Stonemasons, the, and Dean Buckland, 51 Student slain in St. Martin's (Carfax) Church, 41

Students forbidden to wear long hair, 133
.. not allowed to travel to London, 27, 181
Summertown, suburb of Oxford, 202 Surrey's, Duke of, head brought to Oxford, 5 Sutherland Collection of Drawings and Prints,

nearly 20,000, 99 Sutton, Sir Rich., co-founder of Brasenose, 90 Sweating Sickness at Oxford, 6

Swift, Dean, enters Hertford College, his Gulliver's Travels, Letters to Stella, forsees disestablishment of Irish Church, 111

Swimming Bath, Public, 79 Sydney Smith and Dame Partington, 118 System of Divinity, a great curiosity, 100.

Tabernacle Baptists, 15 Talbot, Bishop Wm., seventeenth of Oxford, 58 Tatham, Dr., Rector of Lincoln College, villifies Dissenters in St, Mary-the-Virgin and other Churches, 14—forbids erection of Wesleyan Chapel, 14—his coarse sermon in St. Marythe-Virgin Church, 87

Taverner's, Richard, Esq., foolish discorrse i St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, 88

Taylor Buildings, 188

Telugu Almanack, 97

Temple, Bishop Frederick, of Exeter—birth and progress, ordination, at Kneller Hall Training School, elected to Head Mastership at Rugby, writes in Essays and Reviews, regarded with great bitterness, farewell sermon at Rugby, 181

Temple of the Winds, Radcliffe Observatory, 203

Temples, Models of Ancient, 101
Thames River—rise of, corruptions of name, length and area, where tidal, 26

Thomas's, St., Church, 30

Hall, 157 Thornhill's Assumption of the Founder, All Souls', 157

'Times,' London-editor of, 110-epigram on, 111 - Thackeray's Remarks on, 111-first issue, original title, chauge of name, pro-prietors, principal proprietor, 169—the great bank fraud, the charge of libel, the Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, 193 -literary reviewer to, 148

'Times, Oxford,' establishment of, 9
Tiptaft, Rev. W., and experimental doctrine,
secedes from Church of England, 15

Titles of University diguitaries, 23, 24, 25 Tomb of founder's father, Magdalen College, 132 Tombes, Coryphæus of the Anabaptists, 15

Tradescant, John-his Ark of Curiositiesgiven to Elias Ashmole, 107-Tradescant first gardener at the Botanic Gardens, 140 Tresham, Dr., and "Sweet Mary" (Great Tom),

Trevisa, John de, 167 Trilleck's Inn or Hall, 36

Trinity College, foundation, 171—originally Durham College, first Library in the University, refoundation by Sir Thomas Pope, birthplace, progress, and death of Pope, members, patronage, 172—punning lines on a descendant, entrance to the College, President Bathurst, 173-Quadringle. Chapel Tombs, and Hall, 174-Library, Gardens,

and Yew Tree Walk, 175-Eminent Men: Bathurst, Kettel, Bampton (founder of the Lectures, Birkhead (founder of Poetry Professorship), Walter Savage Landor, 176—Sir Roundell Palmer, 177

Trinity, Holy, Church, 46 .. Holy, Convent, 203

Term, 24 Tubb in the Pillory, 39,70

Turkish Bath, 30

Turrer, Bishop John Matthias, of Calcutta, an Oxonian, 14

Turner's Buildings, Corpus Christi College, 70 ...J. M. W., Sketches for Oxford Almanacks, and 40 other original drawings, 190 Tyerman's Life of John Wesley, 163

'Undergraduate,' The, brief issue of, 10 'Undergraduates' Journal,' establishment of, 9 Underhill, Bishop John, third of Oxford, 58,164 Union Society Rooms—Weekly Debate, Library

and its ceiling, 38 United Methodist Free Church, 15, 37, 38, 216 University -- earliest annals, expulsion of Dr. Ayliffe 16-Alfred the Great's connection with, birthplace and death, large number of students, St. Scholastica's conflict, Wicliff at Balliol, variance with the Pope, 18 progress of the University, 19—dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII., Mary's reign, incorporation of the University, 20— Cromwell Chancellor, Greek College founded, 21-Constitution of the University; Houses of Congregation and Convocation, 22-Heads of Colleges and Halls, Titles, and Degrees, 23—Terms, Arms, Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Steward, Proctors, 24—Public Orator, Registrar, Public Examiners, &c., 25—Convocation House, Election for University Members of Parliament, 103-Vice-Chancellor's Court, Commemoration of founders, 104—Honorary Degrees, 105—University sermons, Bampton Lectures, 87-

exempted from tribute to the Pope, 194

University Boat-Races from commencement, 61 -colours of the College and Hall boats,

University College—foundation and founder, Alfred the Great probably a benefactor, 149-Masters, members, patronage, benefactors, Drowda Hall, building of present edifice, statues, 150—Chapel and Hall, 151—Library, Common Room New Buildings, 152—Eminent Men: Skirlaw, Sir W. Jones Shelley. 152—Stanley (Dean), Lords Eldon and Stowell, Obadiah Walker, 153—Father Faber and Mariolatry, 154—Cuthbert Bede Curious Customs Chopping-at-the-Block, Holy Communion, Wakening Mallet, 155

University Galleries and contents, 189, 190, 191

'University Herald,' establishment of, 9
University Museum—foundation, design, and
cost; large Court and contents, 122—Library, Theatre, Laboratory, Dissectingroom, Observatory, 23

University Printing Office-first, 105-at Clarendon Building, 106-present building, manager, Classical and Bible divisions, Machine Room Boiler-house, Type Foundry, Paper Mill, 207

Upton, editor of Shakspeare's Works, 163 Urban V., Pope, 179

Usher, Archbishop of Armagh. 171

Vale of the Cherwell, 126 Velley, Lieut.-Colonél, killed, 179 Vernon Collection of Early English Poetry, 99 Victoria, Queen, at Oxford, 5 Victoria Theatre, 183 Village Surgeon, Teniers, 191 Vives, Louis, author of De Civitate Dei, 70

Vizelle, Mrs., John Wesley's precious wife, 164 Volunteer Review, Oxford, 111

Waddington's, Dr., History of Independency, 18 Wadham College—founder and foundation, Wardens, members, patronage, death of founder before commencement of building,

his widow carries out his intentions foundation-stone laid, Te Deum in St. Marythe-Virgin Church, Quadrangle, Hall, Library, 119—Chapel, Ante-Chapel, Common Room, Gardens, 120—Mother George, the centenarian, 120—Boyle, the Christian Philosopher, foundation of Royal Society, Warden not allowed to marry at one time, repeal of the law, Warden Wilkins marries Oliver Cromwell's sister, 120-Earl of Rochester at Bodicote Church, Dr. Parker and the Grewellers, Dr. White and the Turn-pike-gate-keeper, William Shaw, first Se-cretary of Royal Agricultural Society, 121

Walls, Old City, 70, 116, 181, 216 Walsh, John, executed at Oxford, 5

Walter's, Mr. John, 'Times' gift to Keble Coll.,

Warden's Chair, New College, 115 Warneford Lunatic Asylum, 128

Water-walks, Magdalen College, 130, 136

River Cherwell, 126 Wellington, Duke of, Chancellor. 24, 152-enters Christ Church, 65—Ode to, recited by Right Hon. E. Cardwell, 183—entry into Oxford, 133—banquet to in St. John's College Hall, 197

Wednesbury Mob-poesy, 163

Wesley, Chas., shares credit in rise of Methodism, 13-prolific hymn-writer, 66, 168-

notes of his brother's treasonable sermon, 66—his marriage, 164—his last hymn, 168
Wesley, John—birth and death, foundation of Wesleyan Methodism, his activity, first sermon, 13—second Wesleyan Chapel opened, 14, 37—first Wesleyan Chapel, 0x-ford according to large heady for the continuous control of the continuous control of the cont ford, secession of a large body, formation of the Free Methodists, 37—the noted Fly-Sheets, expulsion of Dunn, Everett, and Griffith, New Free Methodist Chapel, 38— the Hymns of the Wesleys, 66—John Wesley's sermon in St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, 66. 88-Lord Macaulay on John Wesley, 66 Wesley's mode of life, 66-preaching at Colchester, advice to the people, Mrs. Oli-phant on the lesson Wesley had to teach, 67—Wesley enters Ch. Ch., 13—elected to Fellowship of Lincoln College, 13,163—persecution at various places, mob-poesy, Ty-erman's Life of Wesley, number of ministers and local preachers at Wesley's death, his journey to America, nearly inveigled into matrimony, conference of Moravian elders, 163—Wesley's unfortunate marriage, his vixen wife, her self-sought divorce, Wesley's wise determination, 164

Wesley, Samuel-enters Exeter Coll. a servitor, 167-his letter home, ordination, progress, gets the living of Epworth, thrown into prison for debt, fire at parsonage, 168

Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, 79, 83, 87 Whipping at the Cart's-Tail, last in Oxford, 41 Whitefield, George, at Pembroke College ordi-nation, slovenly appearance, 47 White, Sir Thomas, founder of St. John's Col-lege, 192-95—his Dream, 194

White's, Dr., brown study, 121

Wilberforce, Bishop Samuel, thirteenth of Ox-

ford, 59, 83 liff, John—*Two* John Wicliffs—*The* John Wicliff, birth, progress, and death, his idea of the Church's position, special Papal bulls issued against him, 18—Wicliff's view of the false position of the Romish Church, summoned to St. Paul's, his New Testament, extract from, severe persecution of of his followers, curious mistake, 19-Cardinal Philip Ressyngton a noted follower, 47—Wicliff preaches in Tom Quadrangle, Ch. Ch., 52—the *two* Wicliffs at Merton, 77-one appointed Warden of Canterbury College, 65-John Wicliff enters Queen's 147—Bishop Flemmyng, a Wicliffian, 152 161—Wycliff at Balliol College, 177

William III. at Oxford, 4 .. of the Anatomical Theatre, 60

.. of Waynflete, 117, 130, 133 .. of Wykeham, 112, 113 Wilmot, John, Earl of Rochester, Wadham College, 120

Windsor Castle and William of Wykeham, 112

Wiseman, Rev. Luke, on John Wesley, 66

Witenagemotes, Saxon, at Oxford, 5, 204, 205 Wolsey, Cardinal, birth, progress, founder of Christ Church, builds Hampton Court Palace, endows Lectureships, takes part with Katharine of Arragon, loses King's favour, pardoned, arrested for treason, death, 49-portrait of, 53-Wolsey's kitchen, Ch. Ch., 54-his supposed tower, Mag-

dalen College,134—at Magdalen College,136
Wood, Antony a, on early state of Oxford, 2—
on derivation of Oxford's name, 2—goes by
flying coach to London, 27—on Jacob's coffee-house, 27-at a public execution, 33on prosperity of New-Inn-Hall, 36-on stage plays at Ch. Ch. 53—on Merton bells, 74 his monument, 74-at Merton as postmaster, 77-his residence, 79-ancestors, his father's first wife's family, two of her relations martyred at Lewes, Antony's birth, father's second wife, Antony's History of the University, threatened with banishment if not recanting, recants, death, state of his room, 80—on Mother George, the centenarian, 120—on the beauty of Magdalen College, 129-birth and death, 136-Gateway at Botanic Gardens, 140-on first Hall of Balliol College, 180—on the Altars in St. Mary Magdalen Church, 186—on stage plays in St. John's and Ch. Ch. Halls, 198

Wood, Rev. J. G., the naturalist, 77 Woodard, Rev. N., of Lancing College, 111

Wooden Clog Almanacks, 97, 108

Wordester College—known as Gloucester College, 194, 207—purchased by Sir Thomas White, 194, 208—called St. John-the-Bap-Hall, 194, 208—in much repute, in great decline—purchased by trusses of Sir Thomas Cookes, 208-incorporation as Worcester College, 208—Provost, members, and patronage, 209—the magnificent Chapel, 209—valuable illuminated Bible, 210—Hall and Library, 210—Eminent Men : De Quin-cey, Foote, Carey, &c., 211, 212 Wordsworth, Poet-Laureate, 149

Workhouse, Oxford, 127

Wootton, William, first English Organ builder, 78

X.

Xantippe, John Wesley blessed with a, 164

Young, author of Night Thoughts, 157, 158

Z.

Zebra College, the, 125 Zodiac Coins of Hindoostan, at Ch. Ch., 65 Zoology, first Professor of, 42, 137 Zouch, James, monument to, 56 Zurich, Bishop Jewel in exile at, 78 Zwinglian, Bishop Jewel a, 78

THE TWO JOURNEYS.

"Endeavours ever come too short of our desires."-SHAKSPEARE.

The following sketches of two journeys to and from the metropolis by Coach in the seventeenth century, and by Rail in the nineteenth century, will interest both visitor and citizen.

THE FIRST FLYING COACH FROM OXFORD TO LONDON.

ONDAY, April 26th, 1669, was a stirring morning in Oxford. As the early light dawned, "Gown and Town" were pressing, with eager steps and eager looks, into the High Street. Even the University authorities were awakened from their morning slumber. What was the cause? Oxford, within the memory of middle-aged men, had witnessed more than one stirring scene. Along this same High Street, in 1642, Charles I. rode from the fight at Edgehill, with his two young sons and his nephews (Maurice and fiery Rupert), and the banners that had been borne away—but not in triumph—and his red coats following. All the bells rang out

their loudest peals, and hooded dignitaries knelt humbly before His Majesty, offering not only their lives and their fortunes, as the modern phrase goes, but their cherished stores of college-plate—soon afterwards unceremoniously taken, and melted down, with scarcely a word of thanks from the "Lord's Then that fatal Midsummer-day, 1646, when the garrison of anointed." Oxford marched out, and welcomed by no glad cheers, nor sweet chimes, the gallant Parliament troopers, heralded by the peremptory blasts of the trumpet, as they passed along on their noble grey chargers-"hell broke loose," as Antony à Wood amiably remarks, but to whom the term "pioneers of freedom" would more aptly apply. But it was neither the triumph nor downfal of Church or King that now summoned the early multitude into the High Street: it was,-carefully noted down in Antony's diary, as the most important event of the half-year, "The first day that the flying coach went from Oxford to London in one day!" Stage coaches-lumbering, wearying wagonlike vehicles—had long been in vogue; and in one of these Antony à Wood himself had paid his first visit to London two years before, jogging along the not well-levelled road at the rate of two or three miles an hour. It was no wonder that all Oxford was in a fever of excitement; a journey of two days crowded, and cantered, and galloped into one day! Fifty-five miles between sunrise and sunset! What incredible swiftness! Would that a picture of this wondrous machine had been preserved; although, from representations of later specimens, we can make a picture of it for ourselves, as it stood at the

door of the tayern, over against All Souls' College, on that eventful morning. A huge wooden box, covered with leather, not much unlike the Lord Mayor's state coach, minus the painting, the gilding, and the carvings; with greater length of axletree, the wheels seeming to run away from the coach, and the coach-box a veritable box, filled with ropes, and spare traces, and hammer, and screw-drivers, and nails-contingencies of a journey to London with several breaks-down by the way. The coach was intended to carry six, the usual number. A boot for luggage, not unlike a lilliputian sentry-box, was placed on each side, near the door: additional passengers, whose proportions were limited, found a not very comfortable ride to town in these appendages when the vehicle could convey them in no other manner. Master Antony & Wood, carefully attired, took his seat on the coach a few minutes before six o'clock on that April morn. His destination, in common with the five other intrepid spirits who accompanied him, was London. His mission to consult the Cottonian manuscripts, for Antony's desire, be it remembered, was intense to gratify that peculiar worship of his life, and no reasonable pilgrimage was deemed too much by him, if he gained but brief information. Antony's companions on this noteworthy visit to "famous London town" were Counsellor Halloway of Oxford (who became a judge shortly after), and four members of the University. Precisely as the musical chimes of St. Mary-the-Virgin announced the hour of six, the notified hour of departure, expressly by the Vice-Chancellor's permit, the whip was gently applied to the restive horses, who moved proudly down 'the High' with their burden, watched by the admiring citizens, wondering whether the goal of the adventurous travellers would be safely reached. Through the East Gate of the city, past Magdalen College, over the crazy old structure, dignified with the name of bridge, then crossing the Cherwell (the present bridge being built just a century after), up 'China Lane,' and thence through the royal domain of Headington by tortuous ways, went the 'flying coach,' reaching Wheatley shortly before eight. Thame, Wycombe, Beaconsfield (where weary wagoners and still more weary passengers were wont to take their night's rest, when two days were occupied in the journey), and Uxbridge were passed by mid-day. And now refreshment was indulged in, and gaping rustics stared, and wondered, and grimaced at each other, examined the coach, and then retired as wise as they came, for our predecessors possessed but knowledge on the limited principle. Again the the coach and passengers departed: Tyburn Tree, the end of short and merry lives, shrived often at the rope's-end, was passed, the banqueting-house of the Mayor (who here indulged in spiced cake and cooling ale, after hare hunting in Marylebone fields) left in the rear, and then into the Haymarket busy, bustling Haymarket-full of hostels, old-fashioned and dingy, with numerous wagons, filled with hay, at their doors, waiting for the morrow's market. And here Master Wood descended, after a journey of thirteen hours for fifty-five miles, safely, but very tired. Wood's account of a coach-journey to London is the first recorded, but it cannot be supposed that the Oxford coach pioneered the way, for the University authorities were not at all disposed to allow innovations without their sanction. The fare from Oxford to London was ten shillings, exclusive of fees to coachman, guard, etc. experiment was perfectly successful. (See also pp. 27, 141.)

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE FROM LONDON TO OXFORD.

(MR) ONDAY, June 10, 1844, exactly a century and three quarters from the year of grace 1669, and again was Oxford in a state of delirium—the

delirium of pleasure. It was indeed a red-letter day in Oxonian annals. From this day it was to be possible to travel from Oxford to London, or vice versa, in ninety minutes—a remarkable change from the first flying coach: an accelerated pace. People who had heard of "Stephenson's devil" by repute, but who had not witnessed the monster, nor the marvels of the steam revolution then already accomplished, poured by hundreds into the classic city from east and west, and north and south. Invasion had taken place; but not one trace of panic was to be seen : glee had apparently usurped sadness-smiling faces and pleasant conversation prevailed. Amid the bustle and din a few phrases caught the ear-" Paddington,"-"Oxford,"-"Brunel," -"Stephenson,"-"Great Western." These were the principal ejaculations. and from these it was to be gleaned that the Great Western Railway was to be opened direct from London to Oxford that day, and that the journey of sixtythree miles henceforth would be accomplished in less than two hours. Now the surprise and energetic remarks of the citizens and villagers could be The wisdom of the senators of the University in planning opposition to the progress of the railway had failed, for no permit had been granted from the Vice-Chancellor—the permit of Parliament being deemed sufficient, and Oxford had gained the advantage. Carfax was the rendezvous of the people on the June morn of 1844, and from thence they wended their way down St. Aldate, past Wolsey's ambitious foundation (although handed to posterity by 'bluff King Hal, of blessed memory'), Christ Church; passing on, Folly Bridge was reached (rendered noticeable by Friar Bacon's connection with the previous bridge, from the pharos of which he 'studied the stars') and a few steps brought the sight-seers to the locale of the railway terminus in Hincksey Fields, for the present station and the continuation of the line through Oxford to Wales were things of the future, and hardly dreamt of. Surely broad-gauge Brunel was equally liable to trial for witchcraft as worthy Friar Bacon, who was arraigned in days of yore by our mad townsmen and their no less mad but more base confreres of the University Bacon very narrowly escaped the ordeal of fire for his gambols in the company of his Satanic highness, whilst they were experimenting as to the usefulness of gunpowder to mankind! Probably Mr. Brunel had but slight, if any knowledge of the Friar's narrow escape from the unsought flames—had he known it—he might not have been so venturous in approaching Oxford. Shortly before ten Paddington was left behind by the train destined for the cloistered shades of Oxford; Ealing, Hanwell and Reading were passed by-Pangbourne and Goring lapsed into distance, and Didcot—fifty-three miles was reached in one hour and eight minutes: one minute and a-quarter per mile—certainly a slight improvement on Wood's journey of thirteen hours. And now to Oxford: a trifle slower, but equally as sure, the train came gasping, and panting, and shining with heat; doing the nine miles and aquarter rather under the half-hour. And here the directors and their friends descended, after their journey by weird agency, safe and sound. General Pasley, the Government Inspector of Railways, was the honoured guest of day, accompanied by Lord Barrington, Lord Ingestre; Mr. Brunel, engineer of the line; Mr. Saunders, secretary of the line, etc. Lunch was laid at the Angel Hotel for upwards of fifty. The branch-line was minutely inspected after lunch by the General, and declared safe. It was opened to the public on Wednesday, June 12, 1844. The second line to London (North-Western), via Bletchley, seventy-eight miles, was opened in May, 1851; the third route to London (Great Western) via Wycombe, $63\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was opened in 1864.

The Historical Handbook and Huide to Pxsord.

"I pray you let us satisfy our eyes With the memorials and things of fame That do renown this city."—SHAKSPEARE.



F we digress from the well-trodden path of works illustrative of Ancient and Modern Oxford, and desire to make the present publication alike valuable to the stranger and the citizen, it shall be our endeavour to supply, as concisely as possible, under heads relating to each particular subject, facts and data, no less interesting as a record of early history than as an instructive medium

for visitors to our famous City and University in the present day. Citizens of all nationalities are unanimous in their recognition of the architectural beauty and picturesque situation of the "City of Palaces" in the "Vale of Streams. Our introduction therefore shall be made by a selection from a few personal Professor Hüber, of Marburg University, writes, in his "History of English Universities," that "In the midst rises a mass of mighty buildings, the general character of which varies between convent, palace, and The principal masses consist of the colleges, the university buildings, and the city churches; and, by the side of these, the city itself is lost on distant view. Each of the larger and more ancient colleges looks a separate whole: an entire town—whose walls and monuments proclaim the growth of many centuries. In fact, every college is, in itself, a sort of chronicle of the history of art in England, and more especially of architecture. He who can be proof against the strong emotions which the whole aspect and genius of the place tends to inspire, must be dull, thoughtless, uneducated, or of very perverted views." Dean Stanley (Ch. Ch.), of Westminster, speaks of Oxford as "a mass of towers, pinnacles, and spires, rising in the bosom of a valley: dark and ancient edifices clustered together, in forms full of richness and beauty." A tourist, versed in the architectural splendours of continental cities, observes that, "With the exception of Florence, Genoa, Rome, and Venice, Oxford will find few rivals. So grand, and yet so varied, are the numerous groups of towers, turrets, and spires, that the beholder becomes wrapt in admiration." Ralph Waldo Emerson, the American professor, notes Oxford as "the link of England to the learned of Europe;" and describes the city and university as being "on every side redolent of age and authority." These graphic testimonies to "Oxenforde's beauty" we deem sufficient.

The Rise of Oxford.—Authorities give many diverse statements of the earliest periods in the city's history. Most have been accounted fabulous. The Rev. Sir John Peshall, in his "Antient and Present State of the City of Oxford" (published in 1773), quotes a number of references from Antony a Wood's 'Collectanea,' giving the authorities from whence the information was derived. One statement will excite astonishment and perhaps unbelief, viz.,

that "In genealogical tables, Oxford stands in that era of time when David was King of Judea, 38 years before the erection of Solomon's temple, and 298 years antecedent to the building of Rome!" Dr. Rawlinson places the foundation of the city in A.M. 2954, or 1009 years before the birth of Christ, in the fifth year of the reign of King Memphric. Antony a Wood, the quaint antiquary, and author of the "Athenæ Oxoniensis," records that "It is evident, from a variety of authors, that Memphric, King of the Britons, 1009 years before the birth of Christ, first laid the foundation of our city and gave it his own name—Caer-Memphric' (Memphric's City). Oxford is also described as "Memphritir, on the river Temes." Another authority relates that King Memphric perished, it is supposed, at Woolvercote, a village two miles to the north of Oxford, having been attacked by wolves, whilst engaged in hunting. A work, entitled "Diversorum Privilegiorum Statutorum et Memorabilium Almæ Universitatis," in the Bodleian Library, presented thereto by Mr. T. Allen, antiquary, mentions Oxford as early as the days of Brutus, under the name of Municipium, implying a city with laws and customs for its own govern-Ancient Britons called it Ryd-ychin, a 'ford,' it being approached at so many points by those river-crossings. The Latin race named Oxford Bellositum, and at other times Beaumond, both titles referring to the salubrious and pleasant position of the city, which Daniel Rogers, Clerk of the Council, in Elizabeth's reign, thus eulogises:-

"He that hath Oxford seen, for beauty, grace, And healthiness, ne'er saw a better place."

Claudius Ptolemaus, an Alexandrian, speaks of it, in A.D. 170, as Cavela, vulgo Oxonia. Emerson, in his "English Traits," observes that "Its foundations date even from Arthur, for the Pheryllt (governing body) of the Druids had a seminary there." In the same reign Bosso was consul, or viceroy of the city, hence it was sometimes called Caer-Bosso. Cyprian names the city Oxfort. Paul Appian, in the ninth century, only mentions three noted cities in the island, placing Oxford second, thus: Canterbury, Oxford, London. Sherif ol Edrifi, an Arabian geographer: of the thirteenth century, records its name as Ozeford. Mr. Lhwyd, the Welsh antiquary (of Brasenose College), remarks, "It is unknown what names Oxford hath borne, on account of its very great antiquity." Baxter's "Glossary of Oxford" (page 19), published 1719, says, "Between the years A.D. 50-84 it suffered a most terrible downfall. The once-renowned city was reduced to the form of a little village, and had nothing, as it were, left of it but its name of Ryd-ychin, and serving as a ford for oxen to cross over." Leland derives the name of the city from Ouse-naford, from its situation near a ford over the Ouse at Osney: Ouse being the name by which the river Thames (or Isis) was formerly known. The German word Ochsenfurt (from the river Oder), a ford for oxen, has been thought by a few authorities to furnish a key to the derivation of the name: a town on the river Main, below Wurzburg, Bavaria, being similarly designated. Undoubtedly the name of Oxford was derived from the "ox-fords" surrounding the city; the special ford being either at Binsey (to the north-west) or North Hincksey, formerly known as Hengessey (to the south-west of Osney). Antony à Wood takes the latter as the most probable. Both fords are still in About midway between these two fords, on the Botley Road, is a bridge called Bullstrode, doubtless arising from oxen crossing another ford by which the city was approached through meadows in that direction. The bridge is but just over a century old. Other fords crossed the river Cherwell at the eastern endof the city, and were "principally used," says Mr. S. C. Hall, in that interesting volume, "The Book of the Thames," "as fords for the cattle of the king to cross over into the luxuriant meadows surrounding the city."

In A.D. 449 the Saxons invaded Oxford, committing extensive rayages, and laying the city almost in ruins. Vortigern, an ancient British king, restored the place to somewhat of its former position, and resided within its walls for a lengthened period. In 727 Didan was viceroy of Oxford, under Ethelbald. King of Mercia. Ethelbald frequented the city during his reign, and caused many hostels (halls or dwelling-places) to be built for the use of the students then commencing to assemble at the schools gaining repute throughout England. Ross (of Warwick), Brian Twyne, Leland, and Wood concur in placing the rise of the city and university, as places of fame, about the era of Ethelbald. A.D. 730. In that year Didan founded the monastery of St. Frideswide for his daughter and twelve nuns of noble birth. Frideswide was the prioress of the institution bearing her name. The church of the monastery was dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints. The assigned locality of the monastery and its church was upon or near the site of the present cathedral. Frideswide died in 740, and was buried within the monastery church. Didan and his wife Saxfrida were likewise interred in the same building. In 886 Alfred the Great with his sons took up their abode in Oxford, and from this period both city and university rose in estimation and importance. Alfred established a Royal Mint in the city, and a coin is preserved of his mintage in the Ashmolean Museum. Athelstan, who ascended the throne in 924, added a second mint, and money continued to be coined in the city, more or less, down to the days of Edward During the siege of the city in the reign of Charles I. New Inn Hall was temporarily converted into a mint, and a large portion of the plate, jewels, &c., of the colleges and private persons, given voluntarily, were converted into coin to meet the king's necessities. King Edmund II. was killed at Oxford on Nov. 20, 1016. Canute, in 1022, ordered the translation of the laws of Edward into Latin, and made them binding on his subjects. Harold Harefoot, who succeeded to the English throne in 1036, was crowned at Oxford, probably in the church attached to St. Frideswide's monastery. After a brief reign of three years, he died at Oxford in 1039: some authorities state he was murdered. His body was interred in Westminster Abbey. In the reign of Edward the Confessor (1041-66) Oxford flourished exceedingly. In 1067 the city, after a short siege, capitulated to William the Conqueror (see Steges).

The Arms of Oxford are emblematical of the city's name, forming a rebus-an 'ox crossing a ford.' These arms were confirmed to the city in 1574. by R. Lee, portcullis, on his armorial visitation of Oxfordshire. The Oxford arms are, Argent an Ox gules, armed and unguled Or, passing over a ford of water in base, proper. The Crest is a demi-lion rampant, powdered with fleur-de-lis, Or, holding between his paws a rose Argent, and gules, crested Or. Supporters: On the dexter, an elephant, ermine—eared, collared, and lined Argent-armed Or; on the sinister, a beaver proper-ducally collared and Motto: "Fortis est veritas." There are two coats of arms mentioned previously. One was granted to the city about A.D. 885 viz., A field azure, a bible with seven seals appendant thereto, opened (at the commencement of St. John's Gospel, "In the beginning was the Word," &c.), betwixt The other arms, mentioned by Hearne, the antiquary, at one three crowns. period sub-librarian at the Bodleian, represented the castle in the centre, with the entrance-bridge and moat. This is the official seal of the Sheriffs of Oxon. Oxford has given the title of Earl to three families for above 800 years. The title was first borne by Sweyne, eldest son of Godwyn, Earl of Kent. It was bestowed on him by King Harold who lost the English throne at the battle of Hastings. Sweyne perished on the battle-field. The Empress Maud granted the title to Alberic, or Aubrey de Vere, for services rendered unto her. The Veres held it close upon 600 years, Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last Earl, dying without issue in 1702. Queen Anne conferred it (in 1711) on Robert Harley, Speaker of the House of Commons and Lord High Treasurer of England. The Harley family still retain the title.

Royal Visits.—Nearly every British sovereign has visited the city, and several have resided within the walls or in villages adjacent for lengthened periods. Subsequent to the Conquest Headington had its royal palace. Woodstock had likewise its royal residence, and there Queen Elizabeth was imprisoned whilst a princess. The earlier Saxon kings were frequently at Oxford, it forming one of their principal cities. William the Conqueror beleaguered the city, 1067, obtaining forcible entry; Rufus (William II.) held a council in Oxford in 1088; King Stephen besieged the Empress Maud in the castle with success in 1142; Henry I. was educated at Oxford, and built Beaumont Palace in 1132—the last vestige being destroyed in 1829; Henry II. resorted much to "fair Oxenforde." Richard I. (Cœur-de-Lion) was born at Beaumont Palace in 1156. Out of a reign of ten years (1189-99) he spent but four months in England, the chief portion at Oxford, being largely engaged in the Crusades; and at the battle of Gisors he gave the parole, "Dieu et mon droit," ever since retained on the royal arms. Henry III. came from Kenilworth to Osney Abbey. Whilst there, those renowned regulations, known as the "Provisions of Oxford" were passed. King John caroused in Beaumont Palace, graphically described in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." During his sojourn in the city he received a peremptory message from the disaffected barons assembled at Brackley, previously to the signing of Magna Charta in June, 1216. Edward III. was educated at Oxford. Edward the Black Prince graduated at Balliol. At the battle of Crescy, in 1346, Edward commanded the English forces. The motto "Ich dien," with the three ostrich feathers, was taken from the King of Bohemia's helmet, when he fell at Crescy. This crest and motto were given to the Prince at the institution of the Order of the Garter in 1350, and have been borne by the Princes of Wales from that time. Henry V. entered Queen's College; Prince Arthur (brother of Henry VIII.) and Prince Henry (brother of Charles I.) graduated at Magdalen College; George IV. entered his name on the books of Christ Church when he visited Oxford in 1814; our present Prince of Wales matriculated at Ch. Ch. in 1859, and the Crown Prince of Denmark in 1864. Edward IV. visited Oxford in 1481; Henry VII. in 1488; Henry VIII. in 1510-18-33; Elizabeth in 1558-74-75-91-2; James I. in 1603-9-15-21; Charles I. in 1625-29-36-42. At the latter visit he took up his residence in Christ Church during the troubles of his reign, escaping in 1646 just before the capitulation of the city to Fairfax (see Sieges). Queen Henrietta held Court in Merton College. Charles II. came to Oxford during the prevalence of the plague at London in 1665. Courtly honours were done at Christ Church and Merton College. In 1681 Charles II. convoked the last Parliament ever held in Oxford. Richard III. held Court at Magdalen College in 1485, soon after his accession. Cromwell entered Oxford in triumph at the termination of the siege in 1646. In 1650 he was elected Chancellor of the University James II. attended vespers in University College, and mass was celebrated by his order in the Cathedral. William III. visited Oxford in 1695; Queen Anne in 1702; George III. in 1785;

and George IV. (when Prince Regent) in 1814, accompanied by the Allied Sovereigns of Europe, upon the conclusion of the Peninsular War. Queen Victoria, whilst Princess, visited Oxford, in company with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, in 1832. Queen Adelaide, consort of William IV., came to Oxford in 1835. In 1841-57-60 Prince Albert visited Oxford, accompanied in 1841 by the Queen, and in 1860 by the Queen and royal family. In 1859-60-3-8 the Prince of Wales came to Oxford—accompanied by the Princess Alexandra in 1863, and by Prince Christian, of Denmark, in 1868. Prince Hassan, a Mahometan by faith, and second son of the Khedive of Egypt, matriculated at Christ Church in October, 1869.

Parliament (derived from the French word parler, to speak) has assembled in Oxford on above twenty different occasions: the first in 1203, the last in March, 1680. It is remarkable that the constitution of Parliament, as at present formed, was first marked out at Oxford in 1215, during the reign of King John, when writs were issued to the Sheriffs of each county, under the Great Charter, to elect four knights for each shire—to assemble at Oxford.

SAXON WITENAGEMOTES (meetings of wise men), the Parliament of earlier days, were often brought together in the city during the reigns of the Saxon kings: since A.D. 1000—they have been held in 1002, by Ethelred II.; 1015, by King Edmund II.; 1018 and 1022, by Canute, surnamed the 'Great.'

These are the last of which mention is made.

Executions for Treason have taken place in the city on some few occasions. In 1233 one Ribbaud, a priest attempted the assassination of Henry III. at Woodstock. Ribbaud was discovered entering the palace by night, captured, conveyed to Oxford, and there torn to pieces by horses. In 1400 the Earl of Kent, Sir Thomas Blount, Sir Benjamin Sely, Sir Ralph Lumley, and John Walsh and Baldwin de Kent, Esqrs., were executed by hanging at Green Ditch (St. Giles), the public place of execution, without the North Gate, for engaging in a conspiracy against Henry IV. The heads of the Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury, executed at Circnester, were conveyed to Henry IV. at Oxford, on long poles. The last execution for treason in Oxford took place on August 31, 1681, when Stephen Colledge, of Henley, known as the "Protestant Joiner," was hung, quartered, disembowelled, and his entrails burnt in the castle-yard. Colledge was first tried in London, but conviction failed. He was brought in custody to Oxford, where the farce of a new trial was gone through; and, on the evidence of perjured witnesses, Colledge was convicted, and the sentence of death, and division of his body, was carried out as detailed. It was alleged that Colledge with others intended to gain possession of the body of the monarch (Charles II.) living or dead; but the only fact proved, and that but moderately, was intemperance of language, combined with the singing of seditious ballads, reflecting on the character of the profligate monarch.

Fires.—Oxford has been devastated many times by this destroying agent—notably in 979, 1002, 1009 (the two latter by the Danes), 1190, and 1644. The fire of 1644 (Oct. 6), commenced in Thames Street (now known as George Street), and, pursuing its way towards Corn-market Street, passed along to Queen Street, burning all that came in its way: ending near St. Peter-le-Bailey Church. Two serious conflagrations have happened at Christ Church: one in 1719, on Candlemas eve, in the Hall, greatly damaging the roof—the other in 1809, in the south-east portion of "Tom Quadrangle." It severely damaged the interior of the building, but the exterior suffered but little. Exeter College Library was greatly damaged by fire in 1708. The

interior was destroyed, and the major part of the books burnt. The Bodleian Library, being only twelve yards distant, was deemed in much peril, but the impending danger was happily averted. There was a severe fire in the Demies' Room, Magdalen College, August 5, 1719. On Dec. 18,1788, the west wing of Queen's College was burnt. In 1810 the interior of the large tower of Magdalen College accidentally caught fire, but was quickly extinguished. In 1820 Magdalen Hall was destroyed by fire. This Hall was founded in the fourteenth century, adjacent to Magdalen College. The building was in course of demolition when the fire occurred, but has since been rebuilt on the site of Hertford College. The Post Office, when standing in the High Street, in 1842, was burnt to a large extent. Broad Street, Corn-market Street, and other parts of the city and university buildings have also suffered from severe fires.

Massacres have been somewhat frequent in the city: the undergraduates and citizens often meeting in hostility, "eager for the fray." These conflicts gained the well-known title of "Gown and Town Rows." To a great extent such "faction-fights" have become obsolete. A massacre of the Danes took place in the city, by order of king Ethelred, in 1012, on the Feast of St. Brice. In 1015 two Danish nobleman, Sigeford and Morcar, were treacherously assasinated while on a diplomatic mission. Their countrymen, desiring to resent this outrage, came to Oxford in great numbers, but were overpowered; and a few, who took refuge in St. Frideswide's Sanctuary, were burnt to death. In 1209-63, 1344, and 1349, hostile meetings took place between the citizens and students (see the details in pages relating to "The University"). On St. Scholastica's Day, 1354, a serious riot, lasting three days, took place at Carfax. Sixty-three students were slain in the affray ((see "Carfax").

Plague and Pestilence have ravaged Oxford at various periods, especially in 1349-54; 1435-6-9-93; 1500-3-17-23-71-77-92. Knighton remarks of the plague of 1349, "There were scarce enough left in the city to bury the dead: above a fourth part of the scholars died. Before the plague you might have hired a curate for five marks a year, or two marks and his board; after it, you could hardly find a clergyman who would accept of twenty marks or twenty pounds a-year." That of 1517 was known as the "sweating sickness," of which one William Coghan says, "It began on the 6th of July, from which day to the 12th of August next ensuing, there died 510 persons, all men and no women." The visitation of 1577 was named the "Black Assize," the pestilence breaking out in the Assize Court, and taking off Sir Robert Bell, (Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer), Sir Robert D'Oyly (High Sheriff), the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, eight Magistrates, nearly all the Grand Jury, and many others. In the "Angliæ Notitiæ; or, The Present State of England," by Chamberlayne, published two hundred years back, Oxford is spoken of as being particularly healthy; so that the citizens, soon after the last visitation of the plague, must have set themselves to work to remove all obstructions in the way of cleanliness and health. visits of Asiatic cholera were, however, experienced in 1832-37-49-54. At the present time Oxford bears a very high character for its salubrity—the annual death-rate varying, according to the Registrar-General's returns, from nineteen to twenty-two per thousand inhabitants. In 1767 seven persons died, in the five central parishes, whose united ages amounted to 606 years—four being above eighty years of age, and the remaining three over ninety. 1862 Thomas Pratt, well known as a herbalist, died at the age of 106 years.

Sieges.—In 1067 William the Conqueror besieged the city; and, after a slight resistance on the citizens' part, gained an easy entrance within the walls. In

1142 King Stephen besieged the Empress Matilda, who disputed his right, in the castle. Matilda finding it impossible to hold the castle with her forces, escaped by night to Wallingford, during the prevalence of a severe frost. In a work of the reign of King Stephen we read, "Oxford is a city most strongly fortified and unapproachable by reason of its very deep waters, which wash it all round; being on one side most carefully girt by solid outworks, beautifully and very powerfully strengthened by an impregnable castle and a tower of vast height;" plainly referring to the donjon keep on the summit of the mound, still to be observed a prominent object in the castle grounds. In 1645-6 the city and castle were besieged by the Roundheads, under Colonel Fairfax. It submitted on August 22, 1646. During the siege the Colleges were used as palaces and barracks; the Examination Schools as granaries, and the Libraries as dépôts for provisions and stores. Charles I. escaped from Christ Church, disguised as a servant, on Sunday, April 27, 1646. He fled to the ranks of the Scottish army, then bivouacking at Southwell, Yorkshire.

The History of Printing is apparently closely connected with the city, being practised in Oxford, antecedent to that of any other locality in England, one Frederick Corsellis having printed a work or works in the city in 1468, four years before Caxton set up his press in Westminster, and six years previous to Caxton issuing his first book from the Abbey press. Sir John Peshall, in his "History of Oxford," remarks that "Frederic Corsellis set up the first printing-press in England, in Merton Street, Oxford, (then known as St. John Baptist Street)." Corsellis' first specimen of typography was the "Exposicio Sancti Jeronimi in Simbolo Apostolorum," in small 4to, 41 pp. Bryan Twyne and Antony à Wood (Oxford antiquaries), Dr. Ayliffe (an historian of Oxford), and the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. (the eminent bibliographer), maintain a similar opinion, which is echoed by John Begford, in his "History of Printing at Oxford," and Richard Atkyns, Esq., of Balliol College, who published the "Original and Growth of Printing: a Flower of the Crown of England," in 1664, in which it is stated that Corsellis was brought from Leyden by a Mr. Turnour, who had him conveyed to London and from thence to Oxford. King Charles I., in his Letters Patent to the University of Oxford, March 5, 1635, mentions printing as having been brought to the city from abroad. Dr. Dibdin strengthens his testimony by avowing that he has "seen two copies of this work—one in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and another in the Public Library, Cambridge." Those holding the reverse view, assert that Theodoric Rood, of Cologne, was the first printer at Oxford. A.D. 1478; and further, that he published six books between that year and 1485—the first being the "Exposicio Sancti Jeronimi." This is invention; for the first book printed by Rood, in Oxford, was "Ægidius Romanus." Mr. James Johnson, in his "Typographia," gives no less than 38 pp. of exhaustive evidence against the claims set up by the admirers of Corsellis, which are apparently, in his opinion, incontrovertible. legacy of Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, included a copy of this famous book. He bequeathed to the Bodleian Library in 1691, one of the works printed by Corsellis, at Oxford, in 1468: its colophon, or imprint, stating that it was finished on Dec. 17, in that year. It is exhibited in a glass case near the entrance to the library, and it is entitled "Exposicio Sancti Jeronimi in Simbolo Apostolorum" ("Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles"), in reality supposed to have been written by Ruffinus. There is a memorandum at the beginning, noting that this rare and unique treasure was given to Dr. Barlow, by Bishop Juxon, July 31, 1657. The library contains likewise two copies of the first book printed in the English language, by William Caxton at Bruges, in 1472, entitled "The Recuyell of the Histories of Troy." One copy requires three leaves, the other seven, to render them complete. "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," the first book printed by Caxton in England, in 1474, is also in the library, as well as six other books printed by Caxton, including "Ye Dreame of ye Pilgrimage of ye Soule," issued from Caxton's press in 1483. The character of this work is somewhat similar to that of Bunyan's renowned "Pilgrim's Progress," of which it is apparently a precursor. It is adorned with curious coloured drawings. This book was given in Bodley's time. Caxton printed about sixty books during the period he practised the art. Theodoric Rood and Thomas Hunt were the next printers in Oxford-Rood by himself in 1478, and then in partnership with Hunt, in about 1483-4. The library possesses seven works of Theodoric Rood's, having duplicates of the first works printed in Oxford in English (but both very imperfect), entitled "Liber Festivalis." One copy was bought in 1832 for six guineas, and the other in 1852 for six pounds ten shillings. The date of the book is 1486. The first work printed in Oxford by Rood was "Ægidius Romanus de Peccato Originale," dated March 14, 1479. The second, "Textus Ethicorum Aristotelis," 1479. The other four are of the years 1481-2-3. Wynkin de Worde is also reputed to have practised printing in Oxford. This we believe to have no real foundation; but to have probably arisen from an Almanack printed by Worde in Fleet Street, London, in 1508, entitled "Almanacke for XII yere, after the latytude of Oxenforde." This unique treasure is preserved in the Bodleian Library: its size, 48mo (2½in. by 13in. The mention of the "latytude of Oxenforde," occurring in the title, might have originated the error. Worde printed upwards of four hundred works, of which Oxford possesses three. There is no question but that Worde, being the best typographer of his day, executed many works for the University, even if he did not have an office or shop in the city, of which there is some doubt. From this time there is a space of upwards of thirty years elapsing before we read of another book being printed in the city, and this takes us to 1517-19, when there is mention of five or six works being issued; and from this time there occurs another lapse of sixty-five years, when one John Case, of St. John's College, published a book, entitled "Moral Questions upon Aristotle's Ethics." In 1586 the first Greek publication was issued, entitled the "Homilies of St. Chrysostom," and sixty-five years after this period the first Hebrew publication was printed, which was Dr. Pococke's "Porta Mosis." During the whole of the intervening space, however, the University press was kept in motion by other classical works. In 1585 Joseph Barnes was the printer to the University, and he published close upon one hundred volumes in English, Latin, and Greek, under the patronage of the Earl of Leicester. The University authorities advanced Barnes £100 from their chest, and gave him leave to append to his publications Printer to the University. In 1633 Archbishop Laud, being desirous that the many manuscripts in the Bodleian should be printed, procured certain privileges in his favour from King Charles I. The first acknowledged "Architypographer," or "Printer to the University," was the Rev. Samuel Clarke, M.A., Merton, appointed about 1658. He edited and corrected the earliest Polyglot Bible issued from the University Press. Dr. Clarke died Dec. 17, 1669, and was interred in Holywell Church (St. Cross). He was succeeded in 1669 by Martin Bold. In the same year, the University Press commenced to occupy the upper part of the Sheldonian Theatre, where

it remained until 1713, when it was removed to the adjoining Clarendon Building, purposely provided from the profits of the Earl of Clarendon's national work, the "History of the Rebellion." The Press was again removed in 1830 to its present locality. One Henry Cruttenden, of Oxford, in 1668, styled himself "one of his Majesty's printers." Mr. John Basket, stationer, of London, leased the East end of the Clarendon Building for 21 years, in 1712, at £200 per annum. He had likewise the grant of printing Bibles, Psalters, &c., added to the lease. Space forbids further enlargement

upon this subject. The Newspaper Press of England has some of its earliest specimens from the press of Oxford. Dr. Bruno Ryves, of New College, is said to have contributed to the first acknowledged issue of the British press, the 'Newes of the Present Weeke,' published by Nathaniel Butter in 1622. This paper, after 18 years' existence, was discontinued, by an edict from the Star Chamber, on Jan. 9, 1640. The 'English Mercurie,' said to have been the first paper issued in England, dating 1588, was proved a thorough forgery in 1839, by the late Mr. T. Watts, Assistant Librarian at the British Museum. The water-mark in the paper (that of George II.) and the peculiar cut of the type (Caslon's), showed the forgery to have been of the eighteenth century. The earliest Oxford paper was the 'Mercurius Aulicus,' issued Jan. 1, 1642, under the editorship of John Birkenhead and Peter Heylin. Birkenhead entered as a servitor of Oriel College in 1632, at the age of 17. He became amanuensis to Archbishop Laud; and, after a progressive course, was created a knight. The 'Aulicus' was followed by the 'Mercurius Rusticus,' appearing on April 22, 1642, edited by Dr. Bruno Ryves. This was speedily followed by the 'Mercurius Britannicus,' 'Mercurius Pragmaticus,' and 'Mercurius Politicus,' all printed in this city, each edited by Marchamont Needham, who entered the University as a chorister at All Souls' College. The first espoused the rebel cause, the second the royal cause, while the third favoured the commonwealth. As might have been expected, Needham, by his journalistic eccentricities, forfeited the respect of all parties, and ultimately died in great poverty in Devereux Court, London. The 'Oxford Gazette,' the progenitor of the oldest paper in existence, the 'London Gazette,' first appeared in Oxford, edited by Henry Muddiman, on Nov. 7, 1665, during the stay of Charles II. in Oxford, who, with his court, took up his abode in the city during the prevalence of the plague in London. In Oxford the 'Gazette' saw eleven issues, and it was then removed to London, in February, 1666, from whence it has since been regularly published, on the Tuesday and Friday in each week. It is a curious fact that history repeated itself in Jan. 1870, when the 'University Gazette' an official organ, was issued from the Clarendon Press. The next issued paper in Oxford was the 'Oxford Flying Weekly Journal and and Cirencester Gazette,' in 1746, which had an existence of seven years. The Newspaper Press in Oxford is now represented by, (1) 'Jackson's Oxford Journal,' conservative, price 3d.; first issued on April 11, 1753, under the title of 'News, Boys, News; or, The Electioneering Journal,' price 2d. The two first numbers only bore that title. Some of the earlier papers had a view of the city, in outline, prefacing the title. Its size was that of a foolscap folio, 4pp. only. (2) The 'Oxford University Herald,' conservative, estabblished in 1806. (3) The 'Oxford Chronicle, liberal, established February 4, 1837. (4) The 'Oxford Times' started as conservative on Sept. 6, 1862; now independent in politics. (5) The 'Oxford Undergraduates' Journal,' liberal-conservative, founded in 1865, issued at first fortnightly during Term only, but from 1870 weekly. A somewhat similar print, entitled 'The Undergraduate,' was commenced at the beginning of 1819, but soon discontinued. The 'Oxford Literary Gazette' appeared in 1829, but its publication was a decided failure. Many other newspapers have appeared; but, for want of support or other causes, had only a brief existence. The most successful of these were the 'Oxford Mercury,' the 'Oxford Free Press,' the 'Oxford Flying Post,' (the two latter liberal), and the 'Radcliffe' (University), now incorporated with

the 'Undergraduates' Journal.' The Population of the City in 1870 was over 30,000. In 1067 it was, inclusive of students, about 3,870; in 1801 (the date of England's first census), 12,000; in 1861 (the last-taken census), 27,567. The students are excluded from each census, vacations happening when they have been taken. The students average about 2,000 yearly. The "Parliamentary Burgesses." under the Reform Bill of 1868, were 5,000, including 1,000 Freemen. "Municipal Burgesses" (under the new act of 1869) are about 6,000; including 672 females—the House Assessments 6,500. Oxford city sends two members to Parliament, the University, two; and the county, three. The County Hall is the hustings for the county, the Town Hall for the city, the Clarendon Building for the university. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell (Secretary of State for War), and W. V. Harcourt, Esq., Q.C. (Professor of International Law in Cambridge University), represent the city; the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy and the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, the University; and the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Lieut.-Col. J. S. North, and W. C. Cartwright, Esq., the county. The members for Oxfordshire elected in the reign of Edward II. (1297), the "Parent Parliament," as it may be appropriately termed, were William de Scalebrook and Henry de Bruly. There was a double return for the city in 1641, viz., J. Whistler and J. Smith, Esqrs., and J. D'Oyly, Esq., and Alderman Nixon, founder of Nixon's School. The returns for the county between 1450 and 1542, with a few exceptions, were either wilfully or accidentally destroyed.

The Municipal Privileges deserve passing notice. In 1013 a Corporation of Oxford is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle on the same page with that of London. The Mayor holds the right of being "royal butler" at the coronation of English sovereigns, retaining the gold cup used at the banquet on those occasions. This office is very ancient: it having been created by Richard I., the "lion-hearted," confirmed the privilege. Henry I. in 1128. In 1139, William Cheneto, or Cheney, held the office. On the coronation of George III., in 1760, the city was presented with a gold bowl and cover, richly-chased, weighing 110ozs., and the burgesses who accompanied the Mayor had three maple cups given to them; a custom which has been retained in suceeeding reigns. The governing-charter previous to the passing of the Government Municipal Act of 1835, was the one granted by James I. in 1605. The officers of the city are elected in the usual manner, with the exception of the Recorder, who is appointed by the Crown. The Mayor for 1869-70 (James Hughes, Esq.) was invited to the banquet given to the King of the Belgians, at the Mansion House, London, Nov. 1869. He replied to the toast of "The Corporations," as the representative of the oldest in existence; and a short time afterwards proceeded to Belgium, in company of several other Mayors, to make a valuable presentation to the king. The "Reparation View," or perambulation of the city boundaries, at one period took place on May 1, yearly; and was doubtless instituted to ascertain if the city walls were kept in good repair. Headed by the city mace-bearer, drummer, and fifer,

the Mayor and Corporation commenced in St. Aldate's, where they refreshed The ceremony closed at Corpus Christi College, where canary wine was partaken of. The city mace is about five feet in height, and bears the following inscription: "This mace was made in the mayoralty of John Lamb, in the reign of Charles II." John Lamb was Mayor in 1659-60-68. The city is divided into fourteen parishes and a portion of four others (encroaching more or less on the city boundaries). Eleven parishes form the Oxford The Workhouse is a modern Gothic edifice, handsomely Incorporation. built, in 1865, at a cost of £20,000, standing upon the Cowley Road, a mile from the city. Five parishes belong to the Headington Union-the Workhouse being at Headington, three miles distant; the other two belong to the Abingdon Union—the Union House of which is situated at Abingdon, the ancient county town of Berks, six miles from Oxford- The city is governed by a Town Council (40 members) and a Local Board (50 members), each elected annually, with the exception of the Aldermen, who are chosen for six years. The Aldermen number ten, five retiring, in rotation, every third year. The city is divided into five Wards—Central (two parishes), South (five), West (three), North (three), and East (five)—eighteen parishes. The Charities of Oxford are very numerous, and are attached both to parishes and to the city. The parishes administer their own through the Churchwardens; the city, by a numerous body of Charity Trustees.

Episcopalians.—Each of the eighteen parishes has a distinct church, in addition to which there are likewise eight district churches. Three others will shortly be added, making a total of twenty-nine churches, or one for nearly each thousand of the population. Two of the additional churches will be at Cowley St. John, beyond Magdalen Bridge. The first is intended as a memorial to the late Archbishop Longley, (Ch. Ch.) of Canterbury, who commenced his pastoral labours in Cowley district—the three Cowleys-Church Cowley, Temple Cowley, and Cowley St. John. This intended new church will cost £20,000. The second church will be nearly opposite the Oxford Workhouse, and attached to the proposed HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, shortly to be erected, and costing together, according to estimates, £50,000. The third new church will be in the western suburb of the city-Osney Town, near the site of Osney Abbey, or a short distance further to the west. With respect to other church accommodation, there is the Cathedral of the city, wherein public service is celebrated twice daily, (10 a.m. and 4 p.m.) and the college and hall chapels (each possessing its

own), in which service is likewise daily celebrated.

Roman Catholics.—A site for a Roman Catholic Cathedral has been obtained in the city, principally through the liberality of the Marquis of Bute. The erection will shortly commence. Pending this, Catholic services are celebrated in a small unpretending chapel in St. Clement's parish. Service on Sunday at 11 and 6 o'clock, and on all holy days. Full information can be obtained at the chapel. The University was originally Roman Catholic. But three Colleges (Wadham, Worcester, and Keble) have been established since the English Reformation.

Jews.—The Jews were very numerous in Oxford in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. They principally resided in St. Aldate, where they had a synagogue. Three halls are mentioned—Lombard, Jacob, and Moses Halls—where the Hebrew tongue was taught. The present Town Hall stands on the site of the "Domus Conversorum," a house for converts from the Jewish persuasion. In the twelfth century several Jews were burnt to death,

for holding heretical doctrine. The stakes were erected near that part of New Road which is still called "Jews' Mount." In 1649 they offered to purchase the Bodleian Library for an exchange mart, but the negociations, although carried to some length, failed (See "Bodleian Library"). They worshipped until within the last few years in a small synagogue in Paradise Square, but have

now no public place of assembly in the city. The

Nonconformists are well represented in Oxford, there being nine distinct communities meeting in the city, viz., three sects of 'Baptists'-Mixed, Calvinistic, and Particular; three sects of 'Methodists-Wesleyan,' Primitive, and Free Church; the 'Independents' and the 'Brethren.' Each possess their own chapel or assembly-room. The 'History of Nonconformity' in Oxford is full of interest; but, unfortunately, records are few and far between, and necessitate much labour in collection. Still, a few reminiscences of Nonconformist progress in the pages of the "Guide" may not be deemed out of place, for we believe no published history (including the various sects) has ever been issued. Severe persecutions have been endured by Oxford Nonconformists through successive ages. The oldest body is the 'Baptists.' According to Du Pin, the historian, in his "History of the Twelfth Century," a body of Puritans, known as the 'Cathari,' holding 'Baptist' tenets, were cited in 1160 to appear before a General Council, presided over by Thomas à Becket (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), under orders from Henry II., to answer for holding heretical doctrines. They were condemned to death, by starvation, without the city walls. Thirty in number, they underwent this cruel sentence, and were probably the first British martyrs that suffered for separating themselves from the corrupt Church of Rome. In 1548 John Foxe, the martyrologist, was graduating at Magdalen College, being previously at Brasenose: his opinions favoured Nonconformity. During the civil war and commonwealth interregnum, the Puritan element was very powerful in the university. There is a tradition that a certain Clayton, graduating at Pembroke College, was ejected from his office in consequence of his doctrine. He was eventually an 'Independent' pastor at Henley-on-Thames. In the days of Charles I., Thomas Gilbert, known as the "Bishop of Shropshire," a clergyman of the Church of England, lost preferment, because he was "much imbued with Nonconformist ideas, and oft preached in a conventicle in the parish of St. Peter-le-Bailey." He died in obscurity in St. Ebbe's parish, and was buried in St. Aldate's church. During the Commonwealth, John Owen, an 'Independent,' held the Deanery of Christ Church, and Dr. Goodwin, also an 'Independent, the Presidency of Magdalen College. In 1654 the 'Quakers' first opened a conventicle at the house of Richard Beatrice, in New-Inn-Hall Street, Oxford. Beatrice was a Quaker and a surgeon, living where St. Mary's College formerly existed. This sect was at many times grievously maltreated by the students, who often broke in upon them. One record states that two Quakeresses were in April, 1654, taken by the students into St. John's College quadrangle, and there mocked and stoned, hauled to the pump, and held whilst some pumped upon their necks and into their mouths, till they were nigh stifled to death and drowned; crying at the same time, "Never let them go home alive!" and "Stone them to death!" These two were named Elizabeth Fletcher and Elizabeth Homes. They were in the habit of preaching in the open air, and on one occasion were committed to prison by the Vice Chancellor, but were released and left the city. The 'Quakers' built a small meeting-house in Alfred Street, St. Giles, early in the present cen-

They have now no public place of worship in the city. In 1659, on July 31, there was a panic in St. Martin's Church, causing the soldiers to be called to arms, a cry being raised that the "Anabaptists and Quakers were coming to commit havoc!" The occasion of this foolish alarm was caused by the displacement of some masonry, through the high wind prevailing at the time. In 1662—the year of separation—the 'Presbyterians' and 'Protestant Dissenters' possessed two meeting-houses in the city; and during the riots of 1715, on May 28, three places of worship ('Anabaptists, Presbyterian, and Quakers') were greatly injured by the mischievous mobs then assembled. At the cessation of the riots, note was taken of the depredation committed, and an appeal made to the State for compensation, which was liberally met: a handsome sum being awarded towards the erection of a new place of wor-Funds were raised to meet its additional expense, and the chapel was opened in 1721, on the New Road, exactly upon the site of the present Baptist chapel. The place of worship now in existence was built in 1780. The old Presbyterian chapel so riotously dismembered in 1715, stood in St. Ebbe's Street. After this period the congregations of 'Baptists' and 'Presbyterians' merged into one, on the plan of 'open communion,' distinctions being waived, and relapsed into quietude. Thus matters remained until 1736, when George Whitefield, the Calvinist, of Pembroke College, which foundation he entered as a servitor, rising to a student, began his "crusade of reformation," exhorting the people by public preaching. In this he was aided by John and Charles Wesley, the founders of Methodism—thus Oxford became the "birthplace" of the large and increasing church of 'Wesleyan Methodists.' John Wesley (born June 16, 1703—died 1791), entered Christ Church in 1720, and became a Fellow of Lincoln College in 1726. Those that gathered around him were named by the students "Bible-bigots," "Bible-moths," the "Holy Club," the "Godly Club," "Methodists," &c., the latter title arising from their methodical habits, and being also an allusion to the ancient School of Physicians, known by that name, from their minute and careful procedure. John Wesley, during his active life, preached 40,000 sermons, wrote a vast quantity of hymns, and travelled nearly 300,000 miles on preaching excursions. He preached his first sermon in Southleigh Church, a small edifice about nine miles from Oxford, and three from Witney. It can be reached by railway from Oxford via the Witney and Fairford line. The pulpit is still in existence; it was presented to the church in 1712, by John Gore, Esq. The 'Wesleyans' assembled for many years in a private house in St. Peter-le-Bailey, between the chapels of the old and new connexions, in the house of one Joseph Mears, where the first society was founded. They were often disturbed during worship. In 1743 a Methodist farmer was arraigned at the Oxford Assizes for permitting prayer-meetings to be held in his own house. The charge was, however, unsuccessful. In 1767, on March 12, six undergraduates of St. Edmund Hall were expelled for holding "Nonconformist notions." The charge stated that "They had attended conventicles, preached in a barn to a mixed multitude, talked of 'drawing nigh to God,' 'offered extempore prayer,' observing that 'they must sit down and wait for the spirit,'" &c. In 1780 the 'Baptists' erected New Road Chapel, which was opened during the pastorate of the Rev. E. Prowitt. Two years later, during the "Gordon Riots," a mob broke into this chapel, tore down the pulpit, conveyed it to the banks of the canal, and threw it into the water. The Rev. James Hinton took the pastorship of this church in 1787, and ministered successfully for thirty-six years. From this time 'Nonconformity' made rapid progress in the city; so much so, that in Nov. 1792, Dr. Tatham, Rector of Lincoln College, made a public attack on their principles by a discourse from the pulpit of St. Mary's Church, which was afterwards preached in nearly all the parish churches of the city-in St. Martin's church the Mayor and Corporation were edified by it. Mr. Hinton replied to it-privately and publicly-for he felt it as a most unmerited censure upon a body of loyal people. He also published a pamphlet, entitled "A Vindication of the Dissenters in Oxford," which had a large sale. In 1812 another attack was made on dissent, in the 'Oxford Herald,' by John Coker, Esq., a county magistrate, in which the Nonconformists were stigmatised as being "violently hostile to the Church of England." Knowing differently, Mr. Hinton replied to this in a masterly manner, completely overthrowing his antagonist, and rendering the attack futile. This was known in Oxford as "The Crusade of the Nineteenth Century." Mr. Hinton also kept a private academy; and John Matthias Turner, a native of the city, who was appointed Bishop of Calcutta in 1829, received his early tuition under him. Dr. Turner entered Christ Church as a servitor in 1804, at the age of fifteen. In 1816 the 'Wesleyans' purchased a piece of ground in New-Inn-Hall Street, for the erection of a new and commodious chapel, and it was opened on Feb. 19, 1818. The ground and chapel cost nearly £4,000. Dr. Tatham, with great zeal, speedily found out what was in progress, and forbade the builders to continue, but without avail. The undergraduates were prohibited from attending the opening services; and one of the University Proctors, to make sure that the course adopted would be properly observed, visited the chapel during the evening-service, and proceeding up the aisle, surveyed the congregation and preacher; and, being apparently satisfied, retreated. At the opening services Dr. Adam Clarke, the commentator, preached in the morning, the Rev. Richard Watson in the afternoon, and the then wellknown leader of the 'Wesleyans,' the Rev. Jabez Bunting, in the evening. In 1830 the 'Primitive Methodists,' founded in 1810, by the Rev. Hugh Bourne, began their labours in Oxford. They have met with much opposition, which may probably account for the comparative smallness of their numbers in the city. The sect have two small chapels in the city—one in New Street, St. Ebbe's, and the other in William Street, St. Clement's. In 1831 the Rev. H. B. Bulteel, a Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, as well as rector of St. Ebbe's Church, embraced the thorough doctrines of John Calvin, and thereby gave great offence to the University. He preached a remarkable sermon in St. Mary's Church, before the University authorities, on Feb. 6, 1831, from the words, "Now we have received the Spirit, which is of God."—(1 Cor. ii. 12). This discourse caused much excitement, and produced a reply from the then Regius Professor of Divinty (Dr. Burton); a discussion being entered upon, which was watched with great interest by the disunited sections of the church. In the summer of 1831, the Rev. gentleman, accompanied by the Rev. W. Tiptaft, Vicar of Sutton Courtney, Berks (who held similar doctrines), proceeded on a "preaching excursion" through the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Wilts, exhorting alike in churches, chapels, barns, and in the open air. For this, the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Bagot), revoked Mr. Bulteel's license. Mr. Bulteel seceded; taking immediate steps for the erection of a chapel. The chapel was built, and opened (as 'Particular Baptist') on June 3, 1832. It cost about £4,000, and it is one of the plainest buildings in the city. Mr. Bulteel occupied the pulpit for fifteen years, desisting only through ill health. During the

the erection of the chapel he preached in his private house in Pembroke Street: and at one service, held in the garden attached, he publicly tore up the missive received from the Bishop. Shortly after Mr. Bulteel's secession. he was followed by the Rev. W. Tiptaft, who opened a small chapel at Abingdon. Both gentlemen are now deceased. The Rev. J. C. Philpot, Fellow of Worcester College, also seceded from the Church of England in 1831. He embraced the same "experimental" doctrines as Mr. Bulteel and Mr. Tiptaft. He was intimate with both gentlemen; and for more than thirty years preached the anniversary sermons at Mr. Tiptaft's chapel, at Abingdon, known as the "Abbey." He likewise edited the "Gospel Mr. Philpot died at Croydon, Surrey, Dec. 9, 1869. 'Independents' or 'Congregationalists,' separated themselves from the New Road Baptist church in 1830, and in 1832 the present chapel was erected in George Street. A small body of 'Irvingites' opened a chapel in St. Clement's about the same period. They made no progress, and are now not known in the city. In 1849 the portion of 'Wesleyans' known as the 'United Methodist Free Church,' separated themselves from the old connexion, and have worshipped in three distinct chapels. A new chapel has been lately erected by them, however, in New-Inn-Hall Street. The Mormon' body have made some few attempts to establish themselves in the city, but have always failed. About 1850 the Brethren opened a place of worship, but are still few in number. A chapel built by the 'Quakers' in Alfred Street, St. Giles, was let to the 'Brethren' until the lease expired, when it was taken by the "Tabernacle Baptists,' who now hold the chapel built by Mr. Bulteel, having purchased it for £1,500. This sect is the most recent established in Oxford, and forms a branch of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon's Metropolitan Tabernacle church. The 'Methodist Free Church' occupied both these chapels for short periods. In addition to these already enumerated, a few other eminent Nonconformists who have been educated in Oxford may be mentioned: -The founder of the 'Antinomians,' Tobias Crisp, of Balliol; Tombes, of Magdalen Hall, named by Anthony a Wood the "Coryphæus of the Anabaptists;" Theophilus Gale, of Magdalen College, author of the "Court of the Gentiles;" Joseph Caryl, of Exeter, commentator on the Book of Job; Dr. Samuel Annesley, of Queen's; Dr. Edmund Calamy, of St. John's; Bolton, the Puritan divine, of Lincoln; Flavel, of University, and William Penn, the 'Quaker,' of Christ Church, from which foundation he was expelled for misconduct, and afterwards become founder of the state of Pennsylvania, America. Samuel Parker, fourteenth Bishop of Oxford (1686) was a zealous Presbyterian in his early days at the University, while at Wadham College. He worshipped with a body in Holywell, who were denominated "Grewellers," from their alleged fondness for Scotch oatmeal. Parker's connection with them was deemed fortunate. His successor, Timothy Hall, Bishop of Oxford (1688), was at one period a strict Nonconformist.

Notices of eminent Episcopalians will be found appended to the Colleges and Halls at which they either graduated or became Fellows and Tutors; and other matters of local and general interest will also be found under the

different localities visited.

THE UNIVERSITY.

"A University was reared Ere yet the music of Messiah's name Had thrilled the world."—MONTGOMERY'S "OXFORD."

ICH with great names—the school of the island—the link of England to the learned of Europe. The English nature takes culture kindly. So Milton thought. It refines the Norseman. Hence the style and tone of English journalism. The men have learned accuracy and comprehension, logic and pace. When born with good constitutions, they make those eupeptic studying-mills, the cast-iron men, the dura ilia, whose powers of performance compare with ours as the steam-hammer with

the musical-box; and when it happens that a superior brain puts a rival on this admirable horse, we obtain those masters of the world, who combine the highest energy in affairs with a supreme culture."—" English Traits," by Ralph

Waldo Emerson.

The earliest annals of the University are involved to some extent in obscurity. So much do historians differ, that it is seemingly impossible to trace the exact period of its foundation: many dates having been given. Enthusiasts have essayed to place its earliest records at eleven hundred years before Christ. Others have brought its rise five hundred years nearer the Christian era. Dr. Ayliffe gives the credit to the Bishop of Auxerre of improving and systematising the course of instruction pursued in the ancient This was in A.D. 440. Middendorp avers that its schools of the University. rise was from the earlier date, and states that its history has been traced downwards. Caius, Fox, and Twyne agree that it originated from the planting of certain Greek schools at Greeklade (now Cricklade, in Wiltshire), and Latin schools at Lechlade (in Gloucestershire), which were afterwards removed to Oxford. There can be but little doubt that a system of scholastic training, partaking somewhat of the nature of a University, existed at Oxford about A.D. 730, when Ethelbald was king of Mercia, the city being a portion of that kingdom. Dr. John Ayliffe, a Fellow of New College, published an elaborate history in two volumes, in 1714, entitled "The Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford." The work gave great dissatisfaction: so much so, that on Oct. 7, 1714, Dr. Gardiner, Warden of All Souls', and the then Vice-Chancellor, publicly condemned the history. On the 4th of February, 1715, the Doctor was expelled the University; Convocation on the following day unanimously consenting to the degradation. In 1773 the Rev. Sir John Peshall published his "History of the City and University," chiefly derived from Wood's manuscripts in the Bodleian; and in 1810 Mr. Alexander Chalmers issued his "History of the University." Wade's "Walks through the University and City" appeared in 1816, and in 1837 Dr. Ingram, of Trinity College, published his "Memorials of Oxford." Peshall dates its rise from the eighth century; Chalmers observes that "no document can be found which mentions Alfred the Great as a bene-

factor:" still, it is generally conceded that Alfred aided the progress of the University, both by his purse and his presence. Alfred was born at Wantage, Berks, in A.D. 849, came to Oxford to reside in 886, and died in 901, exactly fifty years of age. It is reported that he founded and endowed three hallsthe Great Hall of the University (on the site of University College), and the Little and Lesser Halls (one opposite the present University College, and the other on a portion of the ground where Brasenose College now stands), each being for twenty-four students. After his death, the University became gradually reduced, and did not rise in reputation until after the Conquest. In the reign of Henry I. (surnamed Beauclerc) it once again regained its prestige. In 1149, during the reign of King Stephen, the College of St. George, situated within the precincts of the castle, was founded. This was, so far as can be gleaned, an unchartered society, although having a code of statutes for its own government. Its rise dates from D'Oyly's college of secular canons being given up to Osney Abbey. In John's reign the number of students is given at 3,000. At this period an unfortunate occurrence took place, which somewhat clouded the University: the wife of a citizen was accidentally killed by a clerk-student of one of the halls. He fled to his rooms, whither the citizens proceeded, and seizing three guiltless students, threw them into prison. The king, who was then residing at Woodstock, gave orders for their execution, which sentence was carried into effect. The students of the University, much offended, left the city in great numbers, vowing they would not return. Laying a complaint before the Pope, an interdict was issued, suspending all teaching. The citizens, losing trade, acknowledged themselves in the wrong, and were sentenced to do penance in each parish church. Satisfaction being thus given, the students returned. In 1234 another riot took place, by which the life of Otho, the Popish Legate, was placed in jeopardy. He was residing at Osney Abbey, and hid himself in the belfry, or his life would have been sacrificed. Thirty students had severe penances inflicted upon them for taking part in this riot. In the reign of Henry III. the students numbered, according to some authorities, 15,000; one thousand being from the Paris University. St. Edmund Hall was founded in this reign, about 1226, by Edmund le Riche; and six years after, in 1232, the statement, that has been much doubted, was put forward, that the number of students then at Oxford amounted to 30,000. Probably a mistake was made in the number, which more likely approached about half the quantity. In 1263 Prince Edward, on his return from Paris, marched towards Wales, coming to Oxford on his way, but was forbidden entrance into the city by the burghers, through the internal quarrels of the barons. The soldiers were quartered in the adjacent villages, and Edward stopped at Beaumont Palace, without the North Gate of the city. The soldiers, deeming themselves insulted, met the citizens on the next day, when a battle took place. The students amalgamated with the adherents of the Prince, and the citizens were subdued. Merton College was founded about this period (in 1264). In 1344 and 1349 the skirmishes between the southern men (so named from coming from the South-Trent district) and the northern men (formed of the Welsh and North-English students) were frequent. But the most fearful conflict known was that which took place on St. Scholastica's day, 1354. This continued for three days. It commenced in a tavern at Carfax, over a petty quarrel. On the second day the citizens sought the help of the country people, and completely overpowered the scholars, of whom numbers were killed and wounded. But, although successful for a time, the citizens paid a heavy debt for their victory. They were cut off from the privileges of the church, heavily fined, and condemned to observe an annual penance for ever in St. Mary's Church. The Mayor and sixty-two citizens having to proceed there in solemn procession, with ropes around their necks, to hear the Litany read, and paying a penny each for the obligation. This ceremony has, however, been long abolished. In the "Congregational History of Independency, 1200-1567," by Dr. Waddington, the city is thus pictured: "Oxford in the fourteenth century had little of the architectural beauty which made its streets of colleges and quadrangles so attractive in modern times. It resembled a fortress rather than a University. During a portion of the year it was enclosed with water, out of which certain islands arose, on which castles were erected for defence. It was, nevertheless, even at this period, a seat of learning, resorted to by foreigners, and of growing celebrity. Provision was made in four hundred seminaries for thirty thousand students." In the latter portion reference is undoubtedly made to the twelfth century: the large number of students before referred to being again mentioned. About 1360 Oxford was disturbed by the preaching and teaching of John Wicliff, the "Morning Star of the Reformation," or, as he was named by others, the "Gospel Doctor." And here a strange fact, little known, deserves record: there were two John Wicliffs striving for fame at this period, and hence has arisen much confusion. Again: both were Fellows of Merton College, and both afterwards heads of academical buildings. The John Wicliff, whose name will ever live, through his translation of the Bible, and hot persecution by the Papists, being in 1361, Master of Balliol, and the other, four years later, in 1365, Warden of Canterbury Hall, an institution founded in 1363, and now absorbed into Oxford's noblest collegiate institution, Christ Church. The famous John Wieliff was born, in 1324, at Wycliff, near Richmond, Yorkshire, and educated at Queen's College, which he entered at the age of sixteen, in 1340. He became a Fellow of Merton College in 1346; Master of Balliol in 1361; Rector of Fylingham, Lincolnshire, in the same year; Doctor of Divinity about 1364, and Rector of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, in 1375, presented to him by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. He held this rectory for nine years. Whilst engaged in the service of the church on Dec. 29, 1384, he was seized with a paralytic stroke-and two days after-the last day of the year-he ended his chequered The heresy he taught, and which brought down the persecution of the Romish church upon him, was that "The Scriptures were above the Church, and that the Church ought not to propose anything for belief which was contrary to the Scriptures." He had many followers, forming a powerful party in the University. The malignity of the Pope (Gregory XI.), was poured down upon Wicliff's shoulders: no less than five special Bulls being sent to England from Rome, calling upon the king and the governing powers of Canterbury, London, and Oxford, to do all they could to stop the advancement of the heretical doctrines of Wicliff. The following extract from an ancient work will probably give a clearer insight into Wicliff's ideas than any other we could present :- "1376. In this tyme on Jon Wiclef, Maystir of Oxenforth, held many strange opiniones—That the Cherch of Rome is not hed of alle Cherchis-That Petir had no more auctorite thanne the other Aposteles, or the Pope no more power thanne anothir prest. And that temporale lords may take away the godes fro the Cherch when the persones trespasin. And that no reules mad be Augustin, Benet, and Franceys, add more perfeccion over the Gospele thanne doth lym whiting onto a wal.

And that bischoppis schuld have no prisones, and many othir thingis. Upon these materes the Pope sent a Bulle to the Archbischop of Cauntibury and of London, that thei schuld areste the same Wiclef, and make hym to abjure the seid opiniones." Wicliff had charged the Romish church with holding as many as fifty errors and hesesies, and this brought the myrmidons of the Pope against him with all the severity that that church knows so well how to He was summoned to attend a solemn conclave in St. Paul's, before the heads of the church. He went; and the result was a war of words, which speedily led to blows—the riot lasting two days, and raging both between ecclesiastics and citizens. This was in 1377; and in 1380 he finished his translation of the Bible, without note or comment, being the first time the English Bible was given to the people. A reprint copy of his New Testament, rendered word for word, can be inspected in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Blackfriars, London. As a curiosity we give a specimen of the style and orthography:—"Therefore whanne Jhesus was borun in Bethleem of Juda, in the dayes of King Eroude: lo astronomyens camen fro the eest to Jerusaleme and seiden, where is he that is borun King of Jewis? for we han seen his steere in the eest, and we camen for to worschipe him."-(Matt. ii. 1, 2.) In a small volume, published on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Bible Society, entitled "The Book and its Story," a peculiar historical error appears respecting Wicliff and St. John's College. In giving a brief biographical sketch of Wicliff and his labours, it states that "he gave one manuscript of the Old Testament, written on vellum, with his own hand, to St. John's College, in Oxford." Now this was simply impossible, because St. John's College was not founded until one hundred and seventy years after Wicliff's death. Certainly the College of St. Bernard existed on the same site in 1436, but this was fifty-two years after his decease. In the days of Henry IV. a virulent persecution was instituted against the followers of Wicliff, headed by Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury. It was resented with great spirit—remonstrance and reproach being alike freely The teaching of the University was entirely suspended, and a resolution even carried to dissolve it altogether, if matters did not speedily change for the better. This determination was viewed so seriously, that Henry himself became a mediator, and several epistles were written by him to assuage the wounded feelings of the ill-used Wicliffians. This acted as an antidote; and, after a stormy period, matters assumed their wonted serenity. Henry V., being partly educated within the walls of the University, had a very kindly feeling towards Oxford, and it became more flourishing; but in the reign of Henry VI., although he possessed a pious and mild disposition, the students decreased, and its revenues became almost obsolete. IV. assumed the title of "Protector of the University," and much encouragement was bestowed by him on literature. Richard III. passed an act empowering the University to both import and export books as they needed. In the reign of Henry VII. shadows of discontent again fell upon the University learning scarcely made any progress, and disputes arose between the Professors of Latin and Greek, which were speedily taken up by their followers—each taking a distinctive name: the Latins that of Trojans, and the Greeks that of The names of Colet, Grocyn, Latimer, Lilly, Linacre, Tunstall, &c., shed much lustre upon this reign, despite the acrimony displayed by the rival factions. Erasmus visited the University about this period, 1498, and it is said became a pupil of Grocyn. In the time of Henry VIII. things assumed a far more cheerful aspect. This was a most important period in University history. A scheme for the dissolution of the colleges, and appropriation of their revenues, was laid before Henry, after the suppression of the monasteries. Henry seemingly scouted the scheme, expressing great indignation, and replied that, in his judgment, "no land in England was better bestowed than that which had been given to the University; since, by their maintenance, the realm would be well governed when he was laid in the grave." However, a blow was quietly struck, and ninety collegiate establishments were suppressed, but they were those of a minor nature. In addition, there were also suppressed 645 monasteries, 2374 chantries and free chapels, and 110 hospitals, in various parts of the kingdom. Their revenues, estimated at £160,000, and their treasures, some being especially rich in literature and art, were taken to enrich Henry's private resources. Oxford was made into a Bishopric in this reign (1542), as reparation for the indignity practised towards the University. In the early part of Henry's reign great deference was paid to the University, and sanction was sought to two very important measures by Henry, viz., his projected divorce from Catherine of Arragon, and his recognition as supreme head of the English Church. To each of these cordial assent was given, but the after procedure put an end to any more acquiescence in matters ecclesiastical. The third year of the reign of Edward VI. saw a very unjust and harsh measure of University reform, in point of religion, put in force by commissioners specially appointed. The college libraries were searched for superstitious manuscripts alleged to be within them. Many exquisitely-illuminated works were taken and committed to the flames, and other valuable ornaments defaced. A portion was of great value, and can never be replaced. This severe treatment caused quite an exodus of the students—the school-list only showing sixteen determining bachelors remaining at the following season of Lent. Mary's reign was full of depression. Learning was held in contempt. Scarcely one sermon was preached in a month. The Lecturers never performed their duties, and all accomplishments became seared with decay. A still deeper gloom was cast upon the University by the martyrdom of the "noble three" in this reign: Bishops Ridley and Latimer, who were burnt at the stake in Broad Street, on October 18, 1555, and Archbishop Cranmer, who suffered March 21, 1556. Despite her Romanist opinions, Mary was generous to the University, confirming its ancient privileges, and granting numerous additional advantages. The reign of Elizabeth was hailed as the commencement of a far more happier period, especially for those who had suffered deeply at the hands of Elizabeth, however, let twelvemonths elapse before she had the necessary changes carried into effect. Harshness was never used towards those who held Romish doctrines in high places; they were merely called upon to resign. In 1560 not one theological exercise was performed in the Divinity School, only one in civil law, and but three in physic, so much had the University suffered through changes of faith. In the same year, not one degree was taken in divinity, law, or physic. Elizabeth incorporated the University in the thirteenth year of her reign, under the style or title of "The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford for evermore;" but would not grant permission for it to send representatives to Parliament. The University was also released from the payment of firstfruits and tenths, and from subsidies on the temporalities or lay fees. James I. conferred upon the University (by royal letters patent) the privilege sought from Elizabeth-that of having two Parliamentary representatives. In the first year of his reign the plague raged with such violence in London, that James removed his Court to Oxford. This was apparently in vain, for the epidemic followed in their train, and the city was severely visited. The students hastened into the villages around, and business was unknown—shops being closed, and hardly a person could be seen in the streets, in which the grass grew abundantly. Shortly after the plague moderated, disputes arose between the Papists and the Puritans to such an extent that even the stability of the throne was threatened. From 1642 to 1646 Charles I. was besieged in Oxford, and he held some few Parliaments within the city: the Commons assembling in the Convocation House, and the Lords in Christ Church Hall. At the surrender of the city, not a single privilege was lost by the citizens, but they were sorely impoverished in their condition. The academical buildings were seriously injured, many having been used as granaries and storehouses. From 1650 to 1658 Cromwell was Chancellor, and the University was much changed in its constitution during his Protectorate. the Restoration the University was once more placed on its former footing; and, according to Lord Clarendon, it "speedily yielded a harvest of extraordinary good and sound knowledge in all parts of learning." James II. had a known leaning towards the Romish faith, and this provoked much animosity towards him in Oxford. The foundations of Christ Church, University, and Magdalen had severe contests with the self-willed king, who was ultimately dispossessed of the throne, and obliged to flee the country. The introduction of Greek students was attempted in Oxford about 1689, Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College) being taken for the purpose of founding a Greek College. Strict rules, twenty in number, were drawn up for its government: the first stating "That there be a College in the University of Oxford for the education of twenty youths of the Greek communion, in five years' residence," and the seventh, "That they all be alike habited in the gravest sort of habit worn in their own country; and that they wear no other either in the University or anywhere else." They were not to go out of the College without special leave, or without a companion, and to have no Accordingly, in October, 1689, five youths were brought from Smyrna, and placed as students in Gloucester Hall; Dr. B. Woodroffe, Canon of Christ Church, being appointed Governor of the College. After a brief trial, the attempt was found to be a failure; for the youths were sorely vexed by agents of the Roman Catholic Church, who tempted them to leave the church of their fathers. They were inveighled to France, and thence to Holland, being kept at Louvain for five months by order of the Pope. After this they were sent to Paris, and then to Leghorn, from whence two escaped, and got back to England. They took refuge with a Mr. E. Stephens, who, when the opportunity offered, sent them to Smyrna with their faith unscathed. We find the close of the design noted in a letter from the Registrar of the Greek Church at Constantinople to Mr. Stephens, dated March 2, 1705: "Henceforth the Church (i.e., the Greek Church) forbids any to go and study in Oxford, be they ever so willing." Previous to this, in 1616, Metrophanes Critopulus, a Greek youth, was sent by the Patriarch Cyril Lucar, of Constantinople, to Oxford, for education. He was consigned to the care of the Archbishop of Canterbury—Dr. George Abbot, and was entered at Balliol College, where he studied for seven years. Returning to Constantinople, he rose to high position in the Greek Church, becoming Patriarch of Alexandra. It is not generally known that a Patriarch of the Greek Catholic Church was educated at Oxford so recently as the reign of James I. The only other Greek of eminence educated in the University was the Bishop of Smyrna, also at Balliol College, during the time of Archbishop Laud. In 1701 the degree (honorary) of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Archbishop of Philipopolis, and in 1870 Alexander Lycurgus, Archbishop of Syros, Tenos, and Melos, was invested with the same honour in the Sheldonian Theatre. Several attempts have been made since the Reformation to found a Roman Catholic Cathedral, but hitherto without success. In later days the University has brilliantly sustained its reputation—has had its silent revolutions in opinion, and "grown with the growth, strengthened with the strength, decayed with the decay, and risen with the rise of the nation, from the earliest moment of its history down to the last."

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University is not, as often supposed, a mere collection of Colleges, but a corporate body, having its title confirmed by a special Act of Parliament in the reign of Elizabeth (as before noted). Until recently it has always been governed by statutes of its own making. It possessed many privileges granted by a succession of Royal Charters. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1854, interfered largely with this prerogative. The business is carried out by two bodies, known as the "House of Congregation" and the "House of Convocation." "Congregation" consists of Doctors (of each faculty) and M.A.s, who hold their position for two years after taking their degree. These are called "necessario regentes." Others are called "regentes ad placitum," and consist of resident graduates who are members of "Convocation." "Convocation" consists of resident and non-resident graduates who retain their names on the books of some College or Hall. "Congregation" confines its business almost exclusively to matters of legislation. "Convocation" entertains all questions relating to the government of the University, grants Honorary Degrees, and Degrees by Diploma. All new statutes must receive the assent of this body, who likewise append the seal of the University to all documents and petitions. "Convocation" numbers between 4,000 and 5,000 members, named upon their College-books. Special delegates are now assigned by this assembly to conduct business requiring constant supervision—such as that of the University Press, Estates, Accounts, &c. All questions, however, before coming to this body, must have been approved by the Hebdomadal Council (twenty-three in number)—an assembly elected by "Congregation" for six years. This board was originally formed in 1631, by Charles I., at the instigation of Archbishop Laud, under the title of the "Hebdomadal Board," but was remodelled in 1854. The title arises from "Hebdomadad" —weeklv.

The University consists of twenty Colleges and five Halls. The earliest College (University) was founded in 886, and the latest (Keble) in 1868. Each foundation is a distinct corporate body, with the exception of the Halls, and endowed with land and other properties. Two of the Halls, however, have had slight provision made in the shape of endowments by benefactors. The corporation of the Colleges, with two exceptions, is composed of four classes, viz.: The Head, Fellows, Scholars, and Graduates, whose numbers vary in the different foundations. Christ Church and All Souls' are the exceptions mentioned. The first being a cathedral establishment as well as an academic society, has, besides the Head, a body of Canons (six in number), and there is also a slight difference as to Fellows and Scholars—these being called Senior and Junior Students. At All Souls' there are no Scholars,

but a body of four students named Bible Clerks. At Magdalen the title of Demy takes the place of Scholar, while at Merton Scholars are known as Postmasters. The chief distinctions in the University members are those "on the foundation," and those "not on the foundation,"-also known as "dependent" and "independent" members. The first receive emoluments from the Colleges, the second study at their own expense. Since 1868, however, another class of students has been introduced into the University: these are called "unattached," partaking of the educational benefits provided, and lodging at private houses, specially licensed for that purpose by a body of Delegates appointed to take their oversight.

THE HEADS OF THE COLLEGES are appointed, with two exceptions, by the Fellows of each foundation. The two exceptions are Christ Church and Worcester-the Dean of Christ Church being in the gift of the Crown, and

the Provost of Worcester in the hands of the Chancellor.

THE HEADS OF THE HALLS are appointed, with one exception, by the Chancellor, the exception being St. Edmund Hall—this being in the gift of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College. The appointments are held for life. Private Halls are generally named after their Principals—viz., "Benson's" Hall, "Charsley's" Hall, &c.

THE TITLES conferred upon the Heads of the collegiate foundations are dissimilar: thus, Dean of Christ Church; Master of Balliol, Pembroke, and University; President of Corpus Christi, Magdalen, St. John's, and Trinity; Principal of Brasenose and Jesus; Provost of Oriel, Queen's, and Worcester; Rector of Exeter and Lincoln; Warden of All Souls', Keble, Merton, New College, and Wadham. The Heads of the Halls are all named Principals; those of Private Halls, Master. The latter requires a special licence.

THE DEGREES to be taken are: Bachelor and Master of Arts; Bachelor and Doctor of Music; Student, Bachelor, and Doctor of Civil Law; Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity; and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine. Twelve terms of residence are required before the first degree can be taken, embracing a period of three years. No further residence is required for any degree. The degrees are shown by a distinct form of academical attire. They are as follow:-Doctor of Divinity—three dresses. Processional habit: Scarlet cloth, black velvet sleeves and facings. Also a cassock, sash, and scarf. Convocation habit: Scarlet cloth, hood of the same colour (lined with black), and black silk scarf. M.A. gown beneath this habit. Usual habit: M.A. gown, with long sleeves, cut circular at the bottom. Hood: black silk (lined with crimson). Doctor of Civil Law-three dresses. State habit (seldom worn): Scarlet cloth, pink silk sleeves and facings. Round black velvet cap. Degree habit: Scarlet cloth, faced with pink silk, scarlet hood (lined with pink silk). Usual habit: Black silk, richly ornamented with black lace. Bachelor of Civil Law— Black silk habit, with hood of purple silk (lined with fur). Doctor of Physic-There is but a very slight difference in the habits of Doctors of Civil Law and Physic. Doctor of Music—Processional habit: White damask silk, crimson satin sleeves and facings. Round black velvet cap. Ordinary habit : Similar to those worn by Doctors of Law and Physic. Bachelor of Music—Similar to Bachelors of other faculties. Master of Arts—Black habit of princes-stuff, with long sleeves, cut circular at bottom. Hood of black silk (lined with crimson). Bachelor of Arts—Habit of princes stuff, with full sleeves, looped at the elbow, terminating in a point. Dress-hood : black silk, trimmed with fur. Noblemen and gentlemen-commoners who graduate as B.A. or M.A. wear silk gowns.

Terms.—There are Four Terms in each year, viz., Michaelmas Term (Oct. 10th to Dec. 17th), Hilary or Lent Term (Jan. 14th to day before Palm-Sunday), Easter Term (Wednesday after Easter-Sunday to Friday before Whit-Sunday), Trinity or Act Term (Saturday before Whit-Sunday to the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July. Congregation has power, however, to prolong Trinity Term, if necessary. Easter and Trinity Terms falling so close to each other are generally looked upon as one Term. Full Term commences on the Sunday after the first day of Term. Eighteen weeks' residence in the twelvemonths are sufficient for the Four Terms—six weeks Michaelmas, six weeks Hilary, three weeks Easter, three weeks Trinity.

THE ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY are emblazoned on a shield: azure on a book open proper, garnished Or; on the dexter side, seven seals of the last, between three open crowns of the second. *Motto:* "Dominus illuminatio mea."—"The Lord is my light." The seven seals probably refer to the book of Revelations (v. 1), signifying the unsealing of Divine Revelation, the fountain of all wisdom, by Christ. Preference is given, by Sir J. Wake, to

the seven seals representing the seven liberal arts.

The chief officers of the University are :-I. THE CHANCELLOR.—Now elected for life, but originally for one year only, and then for a series of years. Robert de Cricklade, at times called Canutus, is the first named Chancellor, and his year of office, 1159. Ralph Cole appears to have been the first who held the office for two years, 1233-4; Roger de Wesenham, three years, 1294-6; John Lutterell, five years, 1317-22; George Nevill, twelve years, 1461-72. Oliver Cromwell was Chancellor for eight years, 1650-8. The Duke of Wellington (elected 1834) and the Earl of Derby (elected 1852) have been the last two Chancellors. Lord Derby died Oct. 23, 1869. The present Chancellor is the Marquis of Salisbury, elected Nov. 12, 1869, and installed at the Commemoration, 1870. No stipend is attached to the office, but it entails considerable expense upon its holder. According to etiquette, the Chancellor must only enter the University upon his installation, and at royal visits. His powers are, therefore, deputed to the Vice Chancellor. Dress: Black damask-silk robe, richly ornamented with gold embroidery, rich lace band, and square velvet cap, with large gold tassel. Undress robe: similar to a D.D.'s

II. The High Steward or Seneschallus.—Appointed by the Chancellor, and approved by "Convocation." The office is held for life. The salary, an ancient nominal one, is £5 per year. The duties are—To hear and decide upon charges of treason, felony, and other grave matters, when demand is made by the Chancellor. Members of the University are alone amenable. John Norreys, Esq., is the first-mentioned officer in this capacity, in 1466. The Earl of Carnarvon now holds the post, being elected in 1859. There is a Deputy-Steward in connection with this post, at a salary of £2 per annum: Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P. for Richmond, and author of the "Book of

Praise," now occupies the position. Elected 1852.

III. THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (formerly known as "Commissary").—This officer is the resident head of the University. The salary is £600 per annum. The office is tenable for four years, and is taken in rotation by the Heads of Houses. William Farrendon, who held the position from 1400 to 1403, is the earliest mentioned. Dress: Doctor of the faculty to which he belongs.

IV. THE PROCTORS AND PRO-PROCTORS.—These offices are held for one year. There are two Proctors and four Pro-Proctors. The Proctors receive £350 per annum each; the Pro-Proctors, £80 each. The Proctors must be

M.A.s of four years' standing, and the Pro-Proctors of three years'. The election is made the first week in Lent, and the office is entered upon in Easter week. The election is made from each college in rotation, through a cycle of thirty years. Previous to 1629 "Convocation" elected them; but, in consequence of disputations, the method was changed to the present style. They perambulate the University boundary nightly, to see that the students preserve proper decorum. The Proctors possess peculiar powers in making arrests, &c. Proctor's Dress: Habit of princes-stuff, black velvet sleeves and facings. Small tippet attached to each shoulder. On particular occasions a large ermine hood is worn. Pro-Proctor's Dress: M.A.s habit, faced with velvet. Small tippet attached to left shoulder. In 1267 the Proctors were three in number, viz., Roger de Plumpton, Henry de Godfrey, and Robert de Burgo.

V.—The Public Orator.—This office was first established in 1564, on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's visit to the University. At this period he is chosen by "Convocation," and must be either a B.C.L. or M.A. The stipend is £20 yearly (derived from a benefaction left by Lord Crewe) and an addition of £130 from the University Chest. The duties of the office are—To write addresses and letters of congratulation, &c.; present those who are selected to receive honorary degrees; deliver (alternately with the Professor of Poetry) the annual Creweian Oration at the Commemoration, and form one of the

judges who decide upon the merits of the Prize Poems, Essays, &c.

VI. KEEPER OF THE ARCHIVES.—This officer has charge of the documents and muniments of the University. The salary is £100 per annum. The first instituted officer (Brian Twyne, the celebrated antiquary) was elected in 1634.

VII. THE REGISTRAR.—He takes copies of all dispensations, elections, statutes, leases, &c., connected with the collegiate-foundations; and also registers all the admissions to Degrees, giving certificates to persons who wish to have a guarantee of their University-membership. The salary attached to the office is £500 per annum. The election is vested in "Convocation," and with this office that of Registrar of the University Court is also combined.

The other University Officers are the Public Examiners (16 in number), the Professors of the various faculties recognized by the University, and Delegates who have the management of its discipline and expenses.

In concluding this division of the Guide, we append a notice of the costumes not previously noticed:—Noblemen, two dresses—Festive: Habit of purple damask-silk, ornamented with gold lace. Private: Habit of black silk, with full dress, and tippet attached to the shoulder. Square black velvet cap. Gentleman-Commoner—Dress: Habit of black silk, richly ornamented with silk tassels. Undress: Habit of black silk, plaited at the sleeves. Square black velvet cap, silk tassel, with both dresses. Student in Civil Law: Plain black silk habit, square cloth cap, silk tassel. Commoner: Habit of princes-stuff, without sleeves. Broad strip from each shoulder, gathered into plaits near the shoulder, reaching to bottom of dress. Square black cloth cap, with silk tassel. Servitor: Similar to that of Commoner, but no plaits at the shoulder, and cap without tassel. Scholars and Demys of Magdalen, Postmasters of Merton, and Students of Christ Church, who have not taken a degree, wear a plain black gown of princes-stuff, with round full sleeves, half the length of the habit, and square black cap with silk tassel.

Other matters of interest pertaining to the historical notes of the University will be introduced whilst inspecting the buildings in our walk, bearing

out the words of Webster in his "Dutchesse of Malfey:"

"We never tread upon them but we set our foote upon some reverend historie."

THE ENTRANCES TO THE CITY

Are four in number—east, south, north, west—all more or less picturesque. Three of the four cross those beautiful meandering rivers, the "Thames," (locally named, for some distance, the "Isis,") and the "Cherwell." The western entrance crosses the Thames no less than seven distinct times in the space of one mile—these branches converging into one principal stream at Folly Bridge—the southern entrance. The visitor will find many points full of beauty—Nature, revelling in all her glory, upon the river-side walks. Hüber, whom we have before quoted, says: "In one of the most fertile districts of that Queen of the Seas, whom Nature has so richly blest, lies a broad green vale, where the Isis (the Thames) and the Cherwell mingle their full clear waters. Here and there primeval elms and oaks overshadow them; while in their various windings they encircle gardens, meadows, and fields, villages, cottages, farm-houses, and country seats, in motley mixture."

The Thames is the most important of English rivers, and forms the principal stream passing through and around Oxford. Two distinct places have been given as its source—both in Gloucestershire, on the southern slope of the Cotswold Hills, but about sixteen miles apart; one called "Thames Head," the other "The Seven Springs." The latter is, we believe, generally credited as being the true source. The upper part of the Thames—from its rise to about eight miles below Oxford, is locally called the "Isis." In no ancient document can such a name be found—the Town Clerk of Oxford, G. P. Hester, Esq., has inspected several hundred documents, many being in his possession, in not one of which is the Thames called the Isis, but always the former. Isis is undoubtedly a scholarly name given to the river, probably from its termination in its Latin form, "Tamesis." Some state it to arise from the goddess Isis, a mythological deity of the Egyptians, daughter of Saturn and Rhea, to whom there is or was a marble monument at Capua, bearing this inscription: "To thee, Goddess Isis, who art one and all things." The Thames for twenty miles is wholly in Gloucestershire, then for a short distance it divides that county from Wiltshire. It next separates Berkshire, first from Oxfordshire and then from Buckinghamshire, afterwards dividing Middlesex from Surrey, and then to its mouth, Kent and Essex, falling into the German Ocean at the Nore, about 220 miles from its source. The area of the basin drained by the Thames is estimated at about 6,500 miles. From London Bridge to the Nore its length is forty-five miles; from London to Oxford, 116 miles; from thence to its source about sixty miles. At Richmond, the Thames becomes tidal. It is commonly called the Isis until it reaches Dorchester, eight or nine miles below Oxford, when it receives the small river Thame—and the fact of the two rivers uniting has led some people to imagine that from here the name of Thames properly commences.

The Cherwell (pronounced Charwell), is a small, but in some parts, deep stream, rising in the Arbury Hills, near Daventry, Northamptonshire, about nine miles from the boundary of Oxfordshire. It passes in its course some few small towns and villages—including the ancient borough of Banbury. Its length is about forty miles—unnavigable; being principally private waters, reserved for fishing, and presenting to the angler some good sport. It unites with the Thames at the south-eastern end of Christ Church river-side walks.

On the waters of both the Thames and the Cherwell the

White and Yellow Water Lillies (Nymphea alba and Nupha lutea) grow in profusion during the summer months. In these streams also

The Crayfish or River Lobster (Astaus fluviatilis) can be netted in

large numbers in the course of the season.

The Eastern Entrance is from the two London roads; viz. through High and West Wycombe, and Henley-on-Thames; passing over Magdalen

Bridge, by Magdalen College, into the principal or

High Street of the city, poetically described by Montgomery as "The town's majestic pride;" and by Wordsworth, who speaks of "the stream-like windings of that glorious street." Sir Walter Scott, in his "Provincial Antiquities," writes that "It cannot be denied that the High Street of Edinburgh is the most magnificent in Great Britain, except the High Street of Oxford." The noble street is 2,038 feet in length, and eighty-five feet in width, lined with buildings of the noblest orders of architecture, displaying beauties confessedly unparalleled by any city in the world. The Churches of St. Mary-the-Virgin and All Saints', terminated by that of St. Martin (Carfax), together with the Colleges of Magdalen, Queen's, University, and All Souls', present a coup d'æil not to be rivalled. Up the High Street, in 1527, went the sad procession of students on their way to the Bible Auto de Fé, at the exterior of St. Martin's Church. Each carrying their Bible and a fagot, they slowly proceeded towards Christ Church, thence to the place of the fire, where the Bibles were thrown into the flames. They were afterwards imprisoned in the dungeons of Christ Church and Osney Abbey. Down the High Street, on March 20, 1556, slowly Cranmer wended his weary steps, bowed with age and trouble, on his way to St. Mary's Church, there to dispute with the Romish priests the efficacy of their false doctrines, and to protest against that "great thing that troubled his conscience," the belief that he had signed, through fear, previously. A century later we find mention of a far different scene, chronicled by Antony à Wood-"Monday, April 26, 1669, was the first day that the flying coach went from Oxford to London in one day. A. W. went in the same coach. The coach left the tavern door, near All Souls' College, at six in the morning, and at seven at night they were set down at their inn in London." All Oxford was amazed at this wondrous achievement! The street was alive at that early hour, to witness the departure of the flying vehicle. Naught that had transpired for many years bore comparison with it, not even the entry of Charles I. from Edgehill, in 1642, nor the departure of the garrison when the city capitulated in 1646. And those were both exciting scenes—accompanied as they were by the clamour of bells and ejaculations of defeat on both occasions. In the following year a second flying-coach was placed upon the road between Oxford and London, without permission from the Vice-Chancellor, who, feeling his dignity insulted, put forth the subjoined notice :- "Whereas Edward Bartlet hath, without Licence from Me, presumed to set up a Flying Coach to travaile from hence to London: These are to require all Scholars and Members of this University not to make use of the said Flying Coach so set up by Edward Bartlet.-P. Mews, Vice-Chancellor, Oxon, July 20, 1670." Near this entrance, the first Coffee-house in England was opened in 1650. Noting this, we again consult Antony à Wood: "In this year, Jacob, a Jew, opened a coffee house at the Angel, in the Parish of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxon, and there it was by some, who delighted in noveltie, drank." The "Angel" spoken of was a famous hotel, not long since demolished, the site being required by the University for the erection of a pile of buildings for the New Examination Schools.

The Northern Entrance is from the Banbury and Woodstock roads, converging into a fine thoroughfare near St. Giles's Church, 2,000 feet in length, and 250 in width. On one side stands the stately collegiate buildings of St. John's and Balliol Colleges; and on the other, the magnificent Taylor Buildings, University Galleries, and the Randolph Hotel, terminated by the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, and the Martyrs' Memorial. At one period this entrance bore a comparison to the celebrated Boulevards of Paris; but since the stately elms on the lower or western side have been taken down, this resemblance is, to a great extent, destroyed. In this street there is annually held the

Pleasure Fair of St. Giles, in September, a relic of the Wakes of by-

gone times, and still largely attended.

The Southern Entrance, from the Salisbury and Abingdon roads, takes the visitor over "Folly Bridge," formerly of much greater length than now. It is supposed that a bridge existed at this crossing of the Thames in the Saxon Heptarchy, during the reign of King Egbert. In 1075, Robert D'Oyly, who fortified and enlarged Oxford Castle, rebuilt this bridge, calling it "Magnus Pons," a term answering to the one afterwards bestowed on the bridge-"Great Bridge," since called "Grandpont." This term is still in use, the thoroughfare from the bridge to the south retaining it. In the reign of King Stephen, a pharos (or watch tower) was erected on the bridge, in order that the surrounding country might be surveyed, during the incursions of hostile forces, &c. Fifty years beyond this period (1134-5), it was used as an observatory by the learned Friar Bacon, who from thence surveyed the "wonders of the skies." The days of Elizabeth saw a storey added to the tower, by a citizen named "Welcome." Being thought a waste of money, and a complete exemplification of folly, it became known as "Welcome's Folly," briefly used as "Folly," which has since been attached to the bridge. The tower was removed altogether on April 6, 1779. The following lines appeared in the 'St. James's Chronicle; or, British Evening Post,' on April 10, at the close of an article on its demolition:—

"Roger, if with thy magic glasses
Kenning, thou seest below what passes,
As when on earth thou did'st descry
With them the wonders of the sky;
Look down on your devoted walls,
O, save them, ere thy study falls.

Or to thy votaries quick impart The secret of thy magic art; Teach us, ere learning's quite forsaken, To honour thee, and—save our Bacon!

The bridge having existed for a long period, was at last deemed unsafe; and in 1815 it was decided that it should be rebuilt, for which purpose a special Act of Parliament was obtained to raise the necessary funds and to confer the power of removal. Accordingly, in 1826, the present bridge was erected by Mr. Macintosh, after designs by Mr. Perry. The cost of the bridge was £10,000. In 1859 the approaches and other improvements cost an additional £8,000, the thoroughfare previously being exceedingly narrow. Near this spot the two counties of Berks and Oxon join, and in remote times both shires were governed by one Lord-Lieutenant; and, in close proximity to the bridge, the Assize Courts and Gaol were known to stand, and also the ancient Church of Danesbourne (dedicated in 1132). No vestige of either The monastery of the Dominicans (built in 1224), was but a now remains. short distance from the bridge, and likewise the Franciscan monastery (built six years after, 1230). In the latter, Roger Bacon, the friar before mentioned, was buried in 1292. The view down the river from this point is very fine, especially during the practice of the University boating crews. The banks

are lined with the barges (used as reading and recreation rooms), belonging to the various colleges, while in the back ground rise the stately elms that fringe the beautiful water-walks of Christ Church. In one of the barges located by the water-side, the Lord Mayor of London was wont to take what was called the "Lord Mayor's View of the Thames." This was an annual procession from Oxford to London, by water, followed by an assemblage of boats, that the Lord Mayor and Corporation might view the beauties of "England's mightiest river, the hoary Thames." Arriving at Staines, the company disembarked, and the sheriffs and aldermen who were not "free of the water," were "bumped" at the stone, named "Corporation Stone," and made free. Wine was afterwards served, and money thrown amongst the onlookers. This purposeless and foolish ceremony, now rightly abolished, cost the city of London £700 annually.

The Western Entrance to the city is the least picturesque of the four, although by far the most traversed, for here are situated the stations of the Great Western and North Western railways, and it is also the main road to Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, &c. Within one mile of the city this road has seven bridges crossing the Thames; and about eighty years back it was deemed the most dangerous, in consequence of the depredations of the highwaymen and footpads infesting it. In 'Jackson's Oxford Journal,' of February 28, 1784, the only Oxford paper then published, we read the following: "Between seven and eight o'clock last Monday evening, one of the Bath coaches was robbed on the galloping-ground above Botley, about two miles and a-half from this city, by two men on foot, who took from the passengers £24 in money, with their watches. But, at the request of the driver, they returned all the watches except one, and went off with their booty. There were six passengers in the coach and two outside." In 1776 the same coach was robbed, nearly on the same spot, by a single highwayman, on Dec. 5; and in March, 1775, Farmer Dover, of Botley, was waylaid and robbed, at Bullstrode Bridge, the fourth on this road, nearly losing his life. An association of citizens was formed to prevent these numerous robberies—a sort of "vigilance committee." Their power was soon felt, for the molestations ceased. About two minutes' walk from the Great Western Station is the suburb of

Osney Town, chiefly inhabited by persons employed on the railway. The population is close upon 2000, and both houses and inhabitants are increasing rapidly. This suburb is quite of recent formation, dating from 1848. There are three islands one upon another, and upon the third stood the rich and celebrated foundation known as

Osney Abbey, founded in 1129 by Robert Neale (or Nigel), at the request of his wife Edith, for a body of Augustinian monks. This abbey was most magnificent in all its appointments: Sir John Peschell says it was "The envy of all other religious houses in England and beyond the seas." It boasted a church, enriched with a variety of chapels, and not less than twenty-four altars, with two lofty towers, in one of which hung a splendid peal of bells, including Oxford's renowned "Great Tom." At its dissolution in 1546 these bells were removed to Christ Church, and still remain within the campanile of the cathedral, except "Tom," which now hangs in a tower over the noble gateway of Christ Church. The bell was, however, recast in 1680. Osney Abbey was often graced with the presence of kings and nobles. In 1238 a serious riot took place at the Abbey between the retainers of Otho, the Papal Legate, and the Welsh scholars of the University—Otho's own brother being

slain, and himself placed in jeopardy. In 1265 Henry III. kept great state within its walls for seven days. It was also been used as a prison upon several occasions—at one period Thomas Manne was condemned to life imprisonment within the walls of the Abbey, but he escaped, was recaptured, conveyed to London, and burnt. Here some of the students were confined for reading the bible in the days of Wolsey. Henry VIII. ordered its close in 1546, and its revenues to go to the foundation of his College—Christ Church. Service was again renewed within the ruins in Queen Mary's reign, but in the Protectorate of Cromwell nearly every vestige was removed. Attached to Sheldon's Mill there is still a small portion of the Abbey remaining, used as a store-house. It can be inspected on application. Visitors will find a representation of the Abbey in a painted window in Christ Church Cathedral, near Bishop King's monument. Bishop King was the first Bishop of Oxford and the last Abbot of Osney Abbey. He received the episcopal mitre in 1542, and died on Dec. 4, 1557. Nearly opposite the remains of the Abbey stands

St. Frideswide's Cemetery.—It forms the interment-ground of four parishes: St. Aldate, St. Ebbe, St. Peter-le-Bailey, and St. Thomas. Re-

tracing our way, on the left, is the

Great Western Railway Station.—This is a branch from the main line of the G.W.R. at Didcot, ten miles distant, and conveys the traffic to Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Worcester, Wales, &c. London can be reached by two routes from this station, viz. by the main line, via Reading, distant sixty-three miles, and viâ Thame and Wycombe branch, fifty-eight miles. The latter is a single line, and runs into the main line again at Twyford. The first route from London to Oxford was opened on June 12, 1844. It met with much opposition from the University authorities, who declared that accelerated communication with the metropolis was unnecessary. The second line was opened in 1864. Trains run at frequent periods. There is also through communication with all parts of the kingdom. Every information can be obtained at the stations, and at the Mitre Goods Office, in the High Street, adjoining the Market. Parallel with the Station of the G.W.R. is the

London and North-Western Railway Terminus.—This Railway is a branch from Bletchley Junction on the main line, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Oxford. London is distant 78 miles by this route. The fares are the same, although the train-service is less frequent. There is also through communication with all parts, and the line likewise runs direct to Scotland, viá the Caledonian system. Information required by visitors can be obtained at the terminus, or at the Goods Office, adjoining the Clarendon Hotel. The communication with Oxford was opened on May 16, 1851. On the opposite side of the road,

at the back of Rewley Nursery, stands

St. Thomas Church, founded in 1141 by the Canons of Osney Abbey, on the ground given by Bernard St. Waleri. It was first dedicated to St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra. The tower, almost enveloped with ivy, was added in the fifteenth crntury; and a new north aisle was added in 1847. The porch dates from 1621, and bears the arms of Dr. Burton, Ch. Ch., then vicar. The Church is 100 feet in length. In the eastern window are representations of the "Paschal Supper," the "Crucifixion," and "Our Lord in Gethsemane." The chancel windows have illuminations of "SS. Thomas, Nicholas, and Frideswide." The situation of the Church is very low, and it has been flooded in former times, when the river has risen, notably in 1774,

when the water was three or four feet deep in the body of the church for nearly a week. Several famous men have been connected with this Church, amongst whom have been the Rev. R. Burton, D.D., author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," Vicar in 1616 (died in 1639); the Rev. Mr. Purchas, of St. James's, Brighton, the first editor of the ritualistic manual, "Directorum Anglicanum," Curate for some time, (his extreme views of ritualism causing his suspension by the late Bishop of Chichester, in 1868); the Right Rev. James Laird Batterson, of the Romish Church, said to have been appointed by the Pope, Archbishop of Glasgow and Primate of all Scotland, was also a Curate of this Church. Service on Sundays, at 11 a.m. (Matins), and 6 p.m. (Evensong), and every week day. The value of the living is £185 per annum; the population of the parish, about 5,500. Proceeding from this point, the visitor commences the

TOUR OF THE CITY.

Passing up the New Road, crossing Pacey's Bridge, and turning into a lane,

he observes the only remains of

Oxford Castle.—This edifice was built in the reign of William Rufus, by Robert D'Oyley; and the one solitary tower, its sole memorial, is a remnant of six that at one period proudly reared their heads. A better specimen of old Saxon fortification cannot be well met with. It is supposed that a Castle existed on this spot anterior to the time of Rufus, for Mr. King, in his work, entitled "Vestiges of Oxford Castle," states that "it is evident that Offa, Alfred and his sons, and Harold Harefoot, actually resided in the Castle." He imagines that an edifice, with ditch and walls, was formed by King Offa; and remarks that "in very old writings the castle or fortress is called Mota." Whilst the foundations were being cleared for the new Gaol, an ancient Saxon crypt or chapel was discovered (called the Maud crypt), about 20 feet from the Castle tower. Unfortunately, the remains had to be removed; but were replaced by the builder in a modern cellar, as near the spot as possible, and in the same relative situation, preserving the architecture of the roof. The tower now standing is of Saxon architecture; and it is supposed to be the tower of the church at one time within the walls of the Castle—known as St. George's. During the Danish invasions, Oxford formed one of the seven burgs, or fortified towns, and is mentioned as such in Saxon chronicles. In 1139, the castle was delivered up to the Empress Matilda, mother of Henry II. She was besieged here by king Stephen, in 1142; but, after a desperate resistance was compelled to fly. She escaped at midnight, during the continuance of a severe frost, over the ice to Abingdon, thence taking horse to Wallingford; she was accompanied by three of her most devoted knights. In the reign of Henry III. (1231) the Castle and tower were used as a Gaol by the University; and, shortly after as the common Gaol of the county, of which it is still part. The building was restored in a great measure of Charles I., during the siege of the city; but, after its capitulation in 1646, it was almost destroyed in 1649. Passing on, after inspecting the Castle tower, the visitor returns, noticing

St. Peter-le-Bailey Parish Schools, built on the site of the old Oxford Pound, in 1845, at the expense of the Rev. C. Hales. They were opened by Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall. Opposite to this erection is

the entrance to the Wharf of the

Oxford Canal, commenced in 1754, completed in 1790. The canal is 91 miles in length; width at the surface, 28 feet; at the bottom, 16 feet;

depth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There are 42 locks in its entire distance, and it is crossed by about 250 bridges. One of its aqueducts, "Pedlar's Bridge," is formed of 12 arches, each 22 feet span. It opens up communication between Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and the Wednesbury collieries. Noted for traffic at one time, but since the opening of the railways this has much diminished. It is the property of a company, in shares of £100. In times of prosperity these shares were worth upwards of £500 each. Crossing the

road, he sees the Armoury and County Police Station.—The training-ground of the Oxfordshire Militia is in the rear of this building. The history of the county regiment has some points of interest. They were at the encampment on Brighton Downs, during the Napoleon panic, in 1793-4. This encampment has been handed to posterity by the lyric effusion of "Brighton Camp; or the Girl I left behind me," music inherent to drums and fifes. After the encampment broke up, the Militia were removed to East Bletchington, near Newhaven, about nine miles from Brighton. Whilst there, a mutiny arose in consequence of the high price of provisions and the distress of the poor, a portion of the men broke into Messrs. Catt's mill, and distributed the flour, emptying also the contents of a corn vessel into the river. For this they were tried before a Court-martial; two of their number, named Cooke and Parish, being condemned to be shot: the rest to be flogged. The sentence was carried into effect at Goldstone Bottom, a spot about two miles to the west of Brighton, on June 13, 1795. There is a print extant of the execution; its size is about 18in. by 15in. It represents the men kneeling on their coffins, and is inscribed "The Awful Scene or Ceremony of Two Soldiers, belonging to the Oxfordshire Militia, which were Shot on June 13. 1795, in a Vale, while in camp at Brighton." Thirteen regiments were present at the execution. The bodies of Cooke and Parish were buried in Hove churchyard, at the western suburb of Brighton. The regiment, during the Crimean war, was stationed at Corfu for a short period. It was originally raised previous to the Norman conquest. Adjoining the Armoury is the

Castle Mound, raised for the double purpose of defence and observation, and supposed to date from the ninth century. During the time the Castle was besieged by Stephen, it is described as being chiefly defended by two strong towers, "which," Dr. Ingram says, in his "Memorials of Oxford," "were most undoubtedly the great keep tower on the high mount, built by Robert D'Oyley, and St. George's tower, which there is so much reason to believe was the prior Saxon palace, and whose walls were near ten feet thick; whilst its summit had the most truly ancient mode of protection for those who should be placed there to annoy the besiegers." Two mounts over against the keep were thrown up by Stephen, from which he battered the Castle incessantly, with the machines of war then in use. These were named "Mount Pelham" and "Jews' Mount." On the latter some Jews were burnt to death; and it is still known by this name to many old citizens. The mound is surrounded and surmounted by trees, presenting a very pleasant aspect. Entered from the top is a very ancient well-room, of the time of Henry II., with a fine spring of water at the bottom. The depth of the well from the top of the mound is 72-feet. A portion of the room was used by Charles I. as a powder magazine. It is not generally shown to visitors, for an unfortunate occurrence happened in 1810: Mr. Bartlett, a young citizen, whilst inspecting the mound with some friends, accidentally fell down the shaft, and was killed. Should the visitor desire to see the

Panorama of the Country from its summit, a magistrate's order must

be procured. The next point of interest is the

County Hall, erected in 1841, in the Anglo-Norman or Modern Castellated style, at a cost of £15,300. It consists of two handsome commodious courts, with ante-rooms, &c., and offices for the Clerk of the Peace. Here the business of the county is transacted, the Assizes held, and the nomination and declaration of the knights of the shire take place. In the centre hall is a fine full-length portrait of the late W. H. Ashhurst, Esq., M.P. for the county from 1815 to 1830, and chairman of the Quarter Sessions from 1822 to 1846. In the rear is the

County Gaol, a massive structure, in keeping with the Hall. The principal buildings were erected from 1800-1805, from the designs of Mr. Blackburn, under the direction of Mr. Harris, builder, of Oxford, at a cost of £19,033. It is approached from a courtyard, in which is situate the governor's residence. A brief record of a few criminals, remarkable in their several cases, is appended. On December 14, 1650, a servant girl named Anne Green, was hung in the castle-yard for murdering her illegitimate child. After hanging for half-an-hour, her body was cut down and sent to the Anatomy School, Christ Church, but warmth being found, the knife was withheld, and she was resuscitated. This was the sensation of the day for some time, and several tracts and copies of verse celebrated the event. These are now very rare, but copies can be seen in the Bodleian Library. Dr. Bathurst, President of Trinity College, and afterwards Dean of Wells, wrote a Latin epigram upon the subject; thus, translated:—

"Thou more than mortal, that, with many lives, Hast mocked the sexton, and the doctors' knives; The name of spinster thou mayest justly wed, Since there's no hatter stronger than thy thread."

Anthony à Wood narrates that the child was begotten by Jeffrey Reade, grandson to Sir Thomas Reade, of Dunstew, in Oxon. Mr. Edward Wood, Antony's brother, also wrote verses on the event; and a Mr. Richard Watkins, of Christ Church, brought out a pamphlet entitled "Newes from the Dead: or, a True and Exact Narration of the Miraculous Deliverance of Anne Green," &c. There was also another, with a woodcut representing the execution, and the sufferer recovering in bed, printed by J. Clowes, London, in 1651. Anne Green, after her restoration, retired to the village of Steeple Barton, where she married, and had three children. She died in 1659. In 1654, two officers of the king's (Charles I.) army, named Hussey and Peck, were executed for highway robbery. Their bodies were taken away by some Royalists, and buried at night in the old church of St. Peterle-Bailey, which fell down in 1726. Antony à Wood says that this was the first or second execution he ever saw, and "it struck great terror into him." On May 4, 1658, a somewhat similar case to that of Anne Green, but more excessively cruel, took place in Oxford. A servant maid named Elizabeth. living with Miss Clive, in Magdalen parish, was executed at Green Ditch, St. Giles, without the North Gate, the public place of execution for the city, also for the murder of her illegitimate child. Her body was ordered for dissection; but after it was taken from the gallows, Coniers, a young physician, of St. John's College, and others, discovered life, and speedily restored respiration. She was taken to a public-house in Magdalen parish (the "Crown," latterly known as the "Bell," demolished to make room for the new Randolph Hotel), but the bailiffs of the city, getting news of the occurrence,

went between twelve and one at night, broke into the house, seized her, placed her in a coffin, and conveyed her to Broken Hayes (near where the City Gaol now stands), and re-hung her on a tree. The poor creature was so sensible of her fate, that she ejaculated, "Lord, have mercy upon me!" The citizens were in a state of ferment, and threatened vengeance—but this On August 31, 1681, Stephen Colledge was executed, in a barbarous manner, for treason, in the Castle-yard. (See "Executions for Treason.") In May, 1723, a woman named Johanna Mead, a native of Coombe, near Woodstock, Oxon, was "burnt to death," for poisoning her husband. The execution took place at Green Ditch, without the North Gate. In 1736, Jonathan Bradford was executed at Oxford Castle. This event is well known as a case of circumstantial evidence. Bradford did not commit the murder, although discovered in the room, holding a lanthorn in one hand, and a knife in the other, over the murdered man's body. He stated that he went to commit the deed, but found it already done. This was disbelieved. He was tried at Oxford Assizes, then held in the Town Hall; found guilty, and executed, maintaining his innocence to the last. His declaration of innocence was, however, true; for (eighteen months after) the footman of the murdered man confessed the deed, when on a bed of sickness. He avowed that he committed the deed, took his master's property, and escaped back to his own room. The name of the murdered man was Hayes, and the deed was committed near Dorchester, at the junction of the four ways, on the London road, where Bradford kept the "Golden Ball" Inn. This case formed the plot of a favourite melodrama, entitled "John Bradford; or, the Murder at the Roadside Inn," and constituted a staple piece at many London and provincial theatres, when such dramas were more patronised than they are now. The Messrs. Chambers mention the crime in their "Useful and Entertaining Tracts," in cases of 'Circumstantial Evidence, but neither date nor locality is given. This is likewise the course adopted in the "Wonderful Magazine," &c. In March, 1752, Miss Mary Blandy. daughter of the Town Clerk of Henley, Oxon, was executed at Green Ditch, for poisoning her father. This was a most painful event, she being undoubtedly the dupe of Captain Cranstoun, a designing villain, a native of Scotland. Miss Blandy's trial took place in the Divinity School, and lasted thirteen hours; the Town Hall, in which both City and County Sessions and Assizes were held, being rebuilding. It was clearly proved that she administered the poison. On the night previous to her execution, she made a statement that she was not aware of its poisonous qualities, for it had been supplied to her by Cranstoun. The captain admitted this afterwards, when he was in France. On arriving at the gallows, Miss Blandy reiterated her declaration, that "she was innocent of maliciously administering the poison, as she hoped for salvation in a future state." She mounted the ladder—the halter was placed around her neck, and drawing her handkerchief over her face, after a brief prayer she gave the signal to the executioner, by holding out a small book she had in her hand, and helping to throw herself off the Her body was removed to Henley, and interred in the church at one o'clock the next morning, between her father and mother. Captain Cranstoun (a married man, and the father of children) died in Furness, afflicted with a severe disorder, on Nov. 30, 1752. In March, 1761, Isaac Darling, alias Dumas, the "gentleman-highwayman," was executed for highway robbery, at Oxford Castle. This criminal had a remarkable existence; being sentenced to death at Chelmsford, in 1758, when only eighteen years

of age, for robbing Captain Cockburn. He was reprieved on account of his youth, but transported for fourteen years, and afterwards pardoned on condition of serving as a private soldier in the Island of Antigua. He escaped to England, again turned highwayman, was nearly captured, seeking safety by entering as a midshipman on board the Royal George. He deserted, took to the road once more, and was captured for the third time for highway robbery, at Nettlebed, and paid the penalty of his crimes at the age of twenty-one. He had a great dread of dissection, and made arrangements with some bargemen previous to execution, to convey his body to St. Thomas' churchyard. They obeyed his injunction, filling his coffin with quicklime. On March 25, 1805, Thomas Davis was executed at the Castle, for forgery at Chipping Norton. He was attended by Mr. James Hinton, the Baptist minister, from his condemnation to the time of execution. In 1832, George Lay, alias Keats, was executed for highway robbery and attempted murder of Mr. Edward Pullen, at Culham Lock. A man named Gibbs was tried at the same assizes for arson, and condemned to death. Lay and Gibbs were executed together. The body of Lay was given up to his mother, who made an exhibition of it. Several other notorious criminals have suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Oxford Castle, the two last, being Kalabergo, the Italian (who murdered his uncle, near Banbury in 1852), and Noah Austin, who committed a somewhat similar murder (that of his sweetheart's father) in 1863. During the interval between Kalabergo's condemnation and trial, he made a desperate attempt to escape, which was nearly successful. Leaving the gloomy associations of the prison, the visitor proceeds to the

Diocesan Probate Court, a small modern Gothic building, erected in 1864, and nearly facing the County Hall. Pursuing his course, he shortly

arrives at the

New Road Baptist Chapel, lying back from the main street, in a courtyard. This is the oldest dissenting place of worship in the city, being built in 1780; rebuilt in 1800; enlarged in 1819; heightened, new-roofed, and considerably improved in 1865. The interior presents a neat and light appearance. The Rev. James Hinton, before mentioned, laboured here for thirty-six years (from 1787 to 1823). A tablet, behind the platform, speaking of his faithful pastorate, concludes with the words: "His witness is in heaven, his record is on high." On one occasion that eminent minister, the Rev. Robert Hall, visited Mr. Hinton, and enjoyed his guidance through the buildings of the University. It is recorded that, when they stood on the summit of the Radcliffe Library, Hall was so impressed with the beauty of the scene—the towers, spires, and pinnacles—quadrangles, gardens, and groves-flowing rivers and belting hills, wood-crowned-and over all the clear blue-flecked sky-that he exclaimed, "Sir, sir, surely it is the New Jerusalem come down from heaven!" Services are held in this place of worship on Sunday mornings at eleven, and on Sunday evenings at half-past six. Just about this point, from the gates of the Chapel to the opposite side, stood the

West Gate of the City in olden times—the city walls taking a circuitous course around the ancient castle. This Gate was taken down in 1771. The

visitor has now arrived at the second Church in the city, known as

St. Peter-le-Bailey Church, founded in the time of St. Frideswide, A.D. 738-40. The earliest known records are about 1122, when Henry I. appointed a vicar to the living, and confirmed the holding to St. Frideswide's priory. The old Church fell down from sheer decay, in 1726, having stood

nearly a thousand years. It was re-erected in 1740; in 1845 it was re-arranged, and open seats provided. It is a heavy plain looking edifice, consisting of a nave and two aisles, and is about 70ft. in length and 38ft. in breadth. Antony à Wood states that the name of "Bailey," attached to this Church, is derived from Balliolium, a court of Justice, standing near this spot in Saxon times; but Dr. Ingram, author of "Memorials of Oxford," thinks that the world Balliolium is a diminutive of Ballium—a fort, castle, mound, or prison. The word Baillé being often used in French for an entreuchment, gives, he imagines, the name to the Church, from its being built in the neighbourhood of the castle. In ancient documents it is styled "St. Peter ad castrum." The court of which Wood speaks, Dr. Ingram remarks, was the Magnum Balliolium, and that stood near the west end of St. Martin's Church, in the churchyard. There is a court at York named the Bailey, and the court of Old Bailey, London. In 1635, William Sandbrook was Rector; who was much admired for his bold puritanical preaching. There is a brass at the west-end of the Church, to the memory of Sir William Loughborough, Mayor of Oxford, in 1383, at the coronation of Richard II., and to Dame Margaret, his wife. It was renovated in 1772, at the expense of Alderman Fletcher. The Alderman died in 1826, at the age of eighty-seven, and was buried in Yarnton Church, a village about four miles to the north of Oxford. It is traditionally related that he was buried in the stone coffin made for Fair Rosamond. His high altar tomb represents him clad in his aldermanic gown, his hands clasped in prayer. There is a bust of him in the Picture Gallery of the Bodleian Library. St. Peter's Church will shortly be removed, the great traffic at this part of the city necessitating such a course. The Oxford Local Board giving £1,400 in 1870, as a reimbursement to the Rector of the parish for its removal, and £250 (raised by subscription) being paid to the trustees of the New Road Chapel for the Chapel-house adjoining. A site for its reerection has been secured by the Rector further up New-Inn-Hall Street. Services are held on Sunday morning at 11; afternoon, 3; evening, 6.30. The value of the living is £104 per annum. Population of the parish, about 1,200. Proceeding a short distance up Queen Street, the visitor will notice a unique

Pargetted House Front, of plaister with ornamental devices. It will be found worthy of observation as a specimen of architecture now disused. The house is occupied by Mr. C. Badcock, draper. Retracing his steps, he enters a narrow lane by St. Peter's Church, just noticed, and speedily reaches

New-Inn-Hall, known at its foundation in 1340, as "Trilleck's Inn," belonging then to John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford. It was purchased by William of Wykeham, founder of New College, in 1392. He afterwards devised the building to his own foundation. The present Hall, quite modern in appearance, was built in 1833. The first Principal of whom we find mention was William Freeman, in 1438. The present Principal is the Rev. H. H. Cornish, M.A., appointed in 1866. Very few students matriculate at the Hall now; but, according to Wood, at one time it flourished, and produced many eminent men up to the days of Edward VI. At the commencement of the civil war in 1642, it was suddenly deserted by the students, during which interval it was used as a royal mint. Here were struck the coins known as "Exurgat Money," so named from the legend on the reverse: Exurgat Deus dissipentur inimici-("Let God arise, and His enemies be scattered"). Upwards of 2,000 ounces of college plate were melted down for coins during that period. The Cistercian monks studied at this hall, while Archbishop Chichelé was erecting St. Bernard's College (now St. John's). It is known also as the Hall at which several Welshmen of first class attainments have been educated. Five Welsh bishops were appointed from the Hall in rather more than thirty years, commencing with Arthur Bulkeley, Bishop of Bangor, in 1541, and ending with William Blethin, Bishop of Llandaff, in 1576. In 1626, Christopher Rogers, M.A., of Lincoln College, a noted Puritan, was Principal; Sir William Blackstone, the eminent lawyer, was also a Principal of this Hall. Brian Twyne, the antiquary, partly educated at Lewes, Sussex; Sir W. Dunne, D.C.L., the first University member of Parliament; the Rev. W. Stone, B.C.L., founder of the Almhouses in St. Clement's parish; Dr. James Blackstone, son of Sir William, and Deputy-Steward of the University; Dr. J. A. Cramer, Principal, and Dean of Carlisle; Tovey, the author of the "History of the Jews in England." Alberic Gentilis, teacher of Civil Law, &c. have been connected with New Inn Hall. In 1868 a small Chapel for the Hall was erected at its rear, from designs by G. Buckeridge, Esq. The style is Gothic, and the path leading to the Chapel is paved with black-and-red Warwickshire squares. Nearly opposite the Hall stands an

Old Stone Gateway, a remnant of the extinct

St. Mary's College. It leads to Frewin Hall, the academical residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, while he was pursuing his studies in Oxford. St. Mary's College was founded by royal letters patent, on Dec. 14, 1435, in the reign of Henry VI., by Thomas Holden and Elizabeth his wife. It was dissolved in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The statutes of the Library stated that "No scholar should occupy a book in the Library above one hour or two at the most, so that others shall not be hindered from the use of the same." The books were kept in a chest, and not chained to desks. It was a very common thing to write on the first leaf of a book, "Cursed be he that shall steal or tear out the leaves, or in any way injure this book." In 1498 Erasmus, named the "King of the Schools," resided at St. Mary's College during his first visit to Oxford. From here he issued his "Novum Testamentum Græcum." In 1654 the portion of the building remaining was used as a Quakers' Meeting-House. The

First Wesleyan Chapel ever built in Oxford was erected on this spot about 1760. It was a plain unpretending building, and had a small piece of ground for interments at the back. John Wesley when in the zenith of his popularity preached several times in this Chapel, as well as to large assemblies in the street from the window. The Wesleyans worshipped here until the present Chapel was opened. When disused as a Chapel, it was occupied as a school-room, and the Oxford Choral Society was founded there in 1819. When the Free Methodists seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists in 1849, the Oxford section of the "Methodist Republicans" likewise met in a room

at this spot. On the opposite side of the street the

New Church of St. Peter-le-Bailey will be built. Within a few yards stands the

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, erected in 1818, from designs by Mr. Evans, at a cost of £4,000. Service on Sundays at 10.45 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. At the rear of the Chapel are spacious Sunday and Day Schools, well managed by a certificated master and efficient superintendents. The Schools were built in 1831, and accommodate about 300 scholars. Turning to the left, and proceeding a few paces, the visitor will see the

United Methodist Free Church. The "Free Methodists" consist of an amalgamation of two Methodist bodies—the "Wesleyan Association" and

the "Wesleyan Reformers." This union was formed in 1857. The secession from the "Wesleyan Methodists" took place in 1849, when Messrs. Dunn, Everett, and Griffith were ejected by the Conference for publishing the noted "Fly Sheets." One of the earliest Wesleyan societies in England was formed by John Wesley in Oxford, about 1738, at the house of Joseph Mears, standing midway between the chapel of the Wesleyan and Free Methodists. The New Chapel of the Free Methodists was erected in 1870-1, at the cost of about £1,600. The designs were furnished by Mr. J. C. Curtis, of Oxford. The style is of the Italian order. A spacious school-room is in the basement of the building. Service in the Chapel on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Immediately opposite this building will be observed the

Oxford Union Society's Rooms, erected in 1856. The designs were the work of Sir Thomas Deane and Mr. Woodward (of Dublin), architects of the University Museum, &c. The style, Early Gothic. The entrance from New-Inn-Hall Street is through a small ornamental ground. The institution forms a favourite lounge, being well supplied with books, newspapers, and periodicals. It was originally founded in 1825, and it is supported by mem-

bers of the University, who pay a terminal subscription. The

DEBATING AND READING-ROOM is a magnificent apartment, 62ft. by 28ft. and 47ft. in height. The Weekly Debate held during term is very attractive.

The encircling Gallery contains a first-class

LIBRARY, constantly replenished from Mudie's and other sources. The Ceiling of this apartment is a masterpiece of painting, executed by Messrs. Morris, Tyrwhitt, and Swann. The ten compartments over the Gallery are scenes illustrative of "Exploits of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table." Seven of these were painted gratuitously by different gentlemen Messrs. Hughes, Jones, Morris, Pollen, Princep, Rosetti, Spencer, and Stanhope, and the remaining three were entrusted to W. Riviere, Esq. The whole were completed in 1852. The

Writing and Retiring-Rooms of the institution are fitted with all modern appliances for comfort. The Principal Entrance to the building is by a passage leading to Frewin Hall, on the right of the Clarendon Hotel, in Cornmarket Street. Proceeding a few paces up New-Inn-Hall Street, the visitor

enters Cornmarket Street, and will perceive, immediately facing,

St. Michael's Church, the second oldest Church in the city, dating from before the Norman conquest. The canons of St. Frideswide held the living in 1122. The Church consists of a tower, nave, two aisles, and a chancel. tower is Saxon, built of rubble, with quoins of finished masonry. The battlements were added in 1500. Two of the four belfrey-windows are divided by pilasters of rude workmanship, strongly bearing resemblance to the pen and ink drawings so frequently seen in Saxon manuscripts. The chancel is a relic of twelfth-century architecture. The ancient rood-screen divides the chancel from the nave, and there is another screen on the north. The south side is called the "Welsh Aisle," having some few Welsh members of Jesus College interred within it. The Lady Chapel (on the north side) has three beautiful niches, and three others are at the east end. In the east window is an illumination, St. Edmund (le Riche), founder of St. Edmund Hall. The north chapel, with other portions, was rebuilt in 1833, when the organ was added. Other extensive alterations were made by Mr. G. Street in 1855. The living is in the gift of Lincoln College; the value, £100 per annum. Population of the parish, nearly 1000. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Formerly attached to the Church was the

North Gate of the City, removed in 1771. Over the Gate the

Bocardo Prison stood. It was the city prison for malefactors and debtors. The debtors used to lower a hat from the windows by a cord, for receiving the charity of the passers-by, uttering the cry of "Pray, remember the Bocardo birds!" Archbishop Cranmer and Bishops Latimer and Ridley were confined in Bocardo previous to their martyrdom. From the roof of the prison Cranmer witnessed the death of his fellow prelates on Oct. 15, 1555, suffering himself in the following March. The rooms also served as a depository for the city muniments. Proceeding onwards, the

Clarendon Hotel, formerly known as the "Star," is passed by the visitor. The Hotel is noted for its accommodation, and contains a noble assembly-room, used for public entertainments, &c. The Clarendon Club (an assembly of gentlemen and citizens) meet in a spacious and elegant room, open daily from 9 a.m. till 12 p.m., except Sundays, when it opens at 1 and closes at 10 p.m. It is well supplied with papers (metropolitan and provincial), magazines, &c. Entering a passage on the right-hand of the Hotel, the visitor arrives at the Union Society's Rooms (previously described). Nearly facing is the building used by the

Apollo Lodge of Freemasons (University), magnificently decorated and furnished. Passing on, through a low pointed gateway, overgrown with

limes, approaches

Frewin Hall, an ancient academical building, sombre and thoroughly monastic in appearance. This was the residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales while studying at Oxford in 1859-60. The Prince entered Christ Church, of which foundation he still remains a member. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Prince when he visited Oxford at the Commemoration of 1863, accompanied by the Princess Alexandra, shortly after their marriage. Nearly opposite the "Clarendon Hotel" stood the once-famed "Crown Inn," much frequented by Shakspeare in his journeys between London and Stratfordon-Avon. The inn was then kept by John Davenant, father of Sir William Davenant, poet. Sir William studied at Lincoln College, and was complimentarily termed the "Sweet Swan of Isis." He enjoyed the reputation during his lifetime of being Shakspeare's son. Pope remarks that "Sir William seemed proud at having it taken for truth." He was born in 1605, just after Shakspeare's annual journey, and he was baptized on March 3, 1606, in Carfax Church, Shakspeare standing as his godfather. When Sir William was but ten years of age he wrote an ode, a very creditable production for a child, entitled "In Remembrance of Master William Shakspeare." Aubrey states that Mistress Davenant was "a very beautiful woman, and a very good wit; her conversation being exceedingly agreeable, but of very light import;" while her husband was "a very grave and decent citizen, who looked after his business better than he did after his wife." The evidence of the child's paternity rested upon the interest Shakspeare took in the boy, the gossip of the day, and Sir William's own admissions upon the subject. The incident however, gives an interest to the spot not lightly to be passed by. The old "Crown Inn" was taken down in 1773, and the inn now known as the "Crown," on the opposite side of the street, must not be taken to have any association with Shakspeare and his "Crown," although such is stated to be the case. In close proximity to the "Crown" stood the Oxford Public Pillory. The last instance of its use was in 1810, when a person named Tubb was exposed for perjury. Should the visitor require information as to trains, &c., it can be obtained at the

London and North-Western Railway Booking-Offices, adjoining

the Clarendon Hotel. The spacious premises next but one are the

Turkish Baths and University Lodgings, a noble pile of building, until lately known as the "Shakspeare Hotel," from surrounding associations. Built in 1864. The lodgings are replete with all modern improvements, and the baths are constructed on the most approved models. Adjoining are the

Premises of Grimbly, Hughes, and Dewe. The style is modern Gothic. Erected in 1864, by Messrs. G. and T. Jones. Former premises have twice been destroyed by fire, the last occasion being on Sept. 23, 1863,

when two lives were lost. In the Crown Yard, adjacent, are

Parkers' Printing Offices. Messrs. Parker are the well-known ecclesiastical publishers of Oxford and London. The offices are replete with all modern appliances of the typographic art. From the establishment are issued the well-known series of "Oxford Classics," the "Oxford University Calendar" (first published in 1809), the "Oxford Ten-Year Book," "Keble's Works," the "Penny Post," &c. J. H. Parker, Esq., M. A., F.S. A., a member of the firm, has lately been engaged in pursuing researches amid the antiquities of Rome with great success. He has a collection of upwards of 1,800 photographs of the "Eternal City" and neighbourhood. At the corner of Cornmarket Street

the visitor arrives at

Carfax the junction of the four principal streets of Oxford, viz., the High Street (the London road, by two routes), Queen Street (the Bath, Bristol, and Cheltenham road), St. Aldate Street (the Salisbury, Southampton, and Winchester road), and Cornmarket Street (the Banbury, Birmingham, and Woodstock road). The name "Carfax" is a corruption of Quatre-voies (quarter-ways), four distinct roads. The term is used in other provincial towns of the kingdom where a similar junction occurs. Carfax is one of the most interesting spots in Oxford. Here stood the tavern "Swyndlestoe" (afterwards called the "Mermaid"), from whence commenced the massacre on St. Scholastica's Day, Feb. 10, 1354. The fracas lasted three days; great damage being committed, and many lives lost: it is stated that as many as sixty-three students were killed. For this mischief, the city authorities were brought to task before a tribunal, and condemned to attend St. Mary's Church annually (the Mayor, two bailiffs, and sixty citizens, representing the number slain) whilst a mass was celebrated for the souls of the slain students, and afterwards to pay one penny each: "forty of which pence shall go to forty poor scholars, and the rest to the curate." Tradition states that the Mayor was obliged to wear a halter around his neck (afterwards changed to a silken cord), but this has no real foundation. In Elizabeth's reign a sermon and prayers were substituted for the mass; and in course of time a litany only was read. In 1641 the Mayor and twenty citizens only attended; but the Vice-Chancellor refused to have the service held unless all were present. In 1800 the Mayor neglected the ceremony, and the University demanded a heavy fine for the non-observance. In 1825 the custom was abolished; but an oath was demanded by the University from the Corporation, binding them to hold its ancient privileges intact. This was conceded, and taken annually until about 1854, when that observance was also discontinued. The conflict in 1354 arose through some students being served with bad wine by the landlord of the tavern (John de Croydon). Enraged, they broke the vessel containing the wine over his Resenting the treatment, he sought the assistance of the citizens, and the conflict commenced. The "Town and Gown" melées probably arose from similar frays. In 1527, during the "Bible Persecutions," a bible-fire was made

at Carfax. On July 21, 1721, the last public whipping at the "cart's-tail" recorded in Oxford, took place from Carfax to the East Gate of the city—the length of the High Street—on an adventurer who tried to trepan some students of Brasenose to drink the Pretender's health (James III.). He was taken to the Castle, tried at the assizes, and sentenced to be whipped, as mentioned. The public "whipping-post" at which criminals were flogged remained at Carfax for over a century after this, and the "stocks" were also in close proximity. In January, 1793, the effigy of Tom Paine, the noted sceptic, was publicly burnt at Carfax: a copy of his famous work, "The Rights of Man," being placed in his left hand, and a pair of stays under the right arm. A Saxon court of justice, named Magnum Balliolium, stood formerly at Carfax, at the west-end of the churchyard; it was at a later period used as a council chamber by the Corporation, and is noticed in the city records as Gidalla, or Gildam Mercatorium. Attached to the east-end of the Church was a sheltered recess, named "Pennyless Bench," (taken down in 1747). A large and handsome Conduit was erected in 1610, at Carfax, at a cost of £2,500, by Otho Nicholson, Esq., of Ch. Ch., to furnish pure water to the citizens from the spring on the Hincksey hills. It was removed in 1787, being deemed an obstruction, and presented by the city to the Earl of Harcourt, who re-erected it on the summit of a hill in Nuneham Park, (six miles from Oxford,) where it still remains. Cornmarket Street was anciently called North-gate Street, but received its present name from the cornmarket being held in a shed with a leaden roof, supported by pillars, in the centre of the street. The shed was erected in 1536, by Dr. Claymund, President of Corpus Christi College. Here stand the publishing offices of the 'Oxford Journal,' originally started in 1753, and printed here until the last few years. The Church at Carfax is named

St. Martin's Church. It is of modern erection, with the exception of the tower. The ancient edifice was built probably about A.D. 500. It was dedicated to St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, France, who died in 399. Canute gave the advowson to the Benedictine Priory, at Abingdon, about 1032, and it was then named Monasteriolum. It was rebuilt in the twelfth century the tower now standing being a relic of that Church. The present building was erected in 1820-2: the first stone being laid on Oct. 23, 1820, and service celebrated on June 16, 1822. The architects and builders were Messrs. Harris and Plowman, of Oxford. The expenses were defrayed by public subscription. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles. The tower (containing a peal of six bells), was formerly much higher, but it was lowered in 1341 (the fourteenth year of king Edward III.'s reign), on complaint of the students, "because the townsmen could, in time of combat with them, retire there, as to their castle, and from thence gall and annoy them with arrows and stones." Records inform us that the ancient Church was surrounded by a grave-yard; but, as the city increased, it was absorbed for building purposes. An account of the Church, in Dr. Ayliffe's "History of leads to the supposition that a public passage or thoroughfare existed at one period in the centre of the Church, the historian remarking that "the citizens, in their mad freaks, slew a scholar of noble birth, whom they met late at night, passing through St. Martin's Church." Similar thoroughfares existed formerly in the Cathedrals of London and Winchester. There is an ancient Font in the Church, much mutilated, but interesting to the antiquary as a good specimen of the style of the fourteenth century. The large eastern window, a richly illuminated one, was inserted in 1866, in

memory of James Morrell, Esq., who was a great benefactor to the city. He died in 1863. St. Martin's is now a rectory in the gift of the Crown. In addition to the Rector, there are four Lecturers, appointed by the city through the Corporation, each Lecturer taking duty once a month. Two of the Lectureships were founded in 1578, with an annual stipend of twenty marks, further increased and endowed in 1778, by the Earl of Lichfield and W. Wickham, Esq. The Earl left a legacy of £1,000, which his trustee invested in ten £100 shares of the Oxford Canal Company, and Mr. Wickham gave five additional shares in the same enterprise. These now pay a dividend of about eight per cent. per year, and each Lecturer receives £10 annually from They are exempt from episcopal visitation; and, on becoming vacant, are a source of spirited competition, forming one of the few connecting links between the City and University. There was also a Reader, appointed by the Dean of Christ Church, receiving £20 per annum, from a legacy left by Bishop Fell, "that prayers might be read daily in a church of Oxford, every morning at nine, and evening at eight o'clock." The readership is now abolished. The Mayor and Corporation attend divine service at Carfax every Sunday morning at eleven, walking in procession from the Town Hall to the Church, preceded by the Mayor's Sergeant, carrying the city mace. Service is also held on Sunday evening. The value of the living is £62 per annum. The population of the parish, 377. In 1606, on March 3, Shakspeare stood as godfather to Sir William Davenant, in this Church. On June 1, 1715, in the evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a man known as "Cornish Tom," at one time a soldier, attempted to fly from the tower of Carfax Church, but his apparatus failed, and he came with great force to the ground, nearly breaking his neck. In 1782, the oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus," was publicly performed in the Church for the benefit of the organist. Edward Woodman, Alderman, and six times Mayor of the city, was buried in Carfax Church, in the twelfth year of Henry VII.'s reign. The ancient figures striking the quarters of the hour of the clock attached to this edifice, may be seen in the Mayor's Parlour at the Town Hall. Passing over into St. Aldate's Street, the visitor will observe

The City Police Station (shortly to be removed), and immediately

opposite, the

Oxford Savings Bank, erected in 1867. The style is Modern Gothic. The noble central window is worthy of inspection. The Oxford Savings Bank was originally founded in Queen Street, in 1816. Adjoining is the

Town Hall, built in 1751-2, chiefly at the expense of Thomas Rowney, Esq., M.P., and then High Steward of the city. The structure is two storeys in height: the lower formed as a piazza or corridor, with a handsome pediment surmounting the centre. The upper storey contains a large assembly room, the whole length of the building. The dimensions of the Hall arelength, 135 feet; breadth, 31½ feet. The exterior of the building has a statue of Mr. Rowney, placed in a niche in the centre. The statue was presented by Charles Tawney, Esq., and sculptured in Caen stone by Mr. Grimsley. In the reign of Henry II. the citizens converted an old hall, known as "Bates" or "Baptist Hall," into a place for public meetings. It stood on the site of "Grafton House," opposite the present building. After that place was vacated for the more commodious one, it became the "Fleur-de-Lis" Inn, and the property of Antony à Wood. The present Hall stands on the ground occupied by the *Domus Conversorum*, or "House for Converts from the Jewish Persuasion."

large upper room; they now take place at the County Hall. The City Quarter Sessions are still held in the Hall. In 1814, the Prince Regent (George IV.), the allied sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, the Duke of York, and several other noble and eminent persons were presented with the honorary freedom of the city in the Town Hall. In 1832, the Princess Victoria (now Queen), received a congratulatory address in the same chamber, on November 8. In October, 1835, Queen Adelaide was presented with a loyal address from the Corporation; and in 1863, the Prince and Princess of Wales likewise received a similar ovation. One of the earliest Flower Shows in England was held at the Town Hall, on August 5, 1752. The Druids' Dinner (Lodge 59), is annually held in the Hall, and is one of the events of the year. Proceeding by the covered way adjoining, the visitor enters the

City Public Library, established under Ewart's "Free Libraries Act." Opened as a Reading-room on June 1, 1854, and the Lending-library (now comprising 6,000 vols), on Nov. 5, 1857. A Reference-library, having many valuable works, is also attached. The Library is well-supplied with the London and local newspapers, magazines, and reviews, and is largely attended by citizens. Open from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted). The expenses are met by a provision in the local rate. Beyond the charge of one shilling per annum to borrowers of books (who require the security of two ratepayers) no fee is required. The Librarian's salary is £100 per annum, and

the Sub-Librarian £52. In the Town Hall yard are the

Hustings of the City, from which the members are nominated and declared. The city is at present represented by two Liberals: the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, her Majesty's Secretary of State for War; and William Vernon Harcourt, Esq., Q.C., Professor of International Law at the University of Cambridge. Both elected (under the provisions of the New Reform Bill) in Nov. 1868. One hundred years previously, (in 1768,) the Mayor and Corporation of the city were imprisoned for five days in Newgate Prison, for offering to dispose of the city seats to Sir Thomas Stapleton and the Hon. Robert Lee, for the sum of £7,500. The money was required to pay an old debt due from the city to sundry individuals. A public reprimand was given to the offenders at the Bar of the House of Commons. They submitted to the authorities, but not with good grace, for it is stated that during their incarceration, they completed another bargain with Lord Abingdon and the Duke of Marlborough for the privilege of representing the city. On the north-side of the yard stand the

City Police Court and Audit-Room. These buildings have been

lately enlarged. On the upper storey is the

Council Chamber (a portion of the old Guild or Town Hall). It con-

tains a few portraits of past and present city dignitaries. The

New Police Station and Superintendent's Residence adjoin the Police Court. The Station has been transformed from Kempe Hall, an ancient academical building. The University and City Police Forces, for many years two distinct corps, were amalgamated, by Act of Parliament, on January 1, 1868: The next building is the

Corn Exchange, erected in 1863, from designs by S. L. Seckham, Esq., city architect, by Mr. John Dover. Length, 100ft.: width, 50ft.; height, 45ft. It is constructed of ornamental brick, with dressings of carved stone. The Exchange is the property of the Corporation, who let it on Saturdays to the Corn Exchange Company. At other periods it is let for entertainments, meetings, &c. Adjoining is

Nixon's School, one the oldest Free Schools in England. It was founded in 1658, and opened April 19, 1659. John Nixon, after whom the School is named, was an Alderman of the city, thrice Mayor, and once, by a double return, M.P. in 1641. He gave £600 to purchase £30 per annum for a school-master, to educate forty boys, freemen's sons. Joan Nixon, his wife, also left an estate, about 18 acres, at Bletchington, Oxon, the rents of which were to be applied to apprenticing two boys from the School annually. The Charity Trustees manage the School. To increase the master's salary (at present about £100 per annum) a limited number of elected pay-boys are admitted. John Nixon died April 14, 1662, aged 73, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, near the south door (see "St. Mary's Church"). In the lower storey of the School, conjoined to the Post Office, is the

Electric-Telegraphic Office, under the management of the Postmaster. Previously to the purchase of the telegraphic systems by the Government

(Feb. 1870) Oxford had three distinct offices. Adjoining is the

Post Office. Three London, one East, North, South, and West of England, and Channel Islands, besides various local mails are despatched daily. Oxford possesses one postal privilege: London Letters can be posted up to 12 p.m., reaching Town for the first morning delivery. The usual branches (Money-Order, &c.) are attached. Leaving the various buildings at the Town Hall, crossing the road, and proceeding about one hundred yards down St. Aldate

Street, the visitor arrives at

St. Aldate's Church, originally founded, it is supposed, about the middle of the sixth century. St. Eldad or Aldate, corrupted at times into St. Old or Told, was a Bishop of Gloucester, who lived about 450, and to whom the Church is dedicated. The first Church was built of wood, re-erected of stone in 1004. It was afterwards used as a cloister to the Priory of St. Frideswide. The present edifice consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, and tower. The south aisle was added in 1335, the north in 1455. The Church was considerably improved in 1862; and it is now one of the most commodious churches in the city. The spire, being deemed dangerous, was taken down in 1862. The benefice was presented to Pembroke College, by Charles I., in 1641, but it is now vested (by purchase) in the trustees of the Rev. Chas. Simeon. In the interior the visitor will notice the Font of very rich design: dating from the fourteenth century; it is in good preservation. The south aisle contains a fine Altar Tomb of alabaster, to the memory of John Noble, LL.B. Principal of Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College), who died in 1522. The inscription (nearly obliterated) is "Have pity on me, for the hand of God hath touched me" (Job xix. 21). Beneath the Church is a vaulted Crypt, long used for a charnel-house, but lately cleaned out and repaired. The value of the living is £137 per annum. The population of the parish about 2000. vice on Sundays at 11 a.m. 3.30 and 6.30 p.m. The Church is situated at the corner of Pembroke Street, known years back as "Penny-farthing Street, corrupted from "Penyverthing" Street, so named from William Penyverthing, Provost of Oxford in 1240.

Should the visitor, before inspecting Pembroke College and Christ Church, have a desire to visit the district of the city known as

The Friars, he will proceed along Pembroke Street, noting a few ancient

houses in his progress, shortly arriving at

St. Ebbe's Church. The present building is of modern erection, being rebuilt early in the present century, and opened on Feb. 9, 1816. The Church

is of the pointed style of architecture, designed and built by Mr. W. Fisher. The old Church was taken down in 1814, with the exception of the tower, which was adapted to the present building. This tower is a relic of the 'olden time,' and is built of rubble. It has no staircase in the interior, but contains a peal of six bells. There is a curious Norman doorway forming the entrance to the vestry. The cost of rebuilding the Church was £3,000: the building was restored and enlarged in 1866. The foundation of the ancient Church is involved in obscurity. It was dedicated to St. Ebba or Ebbe, Abbess of Collingham, and daughter of Ethelfrid, King of Northumberland. She died in 685. In 1005 the Church was given to the Abbey of Eynsham: but in 1546 it became Crown property, through the suppressive measures of Henry VIII. The benefice was sold under the Augmentation Act in 1864, being bought by Lord Shaftesbury. The value is £111 per annum. The popu-Sunday-service at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. lation about 5000. W. Champneys, Dean of Lichfield, and formerly Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, at one period held the incumbency. The late Rev. F. W. Robertson, M.A. (Brasenose College), was Curate of St. Ebbe, and afterwards Perpetual Curate of Trinity Chapel, Brighton. Some of the earliest of those masterly discourses which gained the rev. gentleman so much repute, where preached in St. Ebbe's. There is a memorial window in Brasenose College Chapel, and also in Trinity Chapel, Brighton. His bust has likewise been placed in the Picture Gallery of the Bodleian Library. He was interred in the Extra-Mural Cemetery, Lewes Road, Brighton. A handsome tomb has been erected to his memory by the congregation of Trinity Chapel. It bears two inscriptions, surmounted by bas-relief medallions. The following inscription was placed on the tomb by his congregation:-

"M.S.—The Rev. Frederick William Robertson, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Trinity Chapel, Brighton. Born Feb. 27, 1816; Died Aug. 1, 1853. Honoured as a minister, beloved as a man, he awakened the holiest feelings in poor and rich, in ignorant and learned; therefore is he lamented as their guide and comforter by many who, in the bond of brotherhood, and in grateful remembrance, have erected this monument. Glory to the

On the opposite side the inscription testifies to the esteem in which he was held by the members of the Brighton Mechanics' Institute. Passing down the turning by St. Ebbe's Church, the visitor enters the precinct of "The Friars," so called from the monasteries of Dominican and White and Grey Friars, at one period standing in different parts of the locality. The thoroughfare at the bottom is named "Littlegate," a small postern in the city walls being about this spot. Facing St. Ebbe's Street stands

Adullam Chapel, erected in June, 1832, from designs by Mr. Fisher, at the cost of £4,000. It is a very plain edifice, both externally and internally. The Rev. H. B. Bulteel was the first minister. He seceded from the Church of England in 1831, and preached here for about fifteen years. It was afterwards occupied for nearly seven years by the United Methodist Free Church; and was finally purchased by a congregation of Strict Baptists, in 1869, for the sum of £1,500. The property is freehold, and includes a minister's residence at the rear. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is the treasurer of the chapel, and has preached some few times within its walls. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. In New Street, a few yards distance, is a small unpretending

Primitive Methodist Chapel. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Retracing his steps, past Adullam Chapel, and passing down Com-

mercial Road, the visitor approaches the

Oxford Gas Works, standing on the banks of the Thames. They were erected in 1818-the foundation stone being laid on Sept. 14-and within twelve months after the City and University were supplied with gas: the public lighting of the city taking place on Sept. 6, 1819. In 1869, powers were obtained from Parliament to extend their system to the villages within a radius of four miles round the city. Close by is the District Church of Holy Trinity, erected in 1845. Style, Early English, from designs by

Mr. Underwood. It cost £3,400, the amount being raised by subscription. The patronage of the Church is held alternately by the Crown and the Bishon of the diocese. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Proceeding from this Church again into Commercial Road, the visitor, taking a detour to the left, passes into Speedwell Street, and from thence into St. Aldate's Street, proceeding up which, he will come upon a picturesque residence, often overlooked, standing back from the street. It is known as

Bishop King's House, and it was built in 1546, for Bishop King, last abbot of Osney Abbey, and first bishop of Oxford. The residence in the front is one of the best specimens extant of a style now disused: the pargetted or fancy stucco. The ceilings of the interior are richly decorated in the peculiar manner of that early period—the arms of king Edward VI, being often interwoven among the traceries. The front of the house was rebuilt in 1628; and at the time of the Protectorate it was occupied by Colonel Unton Crake, of the Cromwellian army, and M.P. for the City of Oxford. It is now used as a lodging-house. Some slight damage was inflicted on the building by fire. March 1870; but it was fortunately extinguished before any serious consequence ensued. About fifty yards further up St. Aldate's, stood the

South Gate of the City, removed with the others in 1771. It was well fortified with towers, and the public way below was for a long period

known as "Tower-hill." Close by are the

Almshouses, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, but not thoroughly finished until 1834. The almsmen (twenty-four,) must have served either in the army or navy, and are nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church.

The visitor has now again reached the spot from whence he diverged to visit St. Ebbe's Church, &c. Passing St. Aldate's Church, to the right, he will "To Pembroke turn-there Johnson dwelt."

Pembroke College, the eighteenth in numerical order, was founded June 29, 1624, as a "Perpetual College of Divinity, Civil and Canon Law. Arts, Medicine, and other Sciences," under the style and title of "the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of Pembroke, in the University of Oxford, of the foundation of King James, at the cost and charges of Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick." Tesdale was the first scholar placed in Abingdon School by the founder, John Rossye, in 1563. He left £5,000 endowment to Pembroke College. He died at Glympton, Oxon, in 1610. Wightwick was Rector of East Ilsley, Berks. It is named after William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University at its foundation. Queen Anne attached a Canonry in Gloucester Cathedral, for ever, to the Master. Many Halls stood on or near this spot : Segrim (in the eleventh century), Broadgates (in the reign of Henry VI.), Minote, Aula Bovina (or Beef), Durham, St. James, and Dunstan. The College has the patronage of nine livings. The number of members on the books is nearly 300. Dr. Thomas Clayton was the first Master, appointed 1624; the present, Rev. Evan Evans, M.A., appointed 1864. Henry Wightwick, the second Master,

was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors soon after his election. He protested against such unseemly proceedings. He was restored in 1660. Fourteen Masters have held position since the College foundation. The earliest of the College buildings date 1670; the Gothic font was added in 1830. The Fellows' Building was erected in 1846; and in 1855 and 1869, further additions were made; the College now presents a decided modern appearance. The visitor will observe over the entrance gateway (built in 1694) a curious oriel window, constructed on the model of the remains of one in John o'Gaunt's palace at Lincoln. In the south-west angle of the first quadrangle stands

THE LIBRARY, an elegant apartment, recently improved, at a cost exceeding £2,000. In the windows are the arms of various benefactors and the founders, by Egginton. It was formerly the Hall, and the refectory of Broadgates Hall. Dr. Clayton (the first Master), presented many of the books. Dr. Hall (Master in 1664, and Bishop of Bristol in 1691), at his death in 1709, bequeathed his whole collection to the Library; and Dr. Johnson (the lexicographer), a short time before his decease, also gave his library to the College. There is a handsome bust of the doctor, by Bacon, in the Library, given by Samuel Whitbread, Esq. The first Library of the College was in

room over the south aisle of St. Aldate's Church.

THE HALL, a well-proportioned room, on the west side of the second quadrangle, is the principal feature of the college. It was erected in 1848, by Mr. Hayward, of Exeter. The elaborately-designed roof is of open timber work. A fine bay-window contains the arms of the founders in stained glass. Some few portraits adorn the walls, including one of Dr.

Johnson, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

THE CHAPEL, a small Ionic building, stands on the south side of the second quadrangle. Principally built at the expense of Bartholomew Tipping, Esq., of Oxford. He published a whimsical pamphlet on "Eternity," and he was named in derision, "Eternity Tipping." It was consecrated in 1732 by Dr. Potter, Bishop of Oxford. The interior is neatly fitted up. The altarpiece, presented by Joseph Plymley, Esq., B.A. (afterwards Archdeacon Corbett, of Salop), is a copy of Rubens' "The Saviour after His Resurrection,"

by Cranke, in the Cathedral at Antwerp.

EMINENT MEN educated at Pembroke College and Broadgates Hall.— Bishop Bonner (the persecutor in the reign of Mary, known as the "Bloody Bishop"). Cardinal Philip Ressyngton (at one period a noted follower of John Wycliff). John Pym (the patriot, admitted in 1599, at the age of 15). Beaumont (the dramatist, known in conjunction with Fletcher). Judge Blackstone (author of the Law Commentaries; Fellow of All Souls' College and Principal of New Inn Hall). Camden (the antiquary, after he left Magdalen College, before entering Christ Church). Heywood, Hawkins, Graves, Southern, and Shenstone, poets (the "nest of singing-birds"). George Whitefield, from the Crypt School, Gloucester, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, and chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon, was a servitor at Pembroke for eighteen months. He was ordained by Bishop Benson, of Gloucester, on Trinity Sunday, 1736. Whilst at Pembroke he writes, "I always chose the worst sort of food. I fasted twice a week. My apparel was mean. I wore woollen gloves, a patched gown, and dirty shoes; and though I was convinced that the kingdom of God did not consist in meat and drink, yet I resolutely persisted in these voluntary acts of self-denial, because I found in them great promotion of spiritual life."

Thomas Browne, B.A. (author of "Religio Medici," and one of the earliest English Evening Hymns (written 1642, fifty-nine years before Bishop Ken's "All praise to Thee, my God, this night," afterwards altered to the well-known "Glory to Thee," &c.) Ken's hymn was written in 1697. Sir Thomas Browne's hymn was as follows:—

- "The night is come; like to the day Depart not Thou, great God, away; Let not my sins, black as the night, Eclipse the lustre of Thy light.
- "Thou, whose nature cannot sleep, On my temples sentry keep; Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes Whose eyes are open while mine close.
- "While I do rest my soul advance,
 Make my sleep a holy trance:
 That I may—my rest being wrought.—
 Awake unto some holy thought;
- "And with active vigour with runne My course as doth the nimble sunne. Sleep is a death. O make me try By sleeping, what it is to die;
- "And as gently lay my head On my grave as now my bed. Howe'er I rest, great God, let me Awake again at last with Thee,
- "And thus assured, behold I lie Securely, or to wake or die. These are my drowsie days; in vain I now do wake to sleep again.

"O come that hour when I shall never sleep again, but wake for ever."

Dr. S. Johnson entered the college, as a commoner, October 31, 1728, aged 19. He resided there about three years. His rooms were over the gateway, second floor. The embarrassment of his father's affairs necessitated his removal before the allotted period. Carlyle says, "He suffered much from poverty: proud as the proudest, poor as the poorest, stoically shut up—silently enduring the incurable. What a world of blackest gloom, with sungleams and pale tearful moongleams, and flickerings of a celestial and infernal splendour, was this that now opened for him!" Sir John Hawkins remarks that "he had scarcely any change of raiment: but one pair of shoes, which were so old that his feet could be seen through them." A new pair was placed outside his chamber one morning by direction of a gentleman. Johnson, on discovering them, felt insulted, and indignantly flung them away. The degree of M.A. was conferred, by diploma, on Johnson in 1755, and in 1773 the D.C.L. degree, also by diploma. A trait of Johnson's character is noted by Mr. Andrew Millar, the publisher of his dictionary. His patience being quite exhausted by Johnson, Mr. Millar, on receipt of the last sheet of the work, acknowledged it thus, "Andrew Millar sends his compliments to Dr. Samuel Johnson, with the money for the last sheet of the dictionary, and thanks God that he has done with him!" To which Johnson replied that "He was happy to find Mr. Millar had the grace to thank God for anything!" Johnson's definition of a note of admiration (!) is capital:-

"I see—I know not what: Presenting to my contemplation
I see a dash above a dot! Presenting to my contemplation!"

It is curious that one of Dr. Johnson's intended standard works—the subject, "Epigrams"—should have been carried out by a graduate of Pembroke College nearly a century after the Doctor's decease. Such, however, is the case: the Rev. Henry Philip Dodd, M.A., compiling "The Epigrammatists: a Selection of Epigrammatic Literature of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern Times." This volume—containing over 600 pp. of Epigrams (Greek, Latin, and English), with biographical and other notes, so masterly executed—would have delighted Johnson. The Rev. Robert Main, the present Radcliffe Observer, also graduated at Pembroke College. Dr. Jeune, the late Bishop of Peterborough, who died in 1868, was Master of Pembroke College for twenty years, 1843-63. He defined Oxford as "a city of palaces, towers, and pleasant waters!" Dr. Jeune was Vice-Chancellor in 1858-63, during the

residence of the Prince of Wales in Oxford; in 1864 Lord Palmerston presented Dr. Jeune to the Deanery of Lincoln; and in 1865 he was raised to the Bishopric of Peterborough, which he held but three years. In the interesting "Gossipping Guide to Jersey," by Capt. F. B. Payne, F.R.S.L., is a notice of the family of the deceased Bishop. Speaking of the town mills, the Captain remarks, "This place is interesting, for it once belonged to the descendants of a refugee Huguenot, whose son, solely by hard work, and a courage that made him surmount the dispiriting influence of some servile trade to which he was apprenticed, rose to be a clergyman, the Dean of his native isle (Jersey), and subsequently the talented and learned Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor of that University, the host of our future king [the Dean of Lincoln, the Bishop of Peterborough], and the valued confrêre of all the savans of our kingdom. Let no man despair of fame, when he contemplates the vigorous ambition and the undaunted perseverance of Francis Jeune." Leaving Pembroke College and its interesting associations, the visitor retraces his footsteps, and crosses the road

to the collegiate foundation of

Christ Church, the most extensive and one of the richest establishments in Oxford. "In its structure, at once a Cathedral and a College, it unites in itself the offices and duties peculiar to each." Its architectural points are many-from the rude rubble masonry of the Saxon to the Modern Decorated of the present era. The founder of Christ Church was Cardinal Wolsey (born at Ipswich, March, 1471), Lord High Chancellor of England, Cardinal of the Order of St. Cecilia, Archbishop of York, &c. Wolsey entered the University of Oxford at the age of fourteen, in 1485, at Magdalen He took the degree of B.A. in 1486, being named the "Boy Bachelor," and shortly afterwards the M.A. degree. He then successively became a Fellow of the College, Master of Magdalen School, and Bursar of the College. He left Oxford in 1500, to take the Rectory of Lymington, in Somersetshire, and after this he rose rapidly, standing sponsor to Henry VIII., who ascended the throne at the age of sixteen. Patronised by the King, and possessing talent far in advance of the age in which he lived, Wolsey almost directed the State Government: "his word was fate; his will, law." In 1514 he built Hampton Court Palace, which he presented to the King; in 1519 he endowed seven Lectureships in the University; and on July 13, 1525, by letters patent from the King, he founded Christ Church, dedicated to "The most Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, St. Frideswide, and All Saints," and to be styled "Collegium Thomæ Wolsey Cardinalis Eboracensis." Forty religious houses were suppressed to form an endowment for "Cardinal's College." The foundation stone of the building was laid on July 17, 1525, with great pomp and ceremony, at the south-eastern corner of the great quadrangle, by John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, who preached a discourse apropos to the occasion, in Latin, from Proverbs ix., 1—"Wisdom hath builded her house." In 1527 Wolsey founded a second College in his native town-Ipswich, Suffolk. When Henry VIII. disputed the legality of his marriage with Catherine of Arragon, in 1529, Wolsey took the part of the injured Queen, lost the King's favour, became attainted, and had his lands and goods confiscated. He was pardoned the following year (1530), but his ill fortune preyed deeply on his mind. In October, 1530, he was arrested for high treason, and, whilst on his way to London, was taken ill, and died at Leicester Abbey, Nov. 29, in the same year. Such anxiety had Wolsey about his College, that it is said in the midst of his trials his earnest petition was addressed to the King that "His Majesty would suffer his College at Oxford to go on!" But upon Wolsey's attainder the works were stopped, until the University urged the King to proceed. Henry VIII. consented to become patron of the foundation, and on July 8, 1532, he refounded the College by letters patent, dedicated as before, but named "King Henry the Eighth's College," giving it an annual revenue of £2,000. This was of short continuance, for on May 20, 1545, it was again refounded under the present mixed form of a Cathedral and academic College, being styled the "Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford of King Henry the Eighth's foundation." Osney Abbey was made into a Bishopric in 1542, and in 1546 this was transferred to Ch. Ch. Six Bishops' Sees were created in 1542: Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, Oxford, Peterborough (the last two being taken out of the See of Lincoln), and Westminster (the latter suppressed by Edward VI.) Christ Church takes rank as the thirteenth foundation in Oxford, and possesses the patronage of ninety-eight livings. The original foundation consisted of a Dean, eight Canons, eight Chaplains, one hundred Students. Schoolmaster, eight Clerks, and eight Choristers, One studentship was added in 1664, by the benefaction of William Thurstone, Esq. Sixty of the students were elected from the scholars of Westminster School, the remaining forty-one by the Dean and Canons in succession. foundation is formed of the Dean, six Canons, twenty-eight senior and fifty-two junior Students, six Chaplains, an Organist, eleven Clerks, and eight Choristers. Twenty-one junior students are elected from Westminster School; three in a year, tenable for seven years. The number of members on the books at Christ Church ranges between 900 and 1,000. first Dean of Christ Church was Dr. Robert Noake, appointed 1500 (before the erection of the present College) on the Monastery foundation. Hygden, appointed 1532, was the first Dean upon Wolsey's foundation; and Richard Coxe, appointed 1546, upon Henry the Eighth's foundation. Dr. H. G. Liddell, the present Dean, was appointed in 1855. Thirty-eight Deans have been appointed since the foundation. Four great religious movements have originated with members of this establishment, viz. :-WICLIFF's in the fourteenth century. James the Second's in the seventeenth century, when the foundation was made the battle-ground between Protestantism and Popery, by the machinations of the King, who appointed Dr. John Massey as Dean (the twenty-third), well known as a notorious Catholic. He was also made Chancellor of the University. He erected an altar, and celebrated daily mass in the Cathedral; and this was one of the causes which dethroned James, and led to his ignominious flight from the kingdom. Wesley's and Whitefield's in the eighteenth century. Dr. Pusey's and his sympathisers in the nineteenth century. The exterior of Christ Church presents a striking appearance, from its architectural extent and excellences—its turrets, or bastions, and balustrades conveying ideas of amplitude, magnificence, and power. In length it is about 400 feet. The centre is relieved by the noble "Tom" GATEWAY (formerly called "Fayre Gate"), surmounted by a cupola or dome in the Tudor style, completed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1682. The visitor will enter the precincts of Christ Church through this gateway,

so named from the bell "Great Tom" in the tower above, from which

"The waving sounds of Wolsey's bell float o'er the city."

"Tom" Tower was commenced at the foundation of the College, but remained incomplete until Sir Christopher Wren took up the work, and finished it in 1682. The basement is a superb architectural composition, but its leading lines were abandoned by Sir Christopher, who had but few ideas

of Gothic design in detail.

"GREAT TOM," which forms one of the many attractions of the College, weighs 17,000 pounds, and the clapper 342 pounds. The hours are struck by a heavy clock hammer, weighing 54½ pounds. "Tom" is 7ft. 9in. in height, 21ft. in girth, 7ft. 1in. in diameter, and 6in. thick at the striking The key of Tom is A. The bell is slung upon a staging of massive oak timber. Turning to the left, after passing the gateway, the visitor enters a small doorway, which will take him direct to "Tom," by ascending a spiral staircase of some hundred steps. Through the latticed windows of the tower a fine view is obtained of Oxford. "Tom" originally hung in Osney Abbey campanile-"the largest and loudest of Osney bells." Its name has been changed thrice. At Osney, when first hung, it was called "Marie," and shortly after baptized "Tom," supposed in honour of Thomas à Beckett. On the demolition of Osney, "Tom" was removed to Christ Church. In the reign of Queen Mary, Dr. Tresham again changed its name to "Mary" in honour of the Queen. It is stated that Bishop Jewel was writing a complimentary letter to her Royal Highness when the bell first chimed; upon which Dr. Tresham, who was in company with Jewel, exclaimed, "How musically doth sweet 'Mary' sound!" "Alas!" quaintly says Fuller, "it rang the knell of gospel truth!" In 1680 "Tom" was recast by Christopher Hodson, of London, at the cost of Bishop Fell. It bears this inscription :-"Magnus Thomas Clusius Oxoniensis, renatus April 8, 1680"-("Great Tom, the door-closer of Oxford, renewed April 8, 1680"). "Tom" was also recast once or twice between 1600-20, but the casting was unsuccessful. On the latter occasion Bishop Corbet wrote some pleasant lines in Latin upon "Tom's" renewal, from which an extract :-

"Old Tom's grown young again: the fiery cave Is now his cradle that was erst his grave. He grew up quickly from his mother Earth, For all you see was but an hour's birth; Look on him well! My life I do engage You ne'er saw a prettier baby for his age!"

The lines in Milton's "Il Pensieroso" are supposed to have reference to the sound of "Tom" being borne over the waters in time of flood:—

"Over some wide-watered shore, swinging slow with sullen roar."

Milton resided near Shotover, about four miles from Oxford, whilst writing his poem. A very characteristic anecdote is related of that eminent geologist, Dean Buckland, in connection with some necessary repairs taking place in his lifetime to the turret of "Tom" Tower. The Dean, being unable to ascend the scaffolding to view the progress of the work, in which he took great interest, used to watch the masons in their labours, from the windows of his lodgings in the quadrangle, with a powerful telescope, one he had purposely to examine the distant rocks and strata in his tours. The masons, having just laid a faulty piece of stone, observed by the Dean with the aid of his glass, were sorely puzzled and dismayed on his desiring them to take it out and insert a perfect stone, for they had deemed themselves totally unnoticed. Dean Buckland used to chuckle over the masons' chagrin when he related this anecdote. Every night, punctually at five minutes past nine, "Tom" tolls 101 strokes, the number of students on the original foundation. Descending, the visitor stands in the

GREAT QUADRANGLE, the most noble court in Oxford, measuring 264ft., by 216ft., designed by Wolsey, but left unfinished, through loss of kingly favour. Dr. John Fell added to it, and the north side was completed at the restoration of Charles II. There is a greensward in the centre, with reser-

voir and fountain. It is said that an ancient stone cross and pulpit stood there; and from the latter, Wicliff used to preach to large congregations. A statue of Queen Anne is on the inner side of "Tom Tower," facing the greensward. Over the gateway of the south-east corner of the square is a statue of Cardinal Wolsey, by Francis Bird, of Oxford, placed there by Bishop Trelawney, of Winchester, in 1719. Over the north-east angle is a statue of Bishop Fell, given by Bishop Hammond, of York. Crossing the quadrangle, to the south-east angle, a noble staircase of elegant design and workmanship (dating from 1640, but lately improved) is approached, pro-

ceeding up which, the visitor enters THE HALL, a magnificent apartment, one of the finest in Europe. It is approached by a wide stone staircase, having a handsome balustrade of the same material: above is a fine vaulted roof of the most exquisite fan-work, supported by a noble pillar eighty feet in height. The groins in the angles of the roof deserve special notice, being examples of splendid carving. It was built in 1529, in the reign of Henry VIII. The Hall is in length, 115ft.; in width, 40ft.; in height, 50ft. The lofty and ornamented roof is formed formed of Irish oak, decorated and carved in a récherché manner, with occasional gilding, exhibiting nearly 300 armorial bearings of the two founders-Cardinal Wolsey and Henry VIII. The sides of the room are of panel wainscot, and the windows of intersected Gothic. The large oriel at the upper end of the south side has a carved roof of a beautiful design. The window on the north-side is a splendid specimen of the art of heraldry, executed by the Messrs. Powell, of London, at the cost of the Ven. Archdeacon Clerke, Sub-Dean of the College. Two of the four centre lights represent the Prince of Wales' feathers, the Red and White Roses of England, the Thistle, and the S or link between St. George and the Dragon in the Order of the Garter. There are also the seven sets of arms borne by H.R.H., and the initial letters A. E. The lower part of the two lights bears an inscription: "Albertus Edwardus, Principis Walliæ, Dux Cornubia, admissus die Octobris, 1859." The motto, "Ich Dien," is likewise emblazoned across the bottom. The two parallel lights bear the arms, motto, and insignia of Prince Frederick William Charles of Denmark, with the initials F.F., and exhibiting red castles and white elephants. The motto: "God og Kongen." Across these two lights stands the inscription: "Christimus Fredericus Gulielmus Carolus heris Danæ, admissus Octobris 20, 1863." The upper lights represent the Christ Church arms, (two black rooks, a red rose on a gold ground, a large white cross with a red lion in the centre, and four blue lions' heads on a black surface); the City arms; the arms of the Archdeacon of Oxford (the Virgin Mary and Child); and the private crest of the donor, with the initials, "C.C.C." In connection with the latter, the window bears the following: "Alumnus, 1814; Canonicus, 1845; Sub-Deaconus, 1851; anno salutis, 1867." Beneath this, "Hanc fenestram in honorem illustrium decorum Princeps ornandum curavet Carolus Clerke, S.T.P., Hujusce Adies." The window altogether is a most magnificent specimen of the art of illumination, and commemorates not only the entrance of the two Princes as scholars on the royal foundation, but also their visit to the city in 1868. Amongst the interesting features of the Hall are the portraits adorning the walls. These are considerably over one hundred in number, and are specimens of the best masters. Holbein, Sir Peter Lely, Vandyke, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Raphael, Mengs, Van Loo, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Martin Shee, have each, with several

other masters, contributed to the riches of this gallery of portraits. In the valuable picture of Wolsey, by Holbein, a view of the College as then existing is introduced, comprising the Cathedral, Hall, and Kitchen. Probably this is the most ancient representation of any part of the buildings. There is a drawing of the buildings by Neele, in 1566, preserved in the Bodleian Library. At the upper end is a bust of George IV., by Chantrey. Hall was originally paved with green and yellow tiles, in number 2,600; each hundred costing three shillings and sixpence. In 1751, it was beautified at the expense of the Rev. Canon Gregory; and in 1801 two new Gothic chimney pieces of Somersetshire stone were erected from a plan of Mr. Wyatt. If possible, a glimpse should be obtained of the Hall at the dinner-hour: the arrangements partaking thoroughly of feudal times-the Peer, Dean, and Canons occupying the daïs; the Masters and Bachelors the sidetables; and the Undergraduates the lower end. The Hall has had many novel scenes enacted within its walls. In 1533, Henry VIII. was entertained at a banquet. During the reign of Edward VI. public declamations were held. Dramatic performances took place in 1566 and 1592 before Queen Elizabeth; in 1603, 1615, and 1621, before James I.; in 1636, before Charles I. The play, in 1615 (Feb. 13), was entitled "Technogamia; or, The Marriage of the Arts;" by Barten Holyday. Whether it was too grave or scholarly for the King, or whether the actors had taken too much wine, his Majesty wished several times to withdraw. But he was persuaded to remain to its close, lest the students should be discouraged. To celebrate this, a certain witty scholar wrote the following:

"At Christ Church 'Marriage' done before the King,
Lest that those mates should want an offering,

The King himself did offer—What, I pray? He offered twice or thrice to—go away!"

Of the play in 1636, Antony à Wood writes that the scenes, stage, machinery, &c., were almost the first attempts of the kind made in England, "to the end that posterity might know that what is now seen in the playhouses in London, belonging to his Majesty and the Duke of York, is originally due to the invention of Oxford scholars. On Queen Elizabeth's first visit to Oxford, the comedy of "Palæmon and Arcite," written by Ludovicus Vives (of Corpus Christi College), was performed before her Two evenings were employed in the performance, and the Queen was delighted with it; promising the author great advancement. A melancholy feature, however, happened during its representation: a scaffolding fell down, and three men were killed on the spot. The Queen was much affected by this calamity, but this soon wore away, "for the power of the comic poet was so great, that it made her laugh, whether she would or no." Charles I. in 1644 assembled and addressed his fragment of a Parliament (43 peers and 118 commoners) in this building, in opposition to that which sat at Westminster. Many other English Sovereigns have been entertained in the Hall. Handel, the celebrated composer, gave concerts in the Hall, on July 12 and 13, 1733. A public banquet was given on June 14, 1814, to the Allied Sovereigns, the Duke of York, Prince Metternich, Marshal Prince Blucher, &c. The Hall was filled with distinguished persons of rank, science, and art (900 in number). The veteran Blucher addressed the assemblage in his native tongue, "which was immediately eloquently translated into English by the Prince Regent (George IV.)" During the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to the city great festivities were kept: banquets, balls, and concerts in one incessant round. The "High" and other thoroughfares were magnificently illuminated at night; but the illuminations were spoilt by a sudden and tremendous thunder-storm which dispersed the crowd in all directions, and dissolved the spell like a transformation-scene in a pantomime. Alexander and his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburg, were in the crowd, having escaped from the great dinner in the Radcliffe Library, to see the illuminations. The Duchess introduced the Oldenburg bonnet, celebrated by Moore, in the "Fudge Family:"—

"A charming new bonnet, set high up and poking.

Like a pot that is set to keep chimneys from smoking."

On Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1859, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales took his seat, as an undergraduate, at the noblemen's table, all the members of the foundation being attired in their full-dress gowns. The roof of this noble Hall was greatly damaged by fire on Candlemas Eve, 1719, and again in 1809. Under

this splendid apartment is the

Common Room, fitted up chiefly at the expense of Dr. Busby, Master of Westminster School, who left a bequest for the purpose. There are several portraits in this room, including Cardinal Wolsey, Henry VIII., &c.; a bust of Dr. Busby, by Rysbach; and a few engravings, amongst which is a fine one of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York (given to his widow by George IV. who was one of the Doctor's pupils), presented to the College by the executors of the family. Emerging from the Common Room, and passing down a flight of steps to the right, the visitor arrives at the

KITCHEN, an interesting specimen of an ancient English cooking apartment, remaining as erected by Wolsey in 1528. Here is to be seen a curious Gridiron, supported by four wheels, measuring 4ft. 6in. by 4ft. 1in., used for dressing whole joints prior to the introduction of spits or ranges. The Kitchen was the first part of the College finished, a fact which gave rise to some ironical and witty remarks by the censors of that period. Leaving the Kitchen, bearing to the right after ascending the stairs, the visitor will

speedily arrive at the

CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGE CHAPEL, originally the Priory Church of St. Frideswide, founded in or about the eighth century. The prevailing style of the whole building, except the choir, is Norman; but many features of Saxon architecture occur likewise. The existing structure was partly built in the reign of Henry I. The building is cruciform; length from east to west, 154ft.; from north to south, 102ft.; height, western part, 41½ft.; choir, 37½ft.; breadth, nave and side aisles, 54ft. From the intersection of the nave and transepts rises a square tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, one of the earliest in the kingdom, but forming no part of the original design. The spire is 144ft. in height. The tower contains a fine peal of ten bells, six of which were brought from Osney Abbey, when that conventual establishment was abolished in 1546. These are well-known and commemorated by the glee, written by Dean Aldrich, commencing:—

"Hark! the bonny Christ Church bells—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,— They sound so wond'rous great, so woundy sweet, As they trowl so merrily, merrily," &c.

The edifice is entered by a Saxon doorway, and the choir presents much of the Saxon character also. The massive Saxon pillars on each side, with their ornamented capitals, and double arches—a lower arch springing from corbels attached to the pews, are beautiful conceptions. A passage runs by three sides of the choir, amidst the pillars and other ornamental architecture. Within the last quarter of a century, the Cathedral has undergone many

extensive alterations and repairs, and was entirely renovated in 1870, under

the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A.

FULL CATHEDRAL SERVICE is performed daily. In the morning at ten o'clock; in the afternoon at five. These services are open to the public. Two other services are also held for the students—the prayers being read in Latin. A similar custom to that observed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, takes place in the Cathedral: the versicle, "O Lord, save the Queen," with the response, is chanted at the end of the anthem, before the prayer for the Queen.

THE PULPIT, the seat for the Vice-Chancellor opposite, and a portion of the Altar Plate, were brought from Osney Abbey. The pulpit is supported by a small ornamental oak pillar, and it is surmounted by a finely-carved canopy. The Altar Plate is very ancient, and beautifully chased. The organ is a powerful one, its tone being remarkably rich. The choir has been con-

siderably augmented and improved of later years.

THE LATIN CHAPPL, formerly called the "Lady Chapel." It was added in the reign of Edward II., about the year 1354. Bloxham says: "It was the custom in ancient times for lords of the manor, and persons of great wealth and importance, to build small chapels or side-aisles to their parish churches; and these were endowed with lands sufficient for the maintenance of one or more priests, who were to sing masses at the altar erected therein, to some favourite saint, for the soul of the founder, and those of his ancestors. These chantry chapels also served as the place of interment for the founder and family."

THE ILLUMINATED WINDOWS deserve especial notice. The antiquary will find much that is interesting to him. Surrounded by hallowed associations of past ages, when the building re-echoed with the hymns and chants of the old monks, the words of the sweet blind poet Milton, will be brought

forcibly forward:

"But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters' pale,
And love the high embowered roof,

With antique pillars massy proof, And storied windows, richly dight, Casting a dim religious light."

Many of the illuminated windows were destroyed at the Reformation. One of the most ancient is the north window "The Murder of St. Thomas à Becket," dating from the thirteenth century, if not earlier. In the west window is "St. Martin dividing his Coat with a Beggar," also figures of SS. Augustine, Blaise, and St. Frideswide, with her parents. In the north aisle of the nave the window represents "Peter's Release from Prison," painted and presented by that excellent limner, John Oliver, in 1700, in the eightyfourth year of his age. The south aisle window is a painting by Abraham Van Linge, 1631, of "Jonah Viewing Nineveh;" another window in the same aisle contains "The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah," also by Van Linge. 1634; and there is a third window in the Latin Chapel, by the same artist, "Christ Disputing with the Doctors," date 1640. In a window in the north aisle of the choir is "Bishop King," the first Bishop of Oxford, in his episcopal robes, with a mitre on his head, and a crozier (or pastoral staff) in his hand. In the back-ground, the ruins of Osney Abbey, of which he was the last Abbot. This window was taken down, and preserved by one of the Bishop's family during the usurpation, in 1648, and put up again at the restoration, in 1660. "The Crucifixion" is represented in the initials I.H.C. in the window of the Dormitory, parallel with the Latin Chapel. In the same window is "The Blessed Virgin surrounded by glory," contained in

the letter M. The most recent addition is the eastern window, erected in 1854, by Henry and Alfred Gérente, of Paris, representing "The Principal Events in the Life of Our Saviour." It is a splendid specimen of illumination. There was formerly a window by Sir James Thornhill, in this space—a curious admixture of the Nativity and the Epiphany. A melancholy recollection is attached to the Gérentes' window: Henri was seized with an attack of the Asiatic cholera, ravaging Oxford during his stay here, and he died in severe agony. The larger proportion of the windows were restored in 1870.

THE MONUMENTS in the cathedral are of great antiquity, and of beautiful workmanship. Under the great window of the north transept is one to the memory of James Zouch (died 1503), a benefactor to the works in progress in the fifteenth century. There are four other tombs between the arches dividing the Latin Chapel from the middle north aisle. On the first lies the supposed effigy of Henry de Bathe, Justiciary of England, who died in 1252. It has also been averred to be of later date, viz., 1425, and erected to the memory of Sir George Noers. The second is said to be that of Prior Guimond (beneath a triple-gabled canopy), to whom has been falsely attributed the foundation of the Cathedral. He died in 1149. The third, Lady de Montacute (daughter of Sir Peter de Montfort, of Beldesert Castle, and wife of Barch Montacute, ancestor of the Salisbury family), She died about the year 1353. Her effigy on the tomb is in the costume of the period. She gave Christ Church Meadow to St. Frideswide's, and to her munificence also has been ascribed the Latin or Lady Chapel. The fourth is the shrine of St. Frideswide, foundress of the Priory (died 740). It is supposed that this shrine was erected about 1480, over a tomb which bore the brass effigies of a man and woman, said to have represented Didan and his wife Saxfrida, the parents of St. Frideswide. It consists of a large altar-tomb, over which is a magnificent Gothic shrine, richly decorated with tabernacle-work. canopy of vaulted stonework, beautifully executed, separates the upper division of the shrine from the lower. The upper stage, formed of wood, is richly carved and handsomely canopied. The bones of the saint are supposed to have been removed here, from the altar or reliquary in the Latin Chapel, in 1289. On the removal of a quantity of rubbish from the Latin Chapel some years ago, a

CURIOUS PIECE OF ANCIENT SCULPTURE was discovered, built into the wall. Three sides of it are now exposed, on which are cut some rude designs: the fourth side is immured in the buttress of the Chapel. Some imagine it to be the altar or reliquary of St. Frideswide; others take it to be an ancient font. Dr. Ingram, in his "Memorials of Oxford," inclines to the first of the suppositions, remarking that it was probably hidden "lest puritanical zeal should destroy it." The figures symbolised are, 1st. "The Fall of Man;" 2nd. "The Patriarch Abraham about to slay Isaac;" 3rd. either "The Departure of Isaac and Ishmael from Abraham, or "The Last Judgment." During the alterations made in the Cathedral in 1856, a small and remarkable Crypt was discovered under the choir, between the north and south piers of the tower. Its length, 7ft; breadth, 5ft. 6in., and about the same height. Supposed to be the original vault of St. Frideswide, or a chamber prepared for the use of a concealed person while practising monastic miracles. There are many other monuments in the Cathedral including that of Bishop King, in the south aisle of the choir. At the west-end, under the great window, is a memorial of Bishop Lloyd (of Oxon); and on a pillar between

the two aisles north of the choir is the monument of Robert Burton. author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," with his effigy. It bears the following inscription, written by himself, and placed here by his brother—the Leicestershire antiquary: "Paucis notus paucioribus ignotus, hic jacet Democritus junior, cui vitam dedit et mortam, Melancholia. Obit. VIII. Id Jan. A.C. M.DC.XXXIX." ("Known to few, unknown to less, here lies Democritus, Junior, to whom Melancholy imparted both Life and Death. Died the eighth day of January, in the year of Christ, 1639.") A calculation of his nativity also appears on the monument. Burton entered Brasenose College in 1593. In the nave, near the third pillar from the west, lies George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, a celebrated metaphysician. He died Jan. 14, 1753. The white marble tombstone bears Pope's Eulogy, "To Berkeley every virtue under heaven." A fine marble statue, by Chantrey (for which he received £1,000) of Dean Cyril Jackson, stands in the north transept. Dean Jackson was a remarkable man—noted for his great intellectual power. Dr. Pusey received the following anecdote of the Dean from Bishop Lloyd. On one occasion Bishop Horsley and Dean Jackson had a famous argument as to whether God could be better reached by His creatures through the exercise of their intellects or through the exercise of their affections. They sat late into the night debating the point. Bishop Horsley advocated the claims of intellect. This ground, the Dean, step by step, made him give up; till at length he exclaimed, in a spirit of humility, "Then my whole life has been one great mistake!" Dean Henry Aldrich, likewise lies buried in the Cathedral. He died Dec. 14, 1710. Aldrich is well known for his skill in music, logic, the classics, and architecture—either of which would alone have given him fame. He published many of the Greek classics, a system of logic, wrote many piecees of music, and designed All Saints' Church, Trinity Chapel, and superintended the Peckwater quadrangle of Ch. Ch. Two of his glees we note: "Hark! the bonny Christ Church bells," and "A Smoking Catch," to be sung by four men smoking their pipes, not more difficult to sing than diverting to hear." It was composed to be sung by the Dean himself, Mr. Sampson Estwick, and two other smoking friends. The words, "I prithee Sam, fill," plainly point to Estwick, The Dean was very fond of his pipein fact, it formed quite a topic of conversation among the students. A student, on one occasion laid a wager with an unbelieving friend, that the Dean was smoking at that instant—about ten o'clock in the morning. To settle the disputed point, and to convince his friend, away they sallied to the Dean's residence. They were admitted, and entered the study, telling the purport of the visit. The Dean smiled, and good-humouredly replied, "You see, sir, you have lost your wager, for I'm not smoking; but—filling my pipe!" In the garden of the celebrated Canon Pusey, stands the OLDEST FIG TREE in England, imported from the Levant, by Pococke, the Orientalist.

THE BISHOPRIC OF OXFORD.

Was founded Jan. 6, 1542, by Henry VIII. out of the See of Lincoln. The present value of the See of Oxford is £5,000. It includes the County of Oxford and the Archdeaconries of Berks and Bucks. Population, 515,083; acres, 1,385,779; Rural Deaneries, 32: Benefices, 631; Curates, 341; Church-sittings 218,415. The Arms of the See.—Sable a fesse Argent, in chief three ladies' heads crowned Or, arrayed and veiled of the second: in base, an ox, of the last, passant over a ford, proper. Thirty-one Bishops have held the mitre since the See was founded, viz.:—

I. ROBERT KING, last Abbot of Osney, and first Bishop of Oxford. Appointed Sept. 1, 1542. Held the See fifteen years. Died Dec. 4, 1557. Buried on the north side of the high altar of the Cathedral.

Thomas Goldwell, Bishop of St. Asaph, appointed by Queen Mary to succeed King, Nov. 9, 1558. Mary, however, died a month after, and Goldwell never took the Bishopric. He

died at Rome, 1580. The See vacant nine years.

II. Hugh Curwen, formerly Archdeacon of Oxford, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chan-cellor of Ireland. Translated Oct. 14, 1567. Held the See but one year, dying in the Octo-ber following, at Burford. Buried in Burford parish Church. The See again vacant twentyone years.

III. JOHN UNDERHILL, a native of Oxford, Rector of Lincoln College, and Chaplain to the Queen. Consecrated Dec. 14, 1589. Held the See three years. Died in great poverty at Greenwich, May, 1592. Buried in the middle of the Choir of the Cathedral. The See vacant eleven years; making a lapse of forty-one years out of Elizabeth's reign of forty four years. IV. JOHN BRIDGES, Pemb. Hall, Cambridge,

Dean of Salisbury, and Prebendary of Win-Consecrated Feb. 12, 1603. Held the See fifteen years. Died at Marsh Baldon, May 26, 1618. Buried in the chancel of Marsh

Baldon Church.

V. JOHN HOWSON, Student of Christ Church. Canon of Hereford. Consecrated May 9, 1619. Held the See nine years. Translated to Durham, 1628. Buried in St. Paul's Cathedral

VI. RICHARD CORBETT, Student of Christ Church. Consecrated Oct. 19, 1628. Held the See four years. Translated to Norwich, 1632.

Buried in Norwich Cathedral

VII. JOHN BANCROFT, Student of Ch. Ch., Master of University College, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, London. Consecrated June 10 1632. Held the See eight years. He improved it in value, and erected the Episcopal Palace at Cuddesdon. Died Feb. 1640. Buried under the south wall of Cuddesdon Church.

VIII. ROBERT SKINNER, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Bishop of Bristol, 1636. Translated to Oxford, 1641. Held the See twenty-two years, including the time he was from it during the period of the usurpation (ten years), at which period he retired to the Rectory of Launton. He was cost of the transfer. Launton. He was one of the twelve Bishops who protested against the Protectorate, for which he was imprisoned in the Tower of London for eighteen weeks. At the Restoration in 1660, he again took his former position. was translated to Winchester, 1663. Died in

was translated to Winchester, 1993. Died in 1670. Buried in Winchester Cathedral.

IX. WILLIAM PAUL, Canon of Chichester, and Dean of Lichfield. Consecrated Dec. 20, 1663. Held the See eighteen months only Died suddenly at Chinnor, May 24, 1665. Buried in Baldwin Erightwell Church. He desired to rebuild Cuddesdon Palace, destroyed during the civil war. The materials he had collected, but

death intervened

X. WALTER BLANDFORD, Warden of Wadham College, Prebendary of Gloucester, and Dean of the Chapel Royal. Consecrated Dec. 3, 1665. Held the See six years. Translated to Worcester, 1671; died in that city, and buried in the Cathedral.

XI. NATHANIEL CREWE, Rector of Lincoln College, Dean of Chichester, and Clerk of the King's Closet. Consecrated July 2, 1671. Held the See three years. Translated to Durham. 1674

XII. HENRY COMPTON, Canon of Christ Church, Master of St. Cross's Hospital, near Winchester. Consecrated Dec. 6, 1674. Held the See just over twelvemonths. Translated to London, Dec. 11, 1675. Died at Fulham, July 7, 11718. Buried in Fulham Churchyard. XIII. John Fell, Student of Christ Church,

Canon of Christ Church. Consecrated Feb. 6, 1675. Held the See eleven years. During the civil war he fought valiantly as a cavalier, and was obliged to flee England. He returned to England at the Restoration of Charles II. Died July 10, 1686. Buried in the Cathedral, in the Latin Chapel: a handsome marble monument showing the spot. He rebuilt Cuddesdon Palace, and added the buildings to Christ Church that bore his name. His whole income he expended in works of charity and piety.

XIV. SAMUEL PARKER, Archdeacon and Pre-bendary of Canterbury. Consecrated Oct. 17, 1686. Held the See but one year. Died at Magdalen College, 1687. Buried in Magdalen College Chapel. In early life he was a zealous Puritan, but came over to the Church party. James II. made him a Privy Councillor and

President of Magdalen College.

XV. TIMOTHY HALL. Consecrated Oct. 7, 1688. Appointed by James II. but not installed, the King having to leave England. Hall was in early life a Nonconformist. Died at Hack-

ney, April 10, 1696. XVI. JOHN HOUGH, President of Magdalen College, Prebendary of Worcester. Consecrated May 11, 1690. Held the See nine years. Translated to Lichfield, 1699; to Worcester, 1717. Died May 8, 1743. Dr. Hough was suspended from his Presidency of Magdalen College, by

King James, but restored by William III.

XVII. WILLIAM TALBOT, Dean of Worcester.
Consecrated Sept. 24, 1699. Held the See six.
teen years. Translated to Salisbury, April 23,
1715; to Dublin, Oct. 1721. Died in 1730.
Buried in St. James' Church, Westminster. Whilst Fishop of Oxford he recovered one of the original endowments of the See, the only

ancient demesne left.

XVIII. JOHN POTTER, Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Divinity. Consecrated May 15, 1715. Held the See twenty-two years Archbishop of Canterbury, 1737. Died suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Oct. 10, 1747. Buried at Croydon. Was the son of a linendraper at at Croydon. Was the Wakefield, Yorkshire

XIX. THOMAS SECKER, Prebendary of Durham, Dean of St. Paul's, London, and Bishop of Bristol. Translated to Oxford, May, 1737 Held the See twenty-one years. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1758. Died August 3,1768. Buried, by his own directions, in the passage leading from the garden door of his palace to the north door of Lambeth Church. He forbade any monument to be placed over his grave, or epitaph to be written for him.

XX. JOHN HUME, Prebendary of Westminster, and Bishop of Bristol on the advancement of Dr. Secker, in 1737. Consecrated Bishop of Oxford in 1758. He held the See eight years. Translated to Salisbury, 1766. Died 1782

ROBERT LOWTH, New College, Tutor to the Duke of Devonshire, Bishop of Kilmore, Bishop of St. David's. Translated to Oxford, Sept. 1766. Held the See ten years. Translated to London, April, 1777. Died November, 1787. Buried at Fulham.

1787. Buried at Fulham
XXII. JOHN BUTLER, Archdeacon of Surrey.
Appointed Bishop of Oxford, 1777. Held the
See eleven years. Translated to Hereford, 1788. Bishop Butler rose from an obscure position, and was believed to have come from Germany. His position was locally unpleasant, from the fact of his not being a graduate at either University. He was placed on the Bishops' Pench by Lord North, for publishing some political articles in his favour during the American war, under the signature of "Vindex." He died at Hereford in 1802, and was buried in the Cathedral of that See.

XXIII. EDWARD SMALLWELL, Canon of Christ Church, Chaplain to the King, Bishop of St. David's. Translated to Oxford, 1788. Held the See eleven years. Died (unmarried) at Cuddesdon, June 26, 1799, much impoverished, leaving effects barely sufficient to discharge his debts.

XXIV. JOHN RANDOLPH, Student of Christ Church, Proctor of the University, Regius Professor of Greek and Divinity, Canon of Christ Church, Prebendary of Salisbury. Elevated to the Bishopric, 1799. Held the See eight years. Translated to Bangor, 1807; to London, 1809. Bishop Randolph was violently opposed to the system of education promulgated by Joseph Lancaster, and was a great upholder of the "National School" scheme. He had not the slightest sympathy (it is said) with the efforts of the Bible Society. He passed the greater part of his life in the University; and the Crown complimented that body when it nominated him to the See. Died (suddenly) July 28, 1813. Buried at Fulham.

XXV. CHARLES Moss, Student of Christ Church, Canon of Bath and Wells, Prebendary of Salisbury. Elevated to Oxford, 1807. Held the See four years. Breaking a blood vessel, he never recovered, and died at Cuddesdon, Dec. 16, 1811, aged 50 (unmarried). The new and beautiful furniture of the principal rooms in Cuddesdon Palace he bequeathed as an heirloom to the See; £3,000 were also left in aid of the Wheatley Schools, conducted on the system

of Dr. Bell.

XXVI. WILLIAM JACKSON, Student of Christ
Church, Prebendary of York, Regius Professor
of Greek, Canon of Christ Church, Liucoh's Inn
Playefed to the Bishopric, 1811. Held Preacher. Elevated to the Bishopric, 1811. Held the See four years. Son of Dr. Jackson, the eminent physician at Stamford. Bishop Jackson was elected King's Scholar at Westminster School, at the early age of thirteen. Whilst an undergraduate at Oxford, he obtained the Chancellor's Latin Verse Prize; being the first alleged instance of that Prize being obtained by an undergraduate. The Prince Regent (George IV.) personally offered the Bishopric

(George IV.) personally offered the Bishopric to Dr. Jackson. Died (unmarried) at Cuddesdon, Dec. 2, 1815, aged 65 years.

XXVII. EDWARD LEGGE, Student of Christ Church, Dean of Windsor, Fellow of All Souls' College. Consecrated Bishop of Oxford, 1815. Held the See twelve years. Seventh son of William, second Earl of Dartmouth. Elected Warden of All Souls' College, 1817, resided Warden of All Souls' College, 1817; resided chiefly at Oxford. Died (unmarried) at his lodgings at All Souls' June 27, 1827. Buried in the College Chapel. Bishop Legge was a most liberal donor to charities. He left £80,000.

XXVIII. CHARLES LLOYD, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University. Consecrated March 4, 1827. Held the See two years only. Bishop Lloyd was Tutor to the late Right Hon, Sir Robert Peel, Burgess for the University, and subsequently Prime Minister.

XXIX. RICHARD BAGOT, Student of Christ Church, Fellow of All Souls' College, Dean of Canterbury. Consecrated August 23, 1829. Held the See sixteen years. Th rd son of the first Lord Bagot; succeeded to the Earldom of Jersey, (fourth Earl,) Dec. 21. 1806. Translated to the See of Bath and Wells, Nov. 1845. Died

XXX. SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, Oriel College, Rector at Brightstone, Isle of Wight (first living,) 1830, Archdeacon of Surrcy, Chaplain to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Almoner to the Queen, Canon of Winchester, Dean of Westminster. Consecrated Nov. 30, 1845. Held the See the longest period known—twenty-four years. Translated to Winchester, 1869. Third son of the celebrated late William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. for Yorkshire. His lordship traces his descent from Ilgerus (temp. Henry II.), who assumed the name of Wilberfoss, from lands acquired by marriage with the daughter and heir of William Kyme, Lord of Wilberfoss. During his lordship's connection with the See of Oxford nearly two millions of money were expended in Church-building, restoration, &c. Culham Training School, and Cuddesdon Theo-Culnam Training School, and Cuddesdon Theological College were erected chiefly by the Bishop's efforts. He was also most prolific with his pen; having written an "History of the American Church," The Rocky Island," "Agathos," "The Bible Patriarchs" (published in the 'Sunday Magazine') Sermons, &c.

XXXI. JOHN FIELDER MACKARNESS, educated at Merton College; B A. 1844; Fellow of Expeter 1845. Vices of Targethigge near Expons.

Exeter, 1845; Vicar of Taredbigge, near Bromsgrove; Rector of Honiton, 1855; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. Consecrated at Westminster Abbey, Jan. 23; enthroned, Feb. 1870. Doctor of Divinity by diploma. Elected to Oxford on the translation of Bishop Wilber-

force to Winchester.

Leaving the Cathedral, the visitor approaches

THE CHAPTER HOUSE AND CLOISTERS. The Cloisters have lost much of their former beauty, but still present many points of interest, including an excellent window of the latter end of the fifteenth century. The Chapter House (built in the 13th century), is entered from a beautiful Saxon door, probably erected previous to the Cathedral. A special order is required to view this apartment, which is 54ft. long, and 24ft. wide. The foundation or

dedication stone of Wolsey's College at Ipswich (laid June 15, 1528, by the Bishop of Lydda), is preserved in the wall of the Chapter House. It is engraved in Dr. Ingram's "Memorials of Oxford."

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, for choristers and others, adjoins the present

LECTURE-ROOM, formerly

THE ANATOMICAL THEATRE. It is a handsome convenient edifice, adapted in every respect for its peculiar purpose. It was commenced in 1776, partly from benefactions left by Dr. Friend, and Dr. M. Lee, the latter gentleman endowing the lectureship attached, known as "Lee's Lecturer in Anatomy." There were some excellent wax models in the Theatre, purchased at Florence by the Messrs. Duncan, of New College, presented by them; and a skeleton of a woman who had ten husbands was also shown. She was executed at the age of thirty-six for the murder of four. There were the skeletons of severa other criminals in this room, including that of Covington (a very strong muscular man, having an extra rib). He was executed for a barbarous murder at Gangsdown Hill, near Nettlebed. These with many specimens of anatomy, &c., have been removed, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, to the University Museum, Parks. In the building at Ch. Ch. the celebrated Dean Buckland, often practised anatomy, attended by a celebrated character known as "William," of whom his son thus speaks, in his "Curiosities of Natural History:"-"At that time (1829) there lived in the Anatomy School, all among the skeletons and preparations, a very old man named 'William.' I don't believe he ever had any other name, for he was always known in Oxford as 'William.' He wore the old fashioned knee-breeches, gaiters, and long-tailed black coat; and was the most curious weazened old fellow ever beheld: his face looked exactly like a preparation, and on his little round head (more like a skull than a head), he wore a very old wig. Altogether, he looked much like a skeleton with clothes on; and I confess that, when a little boy, I had the greatest awe and respect for 'William,' particularly when he let down from its aerial position the skeleton of the man who murdered the lady at Abingdon. This skeleton had a rope attached to it, and it was suspended high up in the air in the centre of the Anatomy School. It was 'William's' favourite 'lion;' and when I went to see him he always let down the skeleton to give a lecture on the beauties of anatomy, and the atrocity of murder. The rope was just long enough to allow the skeleton's feet to touch the ground, and it used to come down thump on the floor, making its articulated bones rattle again; and then, when on the floor, the slightest touch would make it reel and roll about, swinging its gaunt arms in all directions." 'William' used to watch all dissections narrowly, with his hands in his pockets, looking, as he was, a perfect character. Once he suffered severely from eating an overdose of 'dissected crocodile,' which had been cooked from curiosity. 'William' certainly did not become a connoisseur in that commodity." The visitor will, on leaving the Anatomical Theatre, pass again into the Cloisters, proceeding through which, he will enter the back courtyard of

The New Buildings, erected from designs by Sir Thomas Deane. Style: Modern Venetian Gothic. Cost: £20,000. Commenced in 1862; finished in 1866. Length, 300ft.; height of central tower, 90ft. The buildings provide fifty additional sets of rooms for the students. They are erected on the site of the Chaplains' Quadraugle and Fell's Buildings. From the New Buildings, the visitor enters the beautiful umbrageous walks of the College.

The New Meadow Walk, 600 yards in length from the New Buildings to

the path fronting the river. This walk was commenced in 1868, and, when the young elms and poplars planted on each side arrive at maturity, the

promenade will rival the famous

Broad Walk, a most splendid avenue of about a quarter-of-a-mile in length (quite straight) and 50ft. wide, lined on each side with fine elm trees, meeting at the top, forming a beautifully sheltered retreat. The meadows surrounding the walks were given to Christ Church principally by Lady Montacute. It is supposed that these walks were a part of Wolsey's original design. The Broad Walk was raised by direction of Bishop Fell, and again by Dean Aldrich. There is a peculiar local celebration in connection with this walk deserving of passing notice. On Show Sunday, the Sunday preceding Commemoration, the College Principals, Fellows, M.A.s, B.A.s, citizens, visitors, &c., perambulate this walk in double columns in the evening, from six till nine o'clock. The dresses worn by the numerous pedestrians form a scene of great novelty, backed as they are by the dark green foliage of the trees, and the emerald green of the sward. A description of the Commemoration of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in 'Macmillan's Magazine," thus pictures this scene: "In the evening there was a promenade under the elms of the broad road which divides the fields of Merton from the deep water meadows of Christ Church. A double column of the beautiful, the gay, and the dignified, paced backwards and forwards. The brocades of the ladies—black and amber, blue and gold; their patches (and they wore these, we may be sure, in the Tory fashion, and preferred the Jacobite white rose to the Whig Sweet William); the scarlet-and-crimson of the Doctor of Civil Law, the more harmonious scarlet-and black of the Doctor of Divinity, the pink-and-white damask of the Doctor of Music, the Proctors' fur-and-velvet, the Noblemen's brown-and-gold, the Fellow-Commoners' silk, and the Servitors' ragged serge and fustian: all these gave the scene a tone of more than mediæval richness." The origin of the custom is There is a capital engraving of this scene in the 'Graphic' newspaper, June 25, 1870. Proceeding up the Broad Walk, the visitor finds himself upon the tree-fringed

RIVER-SIDE WALKS on the banks of the rivers Cherwell and Isis (Thames), a mile-and-a-quarter in extent. There are many seats in different parts of these walks, where the visitor may lounge for awhile, and survey the beauties of the scene. At the east portion the confluence of the two rivers takes place. Continuing the walk, we arrive at the College barges (richly decorated), forming Club and Reading-rooms for the University members. If desirous of enjoying a cruise on the river, every description of boat can be here

engaged for large or small parties.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACES.

The Races during the Lent, Easter, and Trinity Terms make the Thames a scene of much animation. The contests lie between the different Collegecrews, precedence being claimed on "bumping" another boat. The boats are eight-oared, and the crews are distinguished by the various colours of the Colleges. The Oxford University Crew practice in the Lent Term, previously to engaging in the Annual Match between Oxford and Cambridge, generally rowed in March or April. This contest has been popularly called the "Derby of the Thames." The first race was rowed on June 11, 1829, in Henley-on-Thames Reach. Distance, $2\frac{1}{4}$ -miles. Oxford won easily in fourteen minutes, thirty seconds. The Oxford Crew were—Mr. J. Carter (St. John's), Mr. E.

I. Arbuthnot (Balliol), Mr. J. E. Bates (Ch. Ch.), Mr. C. Wordsworth (Ch. Ch.), Mr. J. Toogood (Balliol), Mr. T. Garnier (Worcester), Mr. G. B. Moore (Ch. Ch.), Mr. G. Staniforth (Ch. Ch., stroke), Mr. W. R. Freemantle (Ch. Ch., coxswain). Dress: Jerseys, black hats, and handkerchiefs. Green. Built by Davis and King, Oxford. Average weight of the crew: 11st. to 11st. 5lbs. The Cambridge Crew were-Mr. Houldsworth (Trinity), Mr. A. Bayford (Trinity Hall), Mr. Warren (Trinity), Mr. Merivale (St. John's), Mr. Entwisle (Trinity), Mr. Thompson (Jesus), Mr. Selwyn (now Bishop of Lichfield, St. John's), Mr. Snow (St. John's, stroke), Mr. Heath (Trinity, coxswain). Dress: White, with pink handkerchiefs. Boat: Pink-and-white. Built by Searle and Son, Lambeth. Average weight of the crew: 10st. 11 blbs. Cambridge won the toss. The start took place at 7 p.m., the boats going off at a splitting pace, the Oxford boat ahead almost at the first stroke; but upon their arrival at the point of the curve, probably through over-eagerness, they locked with the bow-oar and No. 3 oar of the Cambridge boat. This was a "foul;" and a fresh start was agreed upon. Having gone off again, the Oxford boat drew away at every stroke, and on reaching the bridge were considerably in advance. The winners were greeted with deafening cheers by the assembled multitude; and on their landing, the bells struck up a merry peal, The second race was not rowed until 1836, when Cambridge won, and also in 1839-40-1. Those four races were rowed from Westminster to Putney. In 1842 Oxford won over the same course. The remaining races were rowed between Putney and Mortlake. In 1845-6-9 Cambridge won. In 1849-(foul)-52-4 Oxford Since 1855 the race has been rowed every year; Cambridge winning in 1856-8-60—Oxford, 1857-9, and from 1861-9 successively. In 1870, after nine defeats, Cambridge won the race, the speed being a trifle below the average rate of the last few years. Resulting from the world-wide interest taken in these races, a challenge was sent from the Harvard University Crew, America, to the Oxonians. After negociating for nearly two years, the challenge was accepted; the race was rowed on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, on August 27, 1869. It was one, if not the most exciting of all races ever rowed. and attracted close upon a million spectators. Harvard took the lead on the start, and held it for some distance; when Oxford passed her, but the boats kept nearly level for a short period. Oxford became winner, after a closely contested race, lasting twenty-two minutes, fifty seconds. The start took place at 5.14 p.m., and the result was telegraphed to America before six. The crews were as follow-Oxford: Mr. F. Willan (Exeter), 11st. 10lb.; Mr. A. C. Yarborough (Lincoln), 12st. 2lb.; Mr. J. C. Tinné (University), 13st. 8lb.; Mr. S. D. Darbishire (Balliol, stroke), 11st. 6lb.; Mr. F. H. Hall (Corpus, cox.), 7st. 2lb. America: Mr. J. S. Fay (Boston), 11st. 1lb.; Mr. F. O. Lyman (Hawian Islands), 11st. 1lb.; Mr. W. H. Simmonds (Concord), 12st. 2lb.; Mr. A. P. Loring (Boston, stroke), 11st.; Mr. A. Burnham (Chicago, coxswain), 7st. 10lb. Oxford won by about two boats'-length.

THE PROCESSION OF BOATS, on the Monday in Commemoration week, is a sight worthy the attention of the visitor. The various boats that have taken part in the races of the season row past the victor, stationed at the University

Barge, saluting. The flags of the Colleges are as follow:-

THE UNIVERSITY.—Dark blue, with light blue shield in centre, bearing University Arms.
UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.—Dark blue, with white initial letters of Club in centre.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Blue flag with yellow cross in the centre.

Balliol.—White cross dividing flag into four quarters, two blue, two red: top staff corner bearing two shields with arms of the College.

EXETER.—Red flag, bordered white fringe, and white cross dividing.

MERTON.—White flag with red cross in centre. ORIEL.-Wide blue and and white horizontal stripes.

QUEEN'S .- White flag with three red eagles and

wide blue border.

New.—Orange centre with wide purple border, shield in top-staff corner.

LINCOLN.-Blue flag with mitre in centre. LL Souls'.-No boat.

MAGDALEN.—Red flag with shield in top-staff

BRASENOSE.—Yellow flag divided by red cross, B.N.C. yellow in centre.

CORPUS CHRISTI.-Red flag with pelican in the

CHRIST CHURCH.-Blue flag incised with white fringed border and white cross dividing. TRINITY. - White flag with double-headed griffin in centre, green and yellow.

ST. JOHN'S.—White with blue cross dividing.

and lamb and flag in centre.

JESUS.—Green and white perpendicular bars, bordered white fringe. Griffin bearing banner in centre.

WADHAM. - White flag with pale blue Maltese cross in centre.

PEMBROKE -White-and-red horizontal stripes, with red rose in centre.

WORCESTER .- White flag with pink cross in

KEBLE.—No boat at present.
St. Mary Hall.—White flag, black cross.
Magdalen Hall.—White, blue border. Fleurde-lis in centre.

NEW-INN-HALL.—No boat. ST. ALBAN HALL -No boat.

ST. EDMUND HALL .- Red-and-yellow horizontal

Re-entering the precincts of Christ Church, by the gateway of the New Buildings, passing through the Cloisters, from thence along the upper terrace

of the Great Quadrangle, the visitor enters the PECKWATER QUADRANGLE, deriving its name from an ancient Hall kept by Richard Peckwater, standing at the south-west corner of the present court. Ralph Peckwater conveyed it, in 1260, to Giffard, Baron Brimsfield, founder of Gloucester Hall. Peckwater Hall was used as place for study in Civil Law until the reign of Henry VIII. Vine Hall stood formerly on the east-side of this Quadrangle; and, during the time Duppa was Dean of Ch. Ch., it was formed, in conjunction with Peckwater Hall and other buildings, into the present noble square. In 1705 the east, north, and west sides were rebuilt from a design of Dr. Clarke, under the superintendence of Dean Aldrich. Canon Antony Radcliffe bequeathed £3,000 towards the building, which is supposed to be one the most correct examples of Palladian architecture in the kingdom, excess of ornament being studiously avoided. It comprises seventytwo sets of rooms and a Canon's residence. The balustrade and pediment around the court was renewed with Bath stone in 1829. On the south-side of the Peckwater Quadrangle will be observed the

LIBRARY AND PICTURE GALLERY, with its superb front of massive Corinthian pillars, resembling the Basilica of Antonius of Rome. Standing apart from any other building, and yet forming one side of the square, its prominence confers a grandeur to the elevation. It was commenced in 1716, but not completed until 1761. The design was furnished by Dr. Clarke, Fellow of All Souls', M.P. for the University, &c. The lower portion of the edifice

forms the Picture Gallery, the upper the Library. Entering the

PICTURE GALLERY the visitor will find a very rare collection of paintings valuable in every point of view. They were principally bequeathed by Brigadier-General Guise in 1765, and the Hon. W. T. H. Fox-Strangways in Those in the west gallery are of the celebrated Italian schools, arranged chronologically from Cimabue to the Caracci. Several are original specimens of the early masters before oil painting being practised. three hundred paintings are comprised in the gallery, and a special catalogue may be obtained from the porter. At the entrance are a few busts, including one of Brigadier-General Guise, Georges I., II., III., Dr. Frewin, a celebrated physician, from whom Frewin Hall is named, &c. There is an excellent portrait of General Guise, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; King Henry VIII. and Wolsey, by Holbein; No. 40 is a Sudarium or Veronica, being a supposed representation of the face of Christ on a handkerchief, by Titian; No. 56,

Christ in His youth, with a representation of His future sufferings, by Alboni: No. 71, "The Assembly of the Gods," painted on paper; No. 113, Angels Playing on Musical Instruments—a very curious specimen of the finger organ of the time, called a regal; No. 131, Madonna and Child, very ancient; No. 173, "The General Resurrection," a Venetian picture of good character; No. 199, a similar subject; No. 230, Mountebank on horseback, drawing a clown's tooth; No. 259, a Butcher's Shop, by A. Caracci. This picture is almost priceless. The painter has in this picture portrayed the features of all the members of his family in the garb of butchers, so painted to check the vanity of his mother, who was exceedingly proud of the merits of her No. 264, an octagonal picture on black marble, by Caracci. greater portion of the paintings are of a sacred character. On the elegant staircase leading to the upper room is a full-length statue of John Locke. author of the "Essay on the Understanding." The statue is by Roubilliac. Locke was on the foundation of Christ Church in 1684, but it being reported that he was disloyal, letters passed between the Earl of Sunderland and Bishop Fell on the matter, Bishop Fell taking Locke's part, but stating he would obey the commands of the Government respecting him. Locke was abroad at the time, and the Bishop wrote to say that if he was not in England and at the College by January 1, 1685, he should proceed to expel him for contumacy. The following was the answer from the Earl of Sunderland :-

"To the Bishop of Oxford.—Whitehall, Nov. 12, 1684.
"My Lord.—Having communicated your lordship's letter of the 8th, to his Majesty, he has thought fit to direct me to send you the inclosed, containing his commands for the immediate expulsion of Mr. Locke.

SUNDERLAND."

"To the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dean of Christ Church, and to our trusty and well-beloved, the Chapter there. Right Reverend Father in God, and trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well.—Whereas we have received information of the factious and dieloyal behaviour of Locke, one of the students of that our College, we have thought fit hereby to signify our will and pleasure to you, that you forthwith remove him from his student's place, and deprive him of all rights and advantages thereunto belonging. For which this shall be your warrant. And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court of Whitehall, the 11th of November, 1684. By his Majesty's command.

Sunderrand.

THE REPLY OF BISHOP FELL :-

"To the Earl of Sunderland.—Nov. 15, 1684.
"Right Honourable.—I hold myself bound in duty to signify to your lordship, that his
Majesty's command for the expulsion of Mr. LOCKE, from this College, is fully executed.
"Joh. Oxon."

From the Picture Gallery the visitor ascends into

THE LIBRARY, a beautiful apartment, in length 142ft. by 30ft. broad; height, 37ft. The ceiling is richly ornamented with delicate stucco-work, and the wainscot and pillars are of the finest Norway oak. It is full of treasures of literary productions, from the earliest to the present age. Amongst them can be seen Wolsey's Prayer Book, elaborately illuminated, reported to be the last executed in this style in England; a French Psalter, presented by Queen Elizabeth in 1599, beautifully bound in embroidered crimson velvet, set with pearls, a splendid specimen of caligraphy by Mrs. Esther Inglis [the Book of Proverbs, and a volume of French Verses, written in a magnificent style by the same lady, every chapter of the Proverbs being in a different handwriting, are preserved in a glass case in the Bodleian Library]; the Original Score of the May-Day Hymn sung or. Magdalen College Tower, composed by Benjamin Rogers, Doctor of Music in the University, 1685 (the author of the words is unknown); some rare works of Erasmus and Martin Luther; rare Manuscripts in great numbers; cabinets of Coins and Medals, many thousand volumes of works in all classes of literature, &c. The coins comprise Anglo-Saxon, Roman, Arabic, Indian, and other foreign and

English specimens of great rarity, including complete sets of the remarkable Zodiac Coins of Hindoostan. Brown Willis would have left his coins and manuscripts to the College in 1716, amongst which were his "Notitia Parliamentaria," and the work on the "Abbeys and Conventual Cathedral Churches," but, strange to say, the offer was rejected. The Library, however, has had several beneficent donors, including Dr. Burton, Dean Aldrich, Otho Nicholson, Archbishop Wake, the Earl of Orrery (Charles Boyle), Drs. Barton, Brown, Stratford, &c. Marble busts of Nero, Seneca, Cicero, and Ceres stand at either end; and in a recess is the statue of Venus (supposed), dug up near the town of Pella, in Macedonia, in 1805, and presented to Christ Church by A. K. Mackenzie, Esq., a student of the foundation. statue, with four busts of benefactors (including that of Dean Gaisford), were mischieviously destroyed by undergraduates of the foundation on the night of May 17, 1870. A pane of glass was taken from one of the Library windows, the window unfastened, the building entered, and the art-treasures passed out to those assembled. A fire was kindled in the centre of the Peckwater Quadrangle, the statues placed therein, and destroyed. For this wanton act three students were expelled, three more rusticated (or sent from Oxford in disgrace) for twelvemonths, and the rest otherwise punished. This outrage, and the mercy shown, called forth severe comments from the public press. Leaving the Library, we enter a small square, known as

THE CANTERBURY QUADRANGLE, named from the old foundation of Canterbury College, formerly standing on this site. It was founded in 1363 by Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the study of Canon and Civil Islip appointed a John Wicliff its second Warden on Dec. 14, 1365, but he was ejected by Islip's successor. Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England, studied at Canterbury College under Linacre in 1497. Lloyd, in his "British Worthies," thus speaks of Sir Thomas More:- "His poems were acute, his speeches pure and copious, his Latin elegant, yet his head was knotty and logical; his diet was temperate, his apparel plain, his spirit tractable and condescending (though very discerning) to the meanest man's counsel, his virtues solid, not boasted. In a word, the foundation of his life was as low as the building was to be high." Henry VIII. added the remains of Canterbury College to Christ Church when it was more largely endowed. In 1775 the north and east sides were rebuilt, and the south side in 1783, chiefly at the expense of the Primate of Ireland (Dr. Robinson), who gave £3,000 towards the cost. The magnificent gateway, of the Doric order, was built

in 1778. The designs were furnished for the whole by Mr. Wyatt.

EMINENT MEN connected with the royal foundation. Montgomery, in his

unjustly-criticised poem of "Oxford," writes-

"From Christ Church a dazzling host appears whom Fame has hallowed."

Chalmers, in his "History of the University," says, "The literary history of Christ Church might be extended to several volumes." Viscount Sidmouth, Viscount Canning, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Derby, and William Ewart Gladstone, Premiers of England; Sir George Cornewall Lewis; Thomas Otway, author of "Venice Preserved," born at Trotten Sussex (died miserably in London in 1651); John Ruskin, Slade Professor of Art, author of "The Stones of Venice," &c.; the Marquis of Dalhousie and Lord Elgin, Governors-General of India (the former the annexator of Oude); Dr. Pusey, the famous Tractarian; Nicholas Brady, joint writer with Tate in the poetical version of the Psalms; Lord Byron, whose character has lately been traduced by Mrs. Beecher Stowe; Earl Shaftesbury, philanthropist;

Camden, Hutton, Drake, and Burton, antiquaries; Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol College (joint author with the Dean of Ch. Ch. of the most elaborate and successful Greek Dictionary ever issued); the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, who left £30,000 in books, prints, and coins to the British Museum; William Penn, Quaker, founder of Pennsylvania (expelled for alleged misconduct); John Locke, who entered Christ Church in 1651. He wrote his "Essay on the Understanding" in 1670, and was expelled as before mentioned, in 1684; Ben Jonson (he was created M.A. in 1619, having resided at Ch. Ch. for some period by invitation-the words on Jonson's tombstone, so well known and often quoted, "O rare Ben Jonson," arcse from the ridicule cast upon the Puritans in his play of "Bartholomew Fair," written in 1614); Sir Philip Sydney; Rev. J. C. Ryle, vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk; and lastly, John and Charles Wesley, founders of the sect of Weslevans, the most powerful dissenting body in the kingdom. It has been remarked that "While John Wesley roused the hearts of the people to sing, his brother Charles put songs into their mouths." Charles Wesley wrote more than 900 hymns of various metres, several volumes of poems, and many other works never published. As a preacher Charles Wesley was more popular than his brother, especially in the open air. The Rev. Luke Wiseman, one of the most famous Wesleyan preachers of the nineteenth century, says that "The hymns of Charles Wesley were of incalculable value in the promotion of that work in which he and his brother laboured, for they answered the purpose of a liturgy—a form of sound words expressive of the feelings of the people, especially when sang to the plaintive music of some of their old tunes." Charles Wesley's compositions are still widely circulated, the total issue being about 6,000,000 copies, the present demand for Wesleyan hymn books being at the rate of 130,000 copies yearly. Previous to his visiting America in 1735, John Wesley preached in St. Mary's Church on June 16, 1734. The sermon "smacked of treason," and Charles Wesley noted it thus: - "My brother has been much mauled, and threatened more, for his Jacobite sermon in St. Mary's. But he was wise enough to get the Vice-Chancellor to read and approve it before he preached it, and may therefore bid Wadham, Exeter, and Christ Church do their worst." He was ordained in 1725, and shortly afterwards appointed Greek Lecturer. In scholastic attainments he was before most men of his age. He had a ready wit, a refined taste, and a cheerful temper; and under this surface such strength of will, steadiness of aim, invincible perseverance, and prodigious power of work lay concealed, that Lord Macaulay writes—"His genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu," and that "his eloquence and logical acuteness might have rendered him eminent in literature." He was rather below the middle height, well proportioned, with not an atom of superfluous flesh, his activity and health being fully preserved by temperance and exercise. His mode of life was (1), constantly rising at four o'clock for about fifty years; (2), generally preaching at five in the morning, "one of the most healthy exercises in the world," by his own words; (3), never travelling less, by sea or land, than 4,500 miles in a year. John Wesley preached his first sermon in Southleigh Church, Oxon, in 1725; and with a notice of nearly his last effort in the pulpit we close our notice of Ch. Ch. It is from the "Diary of Crabb Robinson" (of Cambridge):- "In October, 1790, shortly before his death (he died March 2, 1791), I heard John Wesley in the great round meeting-house at Colchester. He stood in a wide pulpit, and on each side of him a minister, and the two held him up, having their

hands under his armpits. His feeble voice was barely audible, but his reverend countenance, especially his long white locks, formed a picture never to be forgotten. There was a vast crowd of lovers and admirers. It was for the most part pantomime, but the pantomime went to the heart. Of the kind, I never saw anything comparable to it in after life. So greatly was the preacher revered, that the people stood in a double line to see him as he passed through the street on his way to the chapel. After the people had sang one verse of a hymn he arose, and said—'It gives me great pleasure to find that you have not lost your singing. Neither men nor women-you have not forgotten a single note, and I hope that, by the assistance of the same God who helps you to sing well, you will do all other things well.' A universal 'Amen' followed. At the end of every head, or division of his discourse, he finished by a kind of prayer—a momentary wish, as it were, not consisting of more than three or four words, which was always followed by a universal buzz. His discourse was short, his text I could not hear. After the last prayer, he rose up and addressed the people on liberality of sentiment, and spoke much of refusing to join with any congregation on account of difference in opinion. He said, 'If they do but fear God, work righteousness, and keep His commandments, we have nothing to fear." Mrs. Oliphant, in portraying John Wesley in her "Historical Sketches," says—"The lesson he had to teach he did it not with the wisdom of a sage, but with all the force, the energy, and high devotion of a true man. He might have chosen a better way—less extravagant, more shapely and gracious; but, with all his faults, he did it thoroughly and well."

The visitor will leave the precincts of Christ Church by the Canterbury Gate, nearly facing Oriel College. Crossing the road, and keeping to the right,

he will almost immediately enter

Corpus Christi College. This College was founded by Royal licence, on March 1, 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Privy Seal to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. It stands as the twelfth in the numerical order of foundation, and has the patronage of twenty-two livings. The College buildings occupy the site of five ancient halls, viz., Nun Hall, Corner Hall, Urban Hall, Beke's Ing, and Nevill's Ing. Over the entrance in Merton Street, is a statue of the founder, in his episcopal robes, with mitre and crozier, under a rich Gothic canopy. The number of students, &c., average about one hundred and thirty. The foundation consists of a President, twenty-four Fellows, and twenty-four Scholars. The first President of the College was Dr. John Claymond, appointed in 1517. The present, Dr. James Norris, appointed in 1843. Since its foundation twenty-one Presidents have held office. The charter states that it was founded "to the praise and honour of God Almighty, the most Holy Body of Christ, and the Blessed Virgin Mary, his mother; as also of the Apostles Peter, Paul, and Andrew, and of St. Cuthbert, and St. Swythune, Patrons of the Churches of Exeter, Bath, Wells, Durham, and Winchester, always to be called Corpus Christi College. This name was intended to perpetuate the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation: the chalice and paten over the gateway form an evidence of this beyond refutation. In the statutes of the foundation, Bishop Fox says, "We have resolved to constitute within our bee-garden for ever, right skilful herbalists, therein to plant and sow stocks, herbs, and flowers of the choicest, as well for fruit as thrift, that ingenious bees swarming thitherward may thereout suck and cull matter, convertible not so much into food for themselves, as to the behoof, grace, and honour of the old English name, and to

the praise of God, the Best and Greatest of Beings." The fame of this College for learning began with its very foundation, and hardly a College has surpassed the memorabilia of its history. Richard Fox was born at Ropesley, near Grantham, Lincolnshire; and afterwards proved to possess "talents which qualified him for the highest employments in Church and State, and consequently recommended him to the notice of his sovereign. Prelate, statesman, architect, soldier, herald, and diplomatist, he appears to have combined extraordinary powers and capacities." He entered Magdalen College, but, through the ravages of the plague, left the University (of which he was the Chancellor in 1500), and entered Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which he became Master in 1507. Bishop Fox was in France for some time with Henry, Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.), and was employed by him in several delicate missions. After the downfall of Richard III. on Bosworth Field, in 1485, and the accession of Richmond as Henry VII., the rise of Fox became very rapid. He was appointed to the Sees of Exeter, Bath, Wells, and Durham, in about the space of twelve years, and was Bishop of Winchester in 1500-27. He was also appointed sponsor to the infant Prince, Henry VIII. and one of the executors to the will of Henry VII. In 1515, soon after the accession of the young Prince to the throne, Fox apparently lost favour, and retired from Court attendance. Probably in this step Fox showed his foresight, for Henry gave way to most ungovernable bursts of passion,—the greatest favourite of one day being a prisoner on the next, unless the King moderated his paroxysms. Fox now devoted his means to the service of God and his fellow creatures. He greatly improved his palace, adorned his Cathedral Church, endowed Free Schools at Taunton (Somerset), and Grantham (Lincoln), and founded Corpus Christi College. Towards the College, however, Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, contributed 6,000 marks, besides some valuable estates in land. Corpus Christi would have been more closely entwined with the Romish Church, had not Oldham persuaded Fox to abstain from that course, for he saw looming the destruction of monastic "What, my lord," said Oldham, "shall we build houses and establishments. provide livelihoods for a company of monks whose end and fall we ourselves may live to see? No, it is more meet a good deal that we should have care to provide for the increase of learning, and for such as shall do good to the church and commonwealth." It is said, by a Roman Catholic writer, that "so great was the munificence of Fox, that 220 persons dined every day at his table free, to each of whom he left a maintenance for twelve months after his decease, besides a legacy of £20 each, in separate leather purses, having each recipient's name engraved thereon." Fox, during the last ten years of his life, entirely lost his sight; and, oppressed with physical infirmity and old age, he succumbed to death, Sept. 14, 1528, being buried at Winchester, in a Cathedral Chapel of magnificent design, on the south side of the sanc-A tame fox was kept in the College for many years, in perpetuation of the founder's name. Although the charter of the College was not granted till 1516, the buildings were commenced in 1513. Entering the College through the Tower gateway (over which the founder's chamber is still shown), the visitor should inspect the vaulted roof, and then pass into the Quadrangle, enclosing an area of 101ft. by 80ft. There is nothing particularly striking about it—but its simplicity of style has been universally admired. There are several objects of interest at Corpus Christi College, some of which

There are several objects of interest at Corpus Christi College, some of which are frequently overlooked. The first is in the centre of the Great Quadrangle, and invites the visitor's attention immediately he enters the College gateway.

An Ancient Cylindrical Dial, exhibiting on An Alicent Cylindrical Dial, exhibiting of its upper part a perpetual calendar. Constructed in 1605, by Charles Turnbull, M.A., Fellow of the College. On the summit are the armorial bearings of Heury VII., the University, and Bishops Fox and Oldham. A manuscript description of it can be seen in the Library of the College. There are several sundials in the Colleges but this is one of the most. dials in the Colleges, but this is one of the most curious; and, digressing a trifle, we may state that dials are the most ancient measures of time. The earliest sundial mentioned being that of Ahaz, who began to reign twelve years before the building of Rome. This we find in Isaiah xxxviii. 8: "Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees which is gone down in the dial of Ahaz ten degrees backwards." The dial of the Jews was a kind of stairs, on which the time was distinguished by steps. A poet has written of

"the dial's face That steals, from day to day, With slow, unseen, unceasing pace, Moments, and months, and years away."

The Cista or University Chest, standing in the Bursary, by prescriptive right. It is a remarkable inon chest, accessible only by seve-ral keys, kept by the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church, the President of Corpus, and sundry other Heads of Houses. Few persons comparatively, are aware of this being its resting place,

The Founder's Crozier, upwards of three hundred years old, but still in a perfect state of preservation. It is six feet in length, of silver gilt, elegantly ornamented. This is one of three croziers preserved in Oxford, the two others being those of William of Wykeham (at New College), and Archbishop Laud (at St.

John's College).

The Sacramental Plate of the Founder, including a gold chalice, of very elegant form; a vase, with cover, of silver gilt, curiously wrought, and enriched with an amethyst, and pendant pearls; a gold sacramental plate; a pix, of exquisite beauty, (this is a little chest or box in which the converse described in the context of the or box in which the consecrated Host is kept in Roman Catholic churches), and some crucifixes. There are also some finger-rings, spoons, and a silver gilt salt cellar.

The History of the Bible in French, in two volumes, folio, beautifully illuminated in the style of the sixteenth century. Given by Gene-

ral Oglethorpe.

An English Bible prior to the days of Wicliff.

The Pedigree of the Royal Family, from Alfred the Great to Edward VI.; their arms blazoned and signed by the king-at-arms.
The Collectanea of Twyne and Fulman, the

Oxford antiquaries.

The Aldine Classics. - A complete set of the fifteenth century—many Principes Editiones— a fine vellum copy of Aristotle and Theophras-tus, and of Cicero de Officiis, also on vellum, printed in 1466, &c.
An Alphabetical Vocabulary of the Eighth

Century, with Anglo-Saxon Explanations. Originally composed for the use of the clergy in Canterbury Cathedral. It was discovered by Mr. Thomas Wright, antiquary, and will be published in his second volume of "Vocabu-

An ancient volume, one of the earliest donations of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to the first University Library (now the Bodleiau), It contains Plato's Phædro, Timæus, &c., amongst other philosophical treatises, with the Duke's autograph, "Cest livre a moy Homfrey duc de Gloucestre." It was given to the Duke by an abbot of St. Alban's Abbey.

THE HALL, on the east-side of the Quadrangle, is one of the most neatly furnished refectories in the University, being quite monastic in simplicity. It was completed in 1516; but has been greatly improved. It is 50ft. in length, 25ft, in breadth. Portraits of benefactors and historical celebrities adorn the walls.

THE LIBRARY, on the south side still remains in nearly its original state. The carved oak bookcases are clever and interesting specimens of handicraft in the days "when James the First was king." In addition to the curious works mentioned above, there are many rare manuscripts. The bequest of Lord Coleraine, in 1755, comprising a large collection of Italian books, drawings, and prints, is exceedingly valuable. The specimens of early typography, gathered in Italy, &c., by Bishop Sherwood, will deeply interest the bibliographer. To Bishop Sherwood is given the priority of forming a collection of printed classical works in England. The Library is very rich in controversial and political tracts of the 15th, 16th, and successive centuries. The western extremity of the Library looks down upon

THE CHAPEL.—The entrance is in the passage dividing the large court from the cloisters. The roof of the Chapel is of oak, panelled with moulded ribs, painted and gilded, and is extremely elegant. The ornamented stalls and screen, on which are beautifully carved full-sized figures of the "Four Evangelists," are of cedar. The Altar Piece, by Rubens, cost £2,500, and represents "The It came from the collection of the Prince of Condé, at Chantilly, and was presented to the Society by Sir Richard Worsley in 1804. Inner Chapel contains an ancient brass Lectern, presented by the first President, Dr. Claymond. The Chapel is paved with black and white marble. The building was originally finished in 1517, but, in common with all parts of the College, has been materially improved. In a gallery, constructed between the President's Lodgings and the Chapel, are some curious paintings, presented to the College by Dr. Ireland a few years back: a Portrait of the Founder, painted by Corvus, a Flemish artist, after Bishop Fox became afflicted with blindness; a portrait of Richard Pate, Esq., on wood, a great benefactor to the College, and who founded the Free School of Cheltenham, -he died in 1588, but this picture was taken in 1550; and the portraits of the seven Bishops committed to the Tower by James II.

THE COMMON ROOM contains two excellent drawings of the "Founder's Shrine" in Winchester Cathedral, and also a good portrait of him; a portrait of President Corke; and a bust of Bishop King, of Rochester, by Chantrey. Passing under the Cloisters, where rest many distinguished members of the

foundation, the visitor arrives at

TURNER'S BUILDINGS, so called from President Thomas Turner, who erected them in 1706, at his own expense, costing over £6,000. The design is said to have been Dean Aldrich's, of (h. Ch. The buildings contain the rooms for the Fellows of the College. President Turner died April 30th, 1714, and was buried in the College Chapel. In addition to this building he left two estates -one at Stow, Northamptonshire, and one at West Wratting, Cambridgeshire—to the Charity for the Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen. The centre of this building has an entrance to the

COLLEGE GARDEN, small in extent, but having an excellent view of the Broad Walk and Christ Church Meadows. On the terrace of the Garden may

be seen traces of the

OLD CITY WALL, forming, a boundary between the College and the garden

of the Margaret Professor of Divinity.

EMINENT MEN of the Foundation.—Louis Vives (the learned editor of "De Civitate Dei," St. Augustine's noble work); Miles Windsor (the University antiquary, who published the first regular history of the University in 1608, known as "Apologia"); Dr. Richard Pococke (the oriental traveller and scholar, afterwards of Christ Church); Thomas Day (who never took a degree, the author of the well-known work, "Sandford and Merton," and noted for his peculiar ideas of education and parliamentary reform); John Keble (author of the "Christian Year," Vicar of Hursley, Hampshire, the church of which parish was rebuilt from the profits of the work). We may be pardoned for giving a larger space to John Keble, for he was well beloved and revered by all classes of the community. John Keble was born on April 28th, 1792, at Fairford, Gloucestershire, his father being Rector of Coln St. Aldwyn, about three miles from Fairford. His father was educated at Corpus, and died in his ninetieth year. His son was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College, on Dec. 12, 1806, at the age of fifteen. In his third year he was highly distinguished in the senior classes of classics and mathematics. In 1810, John Keble took first classes in both, at 18 years of age, and Dr. Newman wrote in his "Apologia," that Keble, "as a boy, had carried off the highest honours of his University." At 19, he was elected Probationary Fellow of Oriel, entering it with Whately. In 1812, he took the prizes for the English and Latin Essays. He was ordained Deacon on Trinity Sunday, 1815, and Priest, on Trinity Sunday, 1816; shortly after leaving College for a Curacy

near Fairford, but again recalled to a tutorship at Oriel, which he held until In 1825, by the influence of Sir William Heathcote, he was offered the living of Hursley, which he vacated the following year, that he might be able to give assistance to his father. He was also offered the Provostship of Oriel in 1827. In 1827 he began to collect his Poems, which had been written at various times, that they might be issued in one volume. This was published on May 30, 1827, under the title of "The Christian Year." The great charm of this book is its intense personality: the feelings of the manhis disappointments—struggles—aspirations—faith—being set forth in every line; at times passionately, but more often pensively. The grace and tenderness of its style, its loftiness of spirit, and its accurate allusions have been generally admitted, even by those who had little sympathy with his doctrinal views. In 1868, the work had reached its 110th edition, and 265th thousand. During the nine months following his death, seven editions were issued of 11,000 copies. The "Evening Hymn" in the work, generally commencing at the third verse, "Sun of my soul! Thou Saviour dear," is included in four-fifths of the hymn-books now published by all sects. About six verses form the staple of the quotation, but there are thirteen verses in the original. It begins thus :-

"Tis gone, that bright and orbéd blaze,
Fast fading from our wistful gaze;

You mantling cloud has hid from sight
The last faint pulse of quivering light."

To shew its popularity we will state a fact not widely known. 'Musical Standard' offered a prize of £5 for the most meritorious setting to music of this hymn. Considerably over four hundred scores were sent in; and those appointed to scrutinize the compositions found many very excellent, rendering the task of selection rather difficult. However, after consideration, it was awarded to Mr. Joseph Sherwood, organist of the Presbyterian Chapel, In 1869, Keble's publishers (Messrs. Parker, of Oxford and London) issued, in four volumes, his poems complete, some not having been published heretofore. In 1832, John Keble became Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, delivering his first lecture in the February of that year. In 1833 he preached the Summer Assize Sermon at Oxford, which was published separately, as "The National Apostacy;" about this period also commenced the publication of those remarkable pamphlets entitled "Tracts for the Times," Keble writing four, viz. Nos. 4, 13, 48, 89: "Apostolical Succession," "Sunday Lessons," "Holy Matrimony," and the "Mysticism of the Early Fathers." His religious views are known as those of the advanced High Church party. In writing on "Pastoral Failures," he says, "One great grievance is the neglect of Confession. Until we can begin to revive that, we shall not have the due severity in our religion; and without a severe religion I fear our Church will practically fail. . . . The tradition which goes by the name of 'Justification by Faith'—and which in reality means that one who has sinned, and is sorry for it, is as if he had not sinned—blights and benumbs one in every limb in trying to make people betrare of their real And this is why I so deprecate the word and the idea of Protestantism, because it seems inseparable to me from 'every man his own absolver'—that is, in other words, the same as peace where there is no peace, and mere shadows of repentance." On the death of his father, in January 1835, he became extremely low-spirited; and in the autumn of that year he was offered the vicarage of Hursley, through the resignation of the incumbent, by his friend Sir William Heathcote, which he accepted, and married. He held the living to his death, which took place at Bournemouth, Devon, on March 29, 1866, the eve of Good Friday, after six days' illness only. The hymn for that day in "The Christian Year," thus concludes:—

"So when the Archangel's word is spoken, And Death's deep trance for ever broken, In mercy thou may'st feel the heavenly hand, And in thy lot unharmed before the Saviour stand."

On St. Mark's Day, April 25, 1868, the foundation stone of Keble College, Oxford, was laid, as a memorial to the Rev. John Keble, by the late Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury. This College, of course, will receive more lengthened notice when the visitor arrives at its locality; still, as concluding the notice of Keble, we give Canon Pusey's utterance as to the worth of "The Christian Year," when speaking in the Sheldonian Theatre after the stone was laid. He said: "The Christian Year' in true love, sweet, soft, gentle, but distinct, won those to the truth whom learning, argument, scriptural proof would not have convinced. It reached the understanding through the It not only taught truth, but it taught it in tenderness, devotion, It was the first great wave of sound of that solemn harmony of truth which has since reverberated around our English speaking world, which has broken into a thousand echoes, each teaching truth to wandering man." The reformer, Bishop Jewel (whose life was "angelical and extremely honest"), of Merton College, migrated to Corpus Christi, shortly after the accession of He was, however, forced to leave the College after a short residence; and, when departing, amidst his pathetic remarks, he said, "Farewell, ye studies; farewell this roof; farewell, thou seat most eminent of learning; farewell, the very pleasant sight of you; farewell, young men; farewell, ye fellows; farewell, my brethren, dear as my eyes are to me; Farewell all! Farewell!" Jewel went to Frankfort, and on the accession of Queen Elizabeth returned home. Elizabeth conferred the See of Salisbury on him to atone for his exile. He had a most retentive memory: it is said that on one occasion he learnt a sermon that he was about to preach at St. Mary's, whilst the bell was sounding for church. When he was remonstrated with for doing so much work, his health being most delicate, he said, "That it becometh a bishop best to die preaching in the pulpit," alluding doubtless to the famous saying of Vespasian, "That an emperor ought to die standing." Jewel went almost direct from the pulpit to his death-bed. Dr. John Rainolds, President in 1598, whom Antony à Wood calls "a person of prodigious reading and doctrine, and the very treasury of erudition-most excellent in all tongues, and so well seen in all arts and sciences, as if he had spent his whole time in each of them." Of Jewel, Hooker and Rainolds, Wood remarks, 'Of one College, they could not be paralleled by the students of all countries." Dr. William Buckland, the eminent geologist, was a Corpus man; so were also Sir John Mennis, traveller, seaman, and poet; Dr. Richard Fiddes, the biographer of Cardinal Wolsey; Sir J. T. Coleridge, the Solicitor General, author of the "Life of John Keble;" Sir Ashton Lever, collector of an immense Museum of Natural History, afterwards dispersed by public auction; Bishop Hooker; Brian Twyne, antiquary; Dr. Arnold, Professor of Poetry; Rev. Edward Greswell, author of "Harmonica Evangelica;" John Conington, Latin Professor; Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodleian Librarian; Rev. H. Gandell, Professor of Arabic, &c., &c. We find the following curious entry in an ancient record: "1554. The Dean of Corpus Christi College whipt a scholar who had made a copy of verses against the mass, in the Common Hall, giving him a lash for every verse." In corroboration of this, the Aubrey manuscripts state that before his (Aubrey's)

time, the rod was frequently used by Tutors and Deans, and that "Doctor Patter, of Trinity College, whipt a pupil with his sword by his side, when he came to take his leave of him to go to the Inns of Court." We depart from Corpus Christi, with the parting words of John Keble upon our mind, when he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel:—

"How soft, how silent has the dreams of time Borne me unheeding on, since first I dreamed of poetry and glory in thy shade,
Scene of my earliest harpings? There, if oft (As through thy courts I took my nightly round, where thy embattled line of shadow hid The moon's white glimmerings) on my charmed

Have swelled of thy triumphant minstrelsy some few faint notes. If one exalted chord of my touched heart has thrilled in unison, Shall I not cling to thee?—Shall I cast No strained glance on my adopted home, Departing? Seat of calm delight, farewell! Home of my muse, and of my friends, I ne'er Shall see thee, but such a gush of soul As flows from him who welcomes some dear

Lost in his childhood. Yet, not lost to me Art thou: forstill my heart exults to own thee, And memory still and friendship make thee mine"

Merton's annals next claim the visitor's attention. Leaving Corpus Christi

College, he proceeds in a few steps to

Merton College, "the primary model of all the Collegiate bodies in Oxford and Cambridge." Founded at Maldon, near Merton, Surrey, in 1264, (simply as a house of maintenance for scholars, not for study,) by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and Lord High Chancellor of England. Removed to Oxford in 1274. Walter de Merton was the son of William de Merton, Archdeacon of Berks, by Christiana, daughter of Walter Fitz-Oliver, of Basingstoke, Hants. His date of birth cannot with certainty be fixed, but he studied at Osney Abbey, and at Manger Hall, now the Cross Inn, in Cornmarket Street, in 1237. He was then in Holy Orders. He purchased the Church of St. John the Baptist, in 1265, from Richard, Abbot of St. Mary's, Reading, to serve as the Chapel for his students. From time to time he added other properties, and shortly after commenced the erection of the College, which was left incomplete, owing to his death from an accident. Fording a river in his diocese, he fell from his horse, and was severely injured, to such an extent as to cause his death, which took place on the 27th of October, 1277. He was buried in Rochester Cathedral. There are many parts of Merton College very interesting to the archæologist and the visitor, especially the

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, OR THE COLLEGE CHAPEL. Gothic building, doubtless originally intended to be the centre of a cross, but the nave and side aisles were never completed. It was formerly called the "Church of St. John-within-the-Walls;" and ranks second to none in Oxford for grandeur of proportion. The choir has seven windows on each side, illuminated in imitation of those in the Cathedral of Cologne. windows were furnished with glass so early as 1283, at the expense of Henry de Mannesfeld, D.D., Chancellor in 1311. The east window is a Catharinewheel (a splendid example) filled with tracery and armorial bearings. choir was erected about the year 1300—the exact time not being precisely known. It is 110ft. in length. The tracery is magnificent, not to be rivalled by any example in England of the same period. The elegant painted roof was designed and chiefly executed by the Rev. J. H. Pollen, M.A., in 1850, the figures represent the great lights of Divine science; viz. the four Evangelists; the four fathers of the Church—Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory; the four major prophets—Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; St. John Baptist, and the founder himself, holding the chapel in his hand.

The centre medallions are occupied with historical subjects.

THE TOWER, which rises at the intersection of the transept and choir, is massive, though somewhat dwarfed. Style: Perpendicular. There are two lateral compartments in each front, pierced with large windows, and the tower terminates with a battlement (pierced) and eight crocketted pinnacles. fine-toned peal of bells is contained in the tower: formerly there were but five bells, Antony à Wood noting in his Life the following: "Jan. 10, 1656-A. W., his mother, and two brothers, gave £5 to Merton College, towards casting their five bells into eight. These five were antient bells, and had been put into the tower at the first building thereof, by Dr. Hen. Abendon, Warden of Merton College, who began to be Warden in 1421. The tenor or great bell (on which the name of the said Abendon was put), was supposed to be the best bell in England, being, as 'twas said, of fine mettal, silver found." And again: "Feb. 2, 1681.—Merton College, eight bells newly cast by Christopher Hudson, of London, rung to the content of the society. For his work and his metal he is to have above £300. They were before cast from five to eight, by one Michael Derby, anno 1656, who spoiled them." The arches of the tower are about the date 1300, when the foundation of the transepts were also laid, but not carried to a completion, want of funds being probably the cause. Above a century passed before the building was resumed (1417), and it was then vigorously pushed to completion in 1424. In that year the building was re-dedicated, with great pomp, "In honour of of God, St. Mary, and St. John the Baptist." The cost is stated to have been £141 19s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., equal to about £3,000 in the present day. The work was completed from the designs, and at the sole expense of Dr. John Kempe, a Fellow of Merton, and afterwards successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London; Archbishop of York and Canterbury, and a Cardinal. On the vigil of St. Luke, Oct. 17, 1655, half of the roof of the south part of the Chapel, joining to the Tower, fell to the ground within the Church about nine o'clock at night, breaking many monumental stones, brasses, &c. enumerate the many beauties of the College Chapel would take a large space; but, as the visitor will have an opportunity of inspection, we will only mention a few principal items :-

The Oak Lantern, curiously carved, being both beautiful and uncommon

The Brass Lectern, probably given in the Wardenship of Richard Fitzjames, (1482-1507)

having his insignia—the dolphin.

The Altar Piece, by Tintoretto, representing "The Crucifixion." Presented by John Skip, Esq., of Ledbury, formerly a gentleman commoner of the College.

The Font, elaborately wrought of Caen-stone, standing on eight short pillars of Purbeck mar-

A remarkable Piece of Tapestry

The Monument of Antony à Wood, the author of "Athene Oxonienses," and a Postmaster of this college. It is near the north door, and bears this simple inscription, "Antonienses," and the state of the college. It is near the north door, and bears this simple inscription, "Antonienses," and the state of the college. tonius à Wood, Antiquarius, ob. Nov. 29, 1695.

THE ANTE-CHAPEL, remarkable for the number of its sepulchral memorials, including those of Sir Thomas Bodley (founder of the celebrated library bearing his name), deposited here with great ceremony, March 29, 1613. Sir Thomas died on January 28, after a long suffering from stone, dropsy, and scurvy; mistreatment, it is said, aggravated the combined diseases, and hastened death. Bishop Earl, the faithful friend of Charles I., author of an amusing set of sketches, entitled "Characters." Sir Henry Saville, containing Views of Eton and Merton Colleges. Sir Henry was the founder of the Professorships of Astronomy and Geometry, and also Provost of Eton College, and Warden of Merton College, held together. He died Feb. 19,

THE MONUMENTS of John Bloxham, John Whytton, and Henry Sever. That of the two former is under a canopy of tabernacle work. The flowered shaft of the cross is supposed to be the finest of its nature in the kingdom. The Holy Lamb is represented, and under the two steps is a scroll on which are inscribed the names of Bloxham and Whytton. The date is about 1387. Sever's monument has a full-length portrait on it: the date about 1471.

THE CHOIR OF WALTER DE MERTON is unsurpassable. It was commenced early in the thirteenth century—postponed for awhile, and again taken up by Archbishop Arundel, in 1399. Its splendour is so captivating that the incongruities of style can easily be passed over. The lengthened perspective, the long line of lateral windows, glowing in warm and varied tints, and pre-eminently rich in architectural and pictorial beauty enchain the gaze, and involuntarily call to mind the words,

"Through mullioned windows' tinted panes | And dyes with flickering roseate stains
The coloured radiance softly falls, The nave and aisle, the floor and walls."

Dr. Johnson eloquently writes of Merton—"Who but must feel emotion as he contemplates at leisure the magnificence which here surrounds him; pressing the same soil, breathing the same air, admiring the same objects, which the Hookers, the Chillingworths, the Lowths, and a host of other learned and pious men, have trodden, breathed, and admired before?" Passing from the Church, on the exterior of which will be noticed the grotesque gurgoyles (or heads of waterspouts), a series of curiously carved

figures, the visitor enters

THE COLLEGE through the beautifully soulptured gateway and embattled tower, constructed at the expense of Bishop Thomas Rodborne, Warden in 1416, who only held the Wardenship one year. The front bears statues of Henry III. and Walter de Merton (under Gothic canopies), and a sculptured tablet, expressive of the history of St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness, surrounded by grotesque animals -asses, birds, rabbits, and unicorns. The front is very irregular, rebuilt in 1589, and new-faced recently. The florid architecture of the north window is a fine specimen of art. Merton College stands third in numerical order of foundation, and has the patronage of eighteen livings. The number of members, &c. on the books average about 230. The first statutes date from 1264, when the foundation was instituted at Maldon, in Surrey. They were renewed in 1270, and in 1274 the College was removed to Oxford, it then consisting of a Warden, certain Priests, and twenty Scholars—the exact number not being fixed by Walter de Merton, but depending on the funds of the Society. At present, the foundation consists of Warden, twenty-four Fellows, fourteen Postmasters, four Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. The Postmaster is an institution peculiar to this foundation, dating from 1380, from a gift of John Willyot, Chancellor of Exeter, for the endowment of a certain number of Exhibitioners, afterwards called "Portionistæ," or Postmasters. masters also acted as choristers, receiving for this service 6s. 4d. per annum. They formerly resided in an ancient Hall, nearly opposite, of which we shall speak hereafter. In 1600 they were received into the College. Other benefactors have since added to their numbers and allowances. The first Warden at Maldon was Peter de Abendon, or Lakyng; the first at Oxford, Richard Worblysdon, 1286. The present Warden is Robert Bullock Marsham, D.C.L., elected in 1826. Forty-one Wardens have held position since the foundation. Three charters of the College are preserved among its archives. ances to Scholars, to find all necessaries, including lodgings, in 1274, was 50s. In the year 1535, this had reached the sum of £4 6s. 8d. The major part of the Fellows were so annoyed at the movement of the Reformation, that they

resolutely denied the first Protestant Warden admission to the College, and his entry had to be forcibly made. Advancing through the gateway into the

first Quadrangle, the visitor will proceed up a flight of steps into

THE HALL, a spacious room, with but little decoration, entered from the original doorway with the old oak door, having the beautiful and remarkable ironwork still attached, dating from 1320. This is quite a curiosity. The room was modernized by Mr. Wyatt, about eighty years since. Royalty has been entertained in this refectory on some few occasions: Queen Catharine of Arragon, in 1518; Queen Elizabeth, 1592; Charles I. and his Queen, 1644; Emperor Alexander of Russia, 1814, &c. Its chief ornament is the

Historico-Allegorical Painting at the lower end, the principal figure of which represents the founder (Walter de Merton) in full Episcopal costume, seated, and pointing to a view of his College. Other figures are introduced to complete the delineation of "The Triumph of Learning over Bigotry and Superstition." Dr. Wall, of Worcester, executed this picture, and presented it to the Society. There are also portraits of Duns Scotus, Bishop Jewel, &c. Under the large painting there is a white marble tablet, with a Latin inscription, comme-morating the brief residence of the Emperor

Alexander of Russia and his sister, in this College, during their visit to Oxford with the allied Sovereigns, in 1814. In the hall of the Warden's residence is a

Beautiful Siberian Jasper Vase, presented to the College by the Emperor Alexander. It bears inscriptions in the Latin and Russian lan-guages. There is also in this residence, among

other valuable paintings, a
Portrait of Dr. Harvey, Discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood, with an inscription,
"Hane Harveii."

THE GREAT QUADRANGLE is entered through a noble archway, connecting the Warden's lodgings with the Hall. It is a good specimen of the debased style of James I. Notice must be taken of the imitation of "The Schools Tower," not unpleasing, although so mixed in style. The

COMMON ROOM is chiefly remarkable from its being the first established in

the University. Another curious building is the

TREASURY OR MUNIMENT ROOM, chiefly noticeable from its high-pitched ashlar roof. It is fireproof, and dates from 1270. It is on the right of the

Court leading into a small Quadrangle containing the

LIBRARY, notably the most ancient of its class in the kingdom. Until lately it was thought to be the first founded Library in the University; but records show that it was the second - the first being established at Durham (now Trinity) College, in 1345, to contain the bequest of Richard of Bury. Merton Library was built about four years later, 1349, by Dr. Rede, Bishop of Chichester. The Library is paved with ornamental tiles, in good preservation, but covered with matting to keep the damp from penetrating. It displays a range of narrow oblong windows, surmounted by four low towers. Some fragments of painted glass remain in the more ancient windows, on which the Holy Lamb is conspicuous, with the words, "Ecce Agnus Dei," the emblem of St. John the Baptist. Previously to the erection of this remarkable old room, the books were kept in chests. Afterwards, each book was chained to a certain position for study, oaken benches being built for the convenience of the students. The chains (of which one is still kept as a specimen) were not removed until 1780. contents of the building suffered much at the hands of the visitors appointed by Edward VI. to purge the Oxford Libraries of their Romish contents. waggon-load of rare manuscripts, treating of astronomy, divinity, and mathematics, was taken from Merton Library, and wilfully destroyed. At the present time it is very rich in valuable treasures, both in manuscripts and books, amongst which are a copy of "Caxton's Chaucer," an "Eusebius' Manuscript" of the tenth century; a "Manuscript of Duns Scotus;" and

several very ancient Bibles; a work entitled "Bodleiomnema," containing elegiac verses written on the death of Sir Thomas Bodley, by members of

this foundation, &c. Leaving the Library, the visitor approaches

THE NEW BUILDINGS, designed by Mr. Underwood, and built by Mr. Fisher, and, passing through a noble gateway, with a peculiar vaulted and ribbed roof, having the Signs of the Zodiac around the Arms of Henry VII., which occupy the place of the sun, enters the small inner Court, known as the "Mob Quadrangle," going from thence into

THE GARDENS, with their terraced walks, beautifully laid out. The view of Magdalen Tower, Ch. Ch. Cathedral, and Meadows from them is picturesque. The stream of the Cherwell flowed under the west wall at one period, and often was Merton Buttery visited by rowing parties anxious for "refreshers."

EMINENT MEN have studied, in times past and present, at "Merton's fount." In less than two centuries (1294 to 1452) six Archbishops of Canterbury were created from students of this Society: Robert Winchelsea. Simon de Meopham, John Stratford, Cardinal Thomas Bradwardine, Simon Islip, and John Kemp. Bradwardine was a native of Hartfield, near East Grinstead, Sussex. From his learning he was called "Doctor Doctorum," and he wrote the famous theological treatise, "Deo Causâ Dei," designed to confute the Pelagian doctrine. Being a most profound thinker, he was appointed confessor to Edward III., whom he attended during the French wars. Simon Islip founded Canterbury College. William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Magdalen College, John Hooper, the martyred Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Denison, Bishop of Salisbury, and many other prelates, including the present Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Mackarness. Three Archbishops of Dublin in a century—William de Hotham (1297), Robert Wickford (1375), and Thomas de Cranley (1397). John Duns Scotus, termed the "subtle." He studied at Paris, but resided and taught at Merton afterwards. William Ockham, a scholar of Scotus, an advocate, to the fullest extent, of the Nominalist philosophy. The two John Wicliffs (both Fellows), one afterwards Master of Balliol College (the famous Wicliff, translator of the Bible), the other, Warden of Canterbury College (the visitor will find fuller information of the two Wicliffs on pp. 18, 19). The two first Professors of Geometry and Astronomy, Briggs and Turner, and Bainbridge and Graves, were of Merton. Bishop Jewel, the Reformer (afterwards of Corpus); Antony à Wood, antiquary and historian of Oxford; Sir Richard Steele, of the Tatler, Spectator, &c.; Sir Isaac Wake, author of "Rex Platonicus;" Rev. J. G. Wood, the naturalist of the nineteenth century, author of the "Common Objects Series of Handbooks;" Dr. Goulston, founder of the Goulstonian lecture; Hugh Cressy, the Romish and legendary historian; Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library; Sir Henry Saville, Warden of the College, Provost of Eton, and founder of the Geometrical and Astronomical Professorships, &c. Dr. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood about 1615, was appointed Warden of the College by Charles I. in 1645. Harvey came from Caius College, Cambridge, and Sir Nathaniel Brent, Vicar-General of England, was ejected that Harvey might fill his Wardenship. The retentive memory of Bishop Jewel deserves notice here, for he was a perfect master of mnemonics. It was his custom to write the heads of his discourses, and imprint them firmly upon his mind. He remarked once "that if ten thousand people were quarrelling or fighting all the while he was preaching they would not put him out." John Hooper, the martyred Bishop of Gloucester, gave Bishop Jewel a list of

forty Irish, Welsh, French, and other foreign words, which he, after once or twice reading, repeated by heart backwards and forwards. It is said that on one occasion, being about to preach at St. Mary's, he learnt his sermon whilst the bells were ringing for church. He professed to teach the art to others. and Dr. Parkhurst, his tutor, learnt from him, while he was in exile at Zurich, the whole twenty-eight chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel in twentyeight days, so perfectly, although spending but an hour each day in the task, that he could repeat any one verse of the gospel, knowing also at the same time the preceding and following verses. Jewel was only thirteen years old when he entered Merton, and was remarkable for the sweet modulations of his voice. He would resort to the woods of Shotover, and there exercise his voice in declamation, that he might acquire its mastery and gain facility in speaking. Dr. Parkhurst paid all Jewel's expenses until he obtained the degree of Master, for Jewel was but a Postmaster. A rigid but learned Romanist once paid a testimony that speaks more of his merit than many words—"I should love thee, Jewel, if thou wert not a Zwinglian. In thy faith I hold thee an heretic; but surely in thy life thou art an angel; an excellent person, but a Lutheran." Of Jewel's subsequent career, after his migration to Corpus Christi College, we have spoken in our notice of that College. The first English organ builder, William Wotton, made a "pair of organs" for Merton College in 1487, and also built an organ for Magdalen College. He was the first known Englishman practising this art professionally.

THE FOLLOWING CUSTOMS were formerly observed in the College, the first.

however, only remains :-

Grace Cup.-After Dinner, the Senior Fellow strikes the table thrice with a trencher. These strokes are answered by the butler, who enters in his book how much each student has received of the buttery supplies. The "grace-cup" is then passed round; and, at another stroke of the trencher, a Bible Clerk makes his

appearance to recite grace.

Shove-Tuesday Festivity.—The Undergraduates assembled in the Hall at even, partaking of supper, caudle being furnished at the expense of the Freshmen. Afterwards each Freshman plucked off his gown and band, and made himself look as much like a rogue as possible. In seniority they were conducted to a bench on the high table, and made a speech to the company. If a good speech was made, the speaker had a cup of the caudle; if indifferent and a cup of the caudle in the c the speaker had a cup of the caudie; if indif-ferent, a cup or caudle and salted water; if dull, salted water only. Then an oath was ad-mi-istered over an old shoe, by the senior cook, running thus:—"Item tu jurabis, quod Penni-less Bench non frequentabis," &c. The shoe was kissed and the Freshman took his place was kissed, and the Freshman took his place among the Seniors. A specimen of Antony a Wood's speech, who underwent the foolish custom, may be interesting;—"Most Reverend Seniors-May it please your gravities to admit into your presence a kitten of the Muses, and a meer frog of Helicon, to croak the cataracts of his plumbeous cerebrosity, before your sa-gacious ingenuities," &c., for a period of fifteen minutes or longer. (This custom fell into desnetude at the Restoration.)

Hymn Vigils .- Before the Reformation the Fellows were wont to assemble around the Hall-fire, from the Vigil of All Saints to the evening of the Purification, and on holy-day

evening of the Tuffication, and on holy-day evenings, pass the time in hymn singing. Christmas King of Misrule.—This was always carried out at Merton, from the foundation till the days of Queen Mary, when the custom became obsolete. The King had to take cognisance of all discourtesies and mis-demeanors committed during the Christmas festivities, preside over all gambols, &c. The punishments inflicted on transgressors were

most ludicrous,

Black Night.—A species of diversion observed when the Warden or Dean kept the Bachelors at Disputations till midnight. This diversion consisted in breaking open the buttery and kitchen doors, rifling their contents, and making merry with the spoils. The origin attributed to huns Scottes who care an unsattributed to huns Scottes who care an unis attributed to Duns Scotus, who gave an unis attributed to Duns Scotus, who gave an un-lucky answer to John Ockham, at that time a Bachelor of the College. Ockham disputing with Scotus, then Dean, worsted him. On parting, Ockham submitted himself, with the rest of the bachelors, to the Dean, saying, "Domine quid faciemus?" ("Master, what are we to do now?") To this, Scotus unluckily re-plied, "Ite, et facile quid vultis." ("Go and do whatever you like!") This gave occasion to these sons of mode and figure to exercise their these sons of mode and figure to exercise their merriment on Merton "Black Night," a custom now honoured in the breach.

The visitor will now leave Merton College, and, proceeding through the entrance gateway, arrive at

St. Alban Hall, the fourth in numerical standing of the Oxford Halls.

The first Principal was Roger Martin, appointed in 1437. The present Principal is the Rev. Charles William Salter, M.A., appointed in 1861. Forty-six Principals have been appointed since its foundation. There are about sixty-two members on the books. In the year 1200 the Hall was the private residence of Robertus de Sancto Albano, a burgher of Oxford. He gave it, with another similar tenement, called "Nun Hall," in 1230, to Littlemore Nunnery. Merton College afterwards leased both the Halls of the Nunnery, and, on the dissolution of the Littlemore foundation in the reign of Henry VIII., the King gave the residence to his physician, Dr. George Owen. Passing through four other proprietorships, it came into possession of Merton College in 1547, by permission of King Edward VI. The front of the Hall was rebuilt in 1600. Toward the expenses a legacy of £200 was given by Benedict Barnham, alderman of London, formerly a commoner of St. Alban His armorial bearings, quartering those at Bracebridge, are still over the entrance gate. In 1789 the south side of the quadrangle was rebuilt, at the cost of Dr. Randolph, then Principal of the Hall. The building was refaced in 1866. Merton College is still the owner of the property, receiving a quit rent. The Chancellor of the University appoints the Principal.

THE GABLED WINDOWS are very picturesquely set in the roof, and deserve

attention.

THE HALL (a very plain refectory) served for the Chapel also until 1863, when a chapel was built from designs by Mr. J. Gibbs. It stands on the right hand of the quadrangle.

THE BELL TOWER, a curious elevation, is a study worth notice. It is sur-

mounted by a gabled projection.

Eminent Men of the Foundation.—Philip Massinger, the dramatist; William Lenthal, Speaker of the Long Parliament; Zachary Bogan, a Puritan, afterwards Fellow of Corpus Christi College (he left £500 to the City of Oxford, to be expended in charities; his portrait hangs in the Council Chamber); Richard Deane, Bishop of Ossory (1609); &c. &c. Richard Fitzjames, Bishop of London, was a Principal of the Hall, and also Dr. Lamprugh, Archbishop of York; Dr. N. Marsh, Archbishop (successively) of Cashel, Dublin and Armagh; Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, so well known as a politician, humorist, and divine, and whose writings are still largely studied. His "Rhetoric" and "Logic" have large sales, in conjunction with other works from his ready pen, "The Historic Doubts respecting Napoleon Buonaparte" having reached thirteen editions. His reputation as a theologian was first obtained from the works entitled "Some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion," the "Errors of Romanism traced to their Origin," and the "Difficulties in the Writings of St. Paul." He likewise contributed to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." He came to Oxford in 1805, entering at Oriel College. He became Fellow of Oriel in 1811; M.A., 1812; Bampton Lecturer, 1822; D.D., 1825, and was appointed Principal of St. Alban Hall by Lord Grenville. The spacious building nearly opposite the Hall is a large

Swimming Bath, 70ft. by 30ft. The water is tepid at will; and there are twenty dressing-rooms, with a cigar and coffee saloon annexed. The roof is glass and iron. The bath was erected by Mr. John Plowman, with a view to lessen the number of accidents on the Oxford streams. Adjoining are spacious Billiard Rooms and a Tennis Court. Passing onwards, the visitor will quickly

arrive at the building known as

Antony a Wood's Residence, nearly opposite Merton College. It is

now occupied by Dr. Corfe. This is generally supposed to be the house. but the Doctor imagines that the building in the rear of his residence was the house in which Antony was born on Monday, Dec. 17th, 1630. Antony Wood's father was born at Islington, London, in 1580, and entered Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College) in 1600, becoming clerk of Corpus Christi College in 1603. He married Margaret Wood, his first wife, of Waterbury, Kent, at Woodeaton, Oxfordshire. Her father's name was Hugh Wood, and the family was of old standing in the counties of Kent and Sussex, of the Protestant communion, for we read, in the "History of Sussex," that on the 20th of June, 1556, Thomas à Wood and Thomas Myles were burnt opposite the Star Inn, Lewes, Sussex, "for holding notions apart from the Catholic Faith," and on June 22, 1557, another Thomas à Wood was burnt. on the same spot, with six other men and three women-ten in all. The Woods on Antony's side were from Lancashire. Antony's mother was the second wife of his father, and she was but two years old when he married his first wife. Her name was Mary Pettie, of Wivehold, Oxon. Antony à Wood's fame rests principally on his two noted works, "Athenæ Oxoniensis" and the "History of the Antiquities of the University." He was a Postmaster at Merton College, entering May 26th, 1647. He fell under the displeasure of the Government for publishing obnoxious statements in the second volume of his "Athene," which was publicly burnt and Wood threatened with banishment from the University, if he did not recant. This he did, and continued within the walls of his beloved Alma Mater. Wood was an indefatigable collector of coins, manuscripts, curious volumes, &c., which he left at his decease to the Ashmolean Museum principally. He died Nov. 28th, 1695, aged 64. Warton and Huddesford remark that "his works afford sufficient testimony to his character," and that "the University must for ever remember with esteem that son who has done so much for her credit, in an ample history of her antiquity and munificence. The historian, the lover of antiquity, and especially the biographer, have the greatest reason to venerate his memory." manners were ascetic-he dined for thirty years privately in his own chamber. His table, and every chair in his room, was loaded with papers, letters. volumes, &c., and the walls were hung with prints of his friends and other noted men in vast numbers. He chose his place for burial; and directed that he should be buried deeper than ordinary, close to the wall on the north end of Merton Chapel. Passing by this interesting spot, sacred almost to antiquaries, the visitor approaches

Oriel College, the fifth in numerical standing. It was founded by Edward II., called Edward of Caernarvon, on April 20th, 1324, at the suggestion of Adam de Brom (Almoner to the King, and Vicar of St. Mary's), for a Provost and ten Fellows. It now consists of a Provost, eighteen Fellows, ten Scholars, and twenty Exhibitioners. The Royal Charter is dated Jan. 21, 1326. The first Provost was Adam de Brom. The present, Rev. Edward Hawkins, D.D., was elected in 1828. Forty Provosts have been chosen since the foundation. The College holds the right of presentation to fourteen benefices, this including two in the immediate gift of the Provost. The living of the University Church (St. Mary's) is attached to Oriel. Adam de Brom was at one period a clerk in Chancery. In 1314 he became Chancellor of the diocese of Durham. He was promoted, through his diligence and knowledge, to the Rectory of Hanworth, Middlesex, in 1315, and in 1319 Archdeacon of Stow and Vicar of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford. He was Provost of Oriel for six years, and died in Oxford on June 13th, 1332, and was buried in St. Mary's. The etymology

of the name of this College has excited much curiosity. Several reasons have been assigned. Some antiquaries arouch that it is but a corruption of "Aul-Royal," being founded by a king, and the visitor being the reigning sovereign. Extant deeds of the earliest period in its history apparently corroborate this, viz, "Prepositus et scholares domus beate Marie Oxon Colegii de Oryell, alias Aule Regalis vulgariter nuncupati"—("The Provost and Scholars of the House of the Blessed St. Mary at Oxford, commonly called Oriel College, or Hall Royal"). Others suggest the word "Oriolum," a porch or gateway, a phrase Then it is stated to be derived from a frequently used by olden writers. splendid wastern window, conspicously shown from without, and forming a recess in the interior. Chaucer says, "In her oryall she was closyd well with royal glass." Dr. Ingram offers the latter part of the word, "Oratoriolum." It is also stated to have been derived from Alienore, wife of Michael de Ispania. The first is most probably the correct derivation. Adam de Brom obtained the royal licence for the College foundation on April 20th, 1324, and purchased five shops in the High Street, on the spot now occupied by Wheeler and Day, booksellers, and Boffin, confectioner, called at that time Tackley Hall, or Inn. A curious window still remains at the back of Mr. Boffin's premises, and a portion of the old crypt in the cellar of Messrs. Wheeler and Day. Brom also purchased Perilous (now Kettel) Hall, in the Broad Street, but the students never occupied it. The mansion of "La Oriole," on the site of which the College now stands, was granted by Henry III. to Bogo de Clare, lord of the manor of Holywell. It was presented by him to the Spanish Princess Eleanor, wife of Edward I., she granting it to her chaplain, Michael de Ispania, for life. It was this fact probably that caused the Spanish pomegranate to appear so frequently in the College decorations, as well as on the Church of St. Mary's, of which Brom was Vicar. Adam de Brom purchased the life-interest from the chaplain. The Hospital of St. Bartholomew, in Cowley parish (to the east of Oxford) was granted by Edward III. to Adam de Brom, in 1328, chiefly for an asylum for the students in time of pestilence, of which they availed themselves more than once. It is still attached to the foundation, and proves a source of emolument. men of St. Bartholomew are now pensioned by the College, but elected by the freemen of the city. Edward II, had many distractions in his reign, and in one of these extremities of distress he vowed to build a College to the honour of the Virgin Mary; but under his circumstances he found this almost an impossibility from want of funds, so he accepted the offer of De Brom, and thus the foundation obtained the patronage of royalty, which it still maintains, although losing it for a series of years by the machinations of Henry Burgash, Bishop of Lincoln, who had a new set of statutes framed, appointing him visitor. This lasted four hundred years, from 1326 to 1726, when an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas caused a reversal of the visitation, and a recognition of the authority of the Crown. The manse of St. Mary's Church (now St. Mary Hall), adjoining the mansion of La Oriole, was also given by the King for a residence for the Provost and Fellows. The present buildings of Oriel College are comparatively modern, dating from about 1620, when the south and west sides of the first quadrangle were rebuilt. The north side was added in 1637. The ogee battlements, bold and massive in appearance, deserve notice. The square tower which rises over the gateway is ornamented by the "oriel" window; and the vaulting of the gateway is delicately wrought with fan-shape tracery, adorned with the arms of Charles I. It is shortly intended to make an enlarged opening from the High Street to Oriel College,

which is now obscured. For this purpose about twenty houses will be taken down, and a new street formed leading to the College, thus throwing its front open to the street. This desirable improvement will cost about £100,000. Entering the Quadrangle, the statues in niches, under coronal canopies, over the Hall attract attention. The lower are those of Edward II. and Edward III., above, the Virgin Mary with the child Jesus in her arms. The several doorways are ornamented with the armorial bearings of different benefactors. At the south-east corner is

The Chapel, completed in 1642. The illuminated window, by Peckett, of York, represents the "Presentation of Christ in the Temple," from a design by Dr. Wall (painter of the allegory in Merton Hall), at the cost of the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Leigh, and Lord Wenman. In the Ante-Chapel is a Brass Lectern, given by Mr. Napier in 1654, and also two marble moments to the memory of Henry Edmunds, D.C. L., died 1746, and to Dr. George Carter, Provost in 1708 (executed by Westmacott, at the expense of Dr. Eveleigh in 1811). The Chapel has been altered and improved in 1678, 1818, 1833, &c.

THE HALL, built in 1637, is entered from a flight of steps immediately facing the entrance gateway. There are several fine portraits hung around the walls, embracing those of Edward III., Queen Anne, Sir Walter Raleigh, Duke of Beaufort, Bishop Butler, &c. There are also two curious cups, splendid specimens of ancient plate, one said to have been presented by Edward II., the other, a beautiful cocoa-nut, silver gilt, given by Bishop Carpenter before 1476. In one window are the arms of Pierrepoint, Earl of Kingston, quartering nineteen coats, with the punning motto, in allusion to the family name, "Pie repone te." The Hall is 50ft. long by 20ft. wide. The visitor proceeds, after leaving the Hall, into the inner court, at one period a garden. It lies to the north of the outer Quadrangle. The buildings of the inner court were the gifts of two individuals—the building on the east by Bishop Robinson, of London (commenced in 1719); the one on the west, by Dr. George Carter (in 1729). The whole fortune of Dr. Carter, who was a Provost of the College, was devoted to this purpose and that of the purchase of livings for the benefit of the foundation. The building on the south side of Bishop Robinson's wing was built in 1817. The Runic inscription on Robinson's building is "Man is but a heap of dust." ("Madr er Moldvr Avki"). It may be mentioned that the use of wine was discarded by many of the Fellows of Oriel, who felt that its excessive use blunted the intellect and brought a curse into the ranks of civilised society. Oriel common room was first in the University in which tea was drank. This brought forth many remarks, such as "Why, those fellows drink tea!" "Bohea swillers!" &c. Provost Eveleigh of this College was also the first who originated "Public Examinations" in the University. The five hundredth anniversary of this College was celebrated on June 15th, 1826, in the Hall. There were about 140 gentlemen present, who were or had been members. Between Robinson's and Carter's wings is

THE LIBRARY, built in 1788, from a design by Mr. Wyatt, chiefly at the expense of Baron Edward Leigh, Steward of the University. It is of the Ionic order, with but few ornaments, and is considered one, if not the most perfect, of the Ionic style in Oxford. There are some fine portraits to be seen on the walls, including Dr. Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Morley, and Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury. This is the third Library that has been built—the first in 1444, the second in 1637, and the present in 1788. This Library is very rich in works delighting

the bibliographer, amongst which will be found :-

Capgrove's Commentary on Genesis, in manuscript, illuminated. This is supposed to be one of the books given by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester to the Bodleian Library, when first founded by him. It has a memorandum of its presentation to the Duke at his manor of Penshurst, Kent, in his own handwriting. The initial letter of the dedication (to Duke Humphrey) contains a curious illumination of the author presenting his production to the Duke. Capgrove, the author, was an Augustinian monk of Canterbury. Mr. Warton supposes that this book, with others, was lost from the Bodleian Library, at the Reformation. There is, likewise, an extensive collection of the Works of William Prynne, the antiquary,

and educated republican, who had his ears cruelly shorn off, in the reign of Charles I., for writing his "Histriomastix." The books were given to the College by himself, and include a copy of his "Parliamentary Records," of which only twenty-three copies were saved at the Great Fire of London, in 16% Three similar volumes, in the library of the Duke of Sussex, when offered for sale at his death, realised £155. The valuable and

Curious Library of Baron Leigh, bequeathed to the foundation by the Baron himself, who was formerly a member of the Society. There

is also

Bishop Rede's Cup. Rede was the founder of Merton Library, and left this cup by will.

THE COMMON ROOM is under the Library, and contains some excellent portraits, including a few of the past Provosts. In the inner Common Room is a

Curious Picture by Vasari. A group of Italian writers—Boccaccio, Calvacanti, Dante, Ficinus, Guido, Petrarch, and Politian. A print, engraved from this picture, by Hierome Cock, is known to be one of great rarity.

EMINENT MEN.—Amongst the many noted students the following are well known—Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, late Bishop of Oxford, translated to Winchester; the well-known Archdeacon Denison, of Taunton, editor of the 'Church and State Review,' and the bitter opponent of Bishop Temple, of Exeter; Hurrel Froude, the upholder of sacerdotalism; Edward Bouverie Pusey (now Canon of Christ Church), the Tractarian leader; Rev. J. H. Keble (more fully noticed under Corpus Christi College); Rev. J. H. Newman, a man of noble intellect and antique loftiness of soul, the "remarkable fugitive from the camp of Anglicanism" to the Roman Catholic Church, and now President of the Oratory, Birmingham, author of "Apologia pro Vita Sua" and the "Grammar of Assent," the work of life's eventide. The "Parting of Friends" was the title of his farewell discourse on leaving the English Church. The secret of his great influence with his pupils was described by one of the most gifted thus-" Newman never told us anything out of books-he always gave thoughts and feelings right out of his own head and heart." He was the hope of the English Church. Archbishop Whately, of Dublin (see "St. Alban Hall"); Bishop Hampden, of Hereford, whose appointment to that see raised such a bitter controversy, and against whom the darts of the "Oriel Conspirators" (then so termed) were levelled. Dr. Hampden was an obstacle in the way, and it was determined to crush him. He was, in fact, the Dr. Temple of his day, and he suffered equally. appointed to Hereford in 1847, and held the bishopric for twenty years, dying in April, 1868. Charles Neate, M.A., late member for the City of Oxford; Rev. J. W. Burgon, Vicar of St. Mary's, author of "Petra" and other poems; the present Duke of Marlborough; Matthew Arnold, Professor of Poetry in 1843, and author of "Cromwell," the Newdigate prize poem of that year; the lamented Dr. Arnold, Master of Rugby School, the "fearless liberal," and foe of sacerdotalism; George Edward Eyre, the Queen's printer (Eyre and Spottiswode); the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P. for the University, who successfully contested the seat against the Premier, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. for Greenwich; Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," &c., M.P. for Frome; the Right Hon. G. J. Göschen, M.P. for the City of London, and President of the Poor Law Board; Sir E. W. Head, Governor of Canada, &c.—These are modern notabilities. ing are earlier men of mark: -Sir Walter Raleigh, attainted and coudemned

for high treason in 1603, but not executed until 1618. Sir Walter was a great explorer, author of the "History of the World," the introducer of tobacco into England, and a poet of no mean degree, writing many quaint poems, &c.; Lord Chief Justice Holt, of the Court of King's Bench, a position he held for twenty-two years; Mr. John Day, author of a volume of sermons, entitled "Day's Dial," from the text, "Are there not twelve hours in the day ?"; Sir John Birkenhead, editor of the 'Mercurii Aulici,' a series of early news-sheets, and amanuensis to Archbishop Laud, knighted by Charles II.; Prynne, the republican author of "Histriomastix," &c.; Robert Longlande, author of the "Vision of Pierce Plowman," an allegorical satire on the vices and follies of the fourteenth century, related under the similitude of a dream; Alexander Barclay, a Benedictive monk, and author of the "Ship of Fools," a satire, under the allegory of a ship freighted with fools of all kinds; Bishop Ken, author of those fine hymns, "Awake, my soul, and with the sun," and "Glory to Thee, my God, this night," the latter at first written "All praise to Thee, my God." The closing lines of this hymn, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," Montgomery says, are "a masterpiece at once of amplification and compression-amplification in the burthen, "Praise God," repeated in each line; compression, by exhibiting God as the object of praise in every view in which we can imagine praise due to Him." Taken altogether, Oriel College has sent forth as many, if not more, eminent men than any one of the Oxford foundations. Leaving Oriel College and its connections, the visitor next arrives at

St. Mary Hall, the first in order of the University Halls. The first Principal was William Croten in 1436. The present is the Rev. Drummond Percy Chase, appointed in 1857. Forty-two Principals have been appointed since its foundation. The number of members on the books average about 120. The Hall was the dwelling of Henry Kelpe, a citizen of Oxford, and was given by him to Mr. Peter, Rector of St. Mary's Church, for a manse. It was conveyed by Edward II. in 1325 to the Hall of St. Mary-the-Virgin, and in 1333 it was made an academical Hall. In the reign of Edward IV. it was enlarged by the addition of Bedell Hall, built in 1294, by Reynold de la Leigh. There was a similar dispute to that of Magdalen Hall, in respect to the appointment of a Principal, in 1365, but with a different result—the right of Oriel College to appoint the Principal being confirmed by arbitration. During the Protectorate, Thomas Cole, M.A., student of Christ Church, was appointed Oct. 15, 1656. He was, however, ejected by the king's commissioners, as being unlawfully appointed, in 1660. He afterwards kept a school at Nettlebed for youths of the Presbyterian and Independent denominations. The Hall is entered from a passage, which takes the visitor into a

quadrangle, very irregularly built.

The Hall, in the south-east corner, built about 1640. This building was entirely remodelled in 1830, principally at the expense of Bishop Hampden, of Hereford. The east window contains figures of the "Blessed Virgin and Infant Saviour," from a design by Raffaelle. The seal of the Hall bears a representation of these figures. The arms of the benefactors are also well executed in stained glass. There are several fine portraits on the walls.

THE CHAPEL is over the Hall, and was built about the same period. It was considerably improved is 1777 by a benefaction of Bishop Oswald, of Raphoe, Ireland. There is a singular epitaph on Dr. William King, written by himself, who was buried in Ealing Church, Middlesex, but who ordered his heart to be preserved in this Chapel. Amongst the

EMINENT MEN educated in this Hall we find Dr. John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, who graduated here in 1753. His collection of anatomical specimens was purchased by Parliament for £15,000, being one of the most valuable gatherings ever made in that class of science—tracing nature from its meanest state to its highest form-man. Sir Thos. More, Sir Christopher Hatton, Thomas Cornish, titular Bishop of Tenos and Provost of Oriel; Bishop Phillips, of Sodor and Man; Bishop Oswald, of Clonfert, Dromore, and Raphoe; Bishop Gray, of Bristol; Hariot, the mathematician; Bishop Rowlands, of Bangor, &c., were also educated here. Marchamont Needham. of Burford, Oxon, who entered All Souls' College at fourteen years of age, studied here also for some period. He is well known as editing the 'Mercurius Britannicus,' 'Mercurius Pragmaticus,' and 'Mercurius Politicus,' early news sheets or papers, published in Oxford. He was imprisoned in Newgate, and in danger of losing his life for his change in principles. was endowed with quick natural parts, and was a good poet and wit. He died suddenly in Devereux Court, near Temple Bar, London, in 1678, being buried in St. Clement Danes Church. On leaving St. Mary Hall, and pro-

ceeding to the top of Oriel Street, the visitor will observe

St. Mary's Church nearly facing him. This is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and is the church used by the University. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The patronage of the living is vested in Oriel College, but it is only of small value. The population of the parish about 400. The Bampton Lectures, appointed University Sermons, &c., are preached in St. Mary's, at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Sundays. The parochial services follow in Term. The Church consists of a spacious nave, 94ft. by 54ft., including the side aisles, its height being 70 ft., side aisles, 50 ft.; chancel 64 ft. by 24 ft., and the height of the spire from the ground is 207 ft. "St. Mary's, with symmetric pride," swells into glory with beautiful effect on a bright moonlight evening, when the radiance falling upon the church is exquisite. Tradition says that this Church was originally built by King Alfred, for the use of the scholars studying at the University. In the Domesday Book it is mentioned as royal property. The Domesday Book is preserved in the Chapter-house of Westminster; and its records were first deposited in one of the crypts of Winchester Cathedral, called, it is said, the *Domus Dei*, whence the name "Domus Dei Book," perverted into "Domesday Book;" but Ingulph, Abbot of Croyland, remarks it was called "Domesday Book" from "its resembling the last judgment in its universality and completeness." The Church has been dedicated twice,—at its foundation, and in 1139. The edifice now standing was nearly all rebuilt at the latter end of the fifteenth and commencement of the sixteenth centuries, and the Chancel is a remnant of the work of Walter Lyhert, or Le Hart, Provost of Oriel College, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich. He died in 1472, and the date of the chancel is supposed to be about 1460. The Tower and Spire were erected in the year 1300 (as closely computed), and completed in the reign of Edward II. The work was under the superintendence of Adam de Brom, founder of Oriel College. The panels and gables of the pinnacles are adorned with the pomegranate in great profusion, doubtless in honour of the mother of Edward II., Eleanor of Castile. The Tower is surrounded by groups of niches, canopies, and pinnacles, springing from angle-buttresses, and each niche contains a statue, eight feet in height. These groups are so arranged and proportioned as to form a pyramidal figure, surmounted by the spire. Towards the rebuilding of the principal portion of the edifice in the reign of Henry VII. several benefactions were given by royalty, noblemen, and dignitaries of the Church. The King gave the timber of forty oaks. Sir Reginald Bray, High Steward of the University, was the architect. The interior of the church was restored in 1827-8, after designs by Mr. Thomas Plowman, who did not live to see his work completed, dying but a few days, however, before its termination. The font of the church is also a specimen of his work. The exterior of the building was restored in 1862 by Mr. George Gilbert Scott, who continued the panelled parapet from the remains of that existing upon the porch. The restoration occupied four years.

Au Illuminated Window, in memory of the late Rev. Isaac Williams, formerly Curate of the Church, was erected in June, 1870, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of London. It is the one next the Virgin Porch. The four Evangelists, SS. Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome, form the principal features, the smaller

traceries being occupied by angels and suitable emblems.

A Music Bell, cast by Newcombe, of Leicester, in 1612, hangs in the tower. It is chiefly remarkable for the notes of a musical composition stamped around its shoulders. Newcombe cast many similar bells.

THE REMARKABLE PORCH is attractive to the visitor. The style is Italian, and it was erected in 1637 at the expense of Dr. Morgan Owen, chaplain to Archbishop Laud. Owen was afterwards Bishop of Llandaff. The twisted columns, together with the Virgin Mary with the child Jesus in her arms, holding a small crucifix, in the minds of the Puritans, savoured strongly of Romanism, and its erection was attributed to Archbishop Laud. At the trial of that prelate the building of this porch formed one of the items of his impeachment.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S THRONE and the stalls of the University Dignitaries, when filled with their occupants in their robes, scarlet preponderating, is a striking spectacle, which the visitor, if possible, should witness. One old writer remarks that, in 1695, "all the services were sung, accompanied with violins and harpsichords," winning the "admiration" of Mr. Pepys, but plain people thought

it "very like Popery."

THE OLD CONGREGATION HOUSE, attached to the north-east end of the Church, is deserving inspection. A deed of 1201 speaks of this "House of Congregation;" and in the Tower of London, among the Patent Rolls, is preserved a confirmation of the original use of this building for the congregation of all the scholars of the University. Congregation House is supposed to have been erected during the time of Edward I. The chamber over is still used for academical purposes, for in it the Vinerian Professor of Law reads his lectures. The lower part, from whence the Chancellor used to issue his decrees, now forms a

CHAPEL FOR THE UNATTACHED STUDENTS recently admitted to the privileges of the University. In 1367 the first University Library was inaugurated in the upper rooms. It was added to in 1409, and named after Thomas Cobham,

Bishop of Worcester.

Cranmer was brought into St. Mary's Church to proclaim his adhesion to the Romish faith, on the morning of his martyrdom (March, 1556). Instead of his adherence being confirmed, he boldly repudiated all he had said in favour of Romish assumption, as being "contrary to the truth;" adding, "As for the Pope, I refuse him as Anti-Christ!" Murmurs of discontent arose at such boldness. Cranmer faltered not. Then followed great uproar, the preacher shouting, "Stop the heretic's mouth!" And then—from the church to the stake.

Several noted persons have been interred in St. Mary, Church, including—Adam de Brom, founder of Oriel College; Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe Library, buried Dec. 3, 1714, at the base of the organ loft. In 1819 Dr. Radcliffe's coffin was accidentally discovered whilst some alterations were being made. It was deposited under the pavement, and there was no stone or tablet to mark the spot where this munificent benefactor to the University was buried. Since then an inscription has been placed in the church. John Nixon, founder of

the Freemen's School. Over Nixon's grave was placed a flat tombstone, on which was written the following inscription :-

"John Nixon, Alderman of this City, ended that race he 73 years had ran, in April 1662:

No merits he Owned but Christ's; yet by its fruit the tree Is to be known: Twice twenty free school boys Immortalise his name; and, with less noise,

Far greater bounties were dispersed, unknown. May many more this worthy pattern eye, A fair good copie for posteritie!"

Amy Robsart, the unhappy wife of the Earl of Leicester, was buried at the west door. Her body was brought to Oxford from Cumnor Hall, about four miles to the south-west of the city. It is averred that she was brutally murdered by direction of her husband. Sir Walter Scott's details of Amy's history, in his romance of "Kenilworth," are said to have been founded on the fact that, when Dr. Babington (the Earl of Leicester's chaplain) was ordered to preach her funeral sermon in St. Mary's, he was so nervous that "he thrice recommended to men's memories that virtuous lady so pitifully 'murdered,' instead of saying so pitifully 'slain.'" This statement fixed the half belief then existing as to the manner in which the unfortunate lady met her death, and it has never been eradicated. Near the west end is a monumental tablet to Sir William Jones, by Flaxman.

In July, 1834, Dr. J. H. Newman, then Vicar of the church, refused to marry a lady of the parish because she was a Baptist, and therefore not baptized according to the rites of the Established Church. Curious to note that Dr. New-

man was rebaptized when he joined the Church of Rome.

The Bampton Lectures. These lectures were founded by the Rev. John Bampton, M.A., Trinity College, a Canon of Salisbury Cathedral, who died in 1751. The bequest did not take effect until eighteen years after the testator's death, viz. in 1779; the first lecture being then chosen. The value to the lecturer is £200. The lectures must be delivered by graduates of Oxford and Cambridge—not less than M.A. in degree, and they can be chosen but once. The lectures are eight in number, preached on successive Sunday mornings in Term, "between the commencement of the last month in Lent term, and the end of the third week in Act Term;" and must be upon the following subjects: upon the following subjects:-

To confirm and establish the Christian Faith, and to confute all heretics and schismatics.

 To confirm and establish the Christian Faith, and to compute all necessions and semismances.
 The Divine Authority of the Holy Scriptures.
 The Authority of the Writings of the Primitive Fathers, as to the Faith and Practice of the Primitive Church.

The Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

(6) The Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

(6) The Articles of the Christian Faith, as comprehended in the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds. Thirty copies of the Sermons have to be printed within two months after being preached, and presentations made of one copy each to the Chancellor of the University, Heads of Colleges, the Mayor of Oxford, and the Bodleian Library. Failure of these stipulations causes the loss of the benefaction. The Church is generally crowded upon these occasions, especially if the lecturer be of note. The discourse usually lasts about an hour. There is no regular service before the delivery of the Sermon: a hymn only being sung, and the "Bidding Prayer" offered up, closing with the Lord's Prayer. The quaintness, piety, and simplicity of the "bidding Prayer," is very striking. Amongst those who have preached the "Bamptons" have been Dr. Bandinel (the first series), the following year after chosen—1780, his subject was the "Peculiar Doctrines of Christianity;" Reginald Heber; Dean Stanley; the late Dean Milman; Faber, the late Father of the Oratory, Brompton; Whately, the late Archbishop of Dublin; Hawkins, Provost of Oriel; Shirley, late Bishop of Sodor and Man, who let the responsibility of the work rest so much upon his mind, that it hastened, undoubtedly, his death; Hampden, late Bishop of Hereford; Canon Liddon, of St. Paul's Cathedral who is supposed to be the most striking and impressive modern preacher of the Established Church; Rawlinson; Moberly, Bishop of Salisbury; Wilberforce, the Bishop of Winchester, translated from Oxford, was to have taken them in 1841, but the death of the Bishop's wife suspended their delivery, &c. In 1833 no appointment was made, nor yet in the following year; this was to enable the estate from which the lecturers were paid to recover some incumbrances. some incumbrances.

Some very strange and eccentric men have preached in St. Mary's Church, notably, Dr. Tatham, Rector of Lincoln College, who preached nearly three hours upon one occasion, to prove that the disputed verse of the First Epistle of St. John was genuine, ("There are three that bear witness," &c). Although so long in delivery, the congregation stayed it out, struck by the peculiar admixture of bigotry, coarseness, and learning exhibited. The discourse concluded,

"I leave the subject to be followed up by the 'larned' bench of bishops, who have little to do, and do not always do that little!" Dr. Kettel, of Trinity College and Kettel Hall, closed his discourse once thus, "But now I see it is time for me to shut up my book, for I see the doctors' men come in, wiping of their beards, from the alchouse!" Aubrey vouches the truth of this by saying, "He could plainly see them (from the pulpit); and it was their custom to go there in service-time, and about the end of the sermon to return to wait upon their masters." The "Character of Abraham" was the subject of one "star." who thus divided his subjects: (1), Abraham as a Patriarch; (2), as the Father of the Faithful; (3), as a Country Gentleman! In 1563, through the scarcity of University preachers, laymen frequently discoursed from the pulpit. Richard Taverner, Esq., of Woodeaton, when High Sheriff of the county, edified a congregation by commencing, "Arriving at the mount of St. Mary's in the 'stony stage,' where I now stand, I have brought you some fyne bisketts baked in the oven of charitie, carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation." The 'stony stage' referred to the finely carved ashlar stone pulpit, then standing on the south side of the body of the Church. It was removed during the Protectorate (1654), and a plain wooden one substituted. John Wesley preached a sermon, "smacking of treason," on June 16, 1734. The Rev. H. B. Bulteel, who seceded from the Churca of England into a Strict Baptist Church (see pp. 14-15), preached a remarkable discourse in St. Mary's, on Feb. 6, 1831: "Now we have received the Spirit, which is of God." The Rev. J. H. Newman, of the Oratory, Birmingham, was Vicar of St. Mary's from 1834-43. Leaving the Church by the north door, the visitor enters

Radcliffe Square, containing several buildings, noticed in detail. Horace Walpole says that "The assemblage of buildings in this quarter, though no single one is beautiful, always struck me with a singular pleasure, as it conveys such a vision of edifices, unbroken by private houses, as the mind is apt to entertain of renowned cities that exist no longer." Here are gathered the Radcliffe Library (centre) the Bodleian Library (north side), Brasenose College (west side), All Souls' College Library (east side), and St. Mary's Church (south side). The Square was formerly occupied by narrow lanes and ruinous tenements. The schools were so numerous that the name of "School Street" was given to the avenue which led from the High-street up this thoroughfare. In 1400, Antony a Wood says there were thirty-two schools, halls, hostels (or inns) in this street.

In the centre stands

The Radcliffe Library, "pile of age-worn majesty," now known as Camera Bodleiana, founded in 1737, at a cost of £40,000, by the eminent physician to William III., and Queen Anne, Dr. Radcliffe. He also left three other sums in connection with the Library: £150 for librarian's salary, £100 for the purchase of books yearly, and £100 for repairs. In addition he left £5,000 for University College to build new buildings, £1,100 for increasing their exhibitions, and £600 for founding two travelling fellowships for ever, and other benefactions. Radcliffe was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1650. He entered University College at the age of fifteen. He took his B.A. at nineteen, B.M. in 1675, M.D. in 1682; practising his vocation in Oxford for two years, removing to London in 1684. He rose rapidly in public estimation, making as much as twenty guineas a day often. He once received a fee of 1,000 guineas from Queen Mary, consort of William III., and £1,200 from William himself. He represented the town of Buckingham in Parliament for two years, and died at Carshalton, Surrey, Nov. 1, 1714, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford,

in the following month. When Dr. Bathurst visited Dr. Radcliffe at his rooms on one occasion, he enquired of Radcliffe, where his library was. Radcliffe pointed to a few phials, a skeleton, and a herbal, and exclaimed with emphasis—"There, sir, is Radcliffe's Library!" He appeared to have a remarkable gift in foretelling the hour of death—instanced in the cases of the young Duke of Gloucester, the Marquis of Blandford, the Duke of Beaufort, Prince George of Denmark, and his own, in each of which he predicted death at a certain time, and such was the effect in every case. The Radcliffe Library forms quite a contrast to the other architectural buildings of Oxford. It was designed by James Gibbs, F.R.S., who superintended the works, which occupied a space of twelve years: the foundation-stone being laid May 17, 1737, and the building opened April 13, 1749. It was at first named the "Physic Library" being intended chiefly for the study of natural science; but in 1861 the books on "Natural Science," &c. (above 20,000) were removed to the University Museum in the Parks, and the Radcliffe Library was renamed the Camera Bodleiana, and is now devoted to the purpose of a reading-room. The magazines, reviews, &c., are arranged in classes for the use of the readers. The building is fireproof, and well lighted with gas, being opened from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Civilians require an order from a Master of Arts before they can gain admission to its privileges. The height of the building from the ground is 140 feet. The basement forms a polygon of sixteen sides, and it is 100 feet in diameter. The whole is surmounted by a noble cupola or dome, finished by a lantern, forming a conspicuous figure in the University buildings when viewed from all points. The northern entrance leads visitors direct into the reading-room by ascending a light well-designed staircase, at the top of which stands a bust of the founder by Rysbrach, and over the doorway his portrait, (supposed to be the only original one) by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The elegance of the room, beauty of proportion, and tasteful decoration, have called forth general approval. The height of the dome from the floor of this room is 46ft. Amongst the many fine casts ornamenting the room, may be mentioned those of Alexander, Antinous, Apollo Belvidere, Bacchante, Clytie (or Isis), Cupid, Diana and Fawn, Diana robing, Discobolus, Fighting Gladiator, Homer, Niobe, the Boxers, the Laocoon, the Townley Venus, &c.; marble busts of Æsculapius, Apollo Belvidere, Aristotle, Galen, Hippocrates, Isis, and Pliny; the Warwick vase, &c., presented by J. S. and P. B. Duncan, Esqrs., New College. The latter gentleman also gave a fine wax model of the "Death of Count Ugolino and his Four Children," by Michael Angelo, brought from Italy. two beautiful Roman Candelabra, found at Tivoli in the ruins of the Emperor Adrian's palace, were presented by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. Busts of Gibbs (the architect), Baron Cuvier, &c., are likewise in the room. In cases under the gallery are deposited

The Corsi Marbles, 1,000 in number, the gift of Stephen Gerard, Esq.
The Hope Collection of Engraved Portraits, some thousands in number, is likewise deposited here. They were bequeathed to the University with an Entomological Collection, and

a Library of Natural History, by the late Rev. Frederick William Hope, M.A., and Hon. D.C.L., formerly of Ch. Ch. The Entomological Col-lection, &c., is in the Parks Museum, and noticed in its proper order.

In the Library are also about 50,000 volumes of the Bodleian collection. The Librarian, who must be an M.A. at least, is elected by the Archbishop of Cauterbury, the Bishops of London and Winchester, the two principal Secretaries of State, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the University, the Chief Justices, the Master of the Rolls, or the majority of them. On June 14, 1814, the Prince Regent, the Allied Sovereigns, and a large number of noblemen and dignitaries of the University, amounting to about 200, partook of a sumptuous banquet in this room. In 1847, when the British Association held its meeting in the city, the evening gatherings and conversaziones were held in the Library. Before quitting the building, the visitor should

"Ascend the Radcliffe's darkly winding coil | Of countless steps, nor murmur at the task,"

and he will be amply repaid by the splendid

PANORAMIC VIEW OF OXFORD obtained from the summit. The fee for the inspection of the Library and ascent is threepence. The present Radeliffe Librarian is H. W. Acland, D.M., Christ Church, Regius and Clinical Professor of Medicine. On the left hand, or west side of the Radeliffe Library, stands

Brasenose College, or, as the charter, dated Jan. 15, 1512, entitles it, "The King's Hall, and College of Brasenose." It stands the eleventh foundation in numerical order. The founders were William Smyth, (Bishop of Lincoln), and Sir Richard Sutton, (Privy Councillor in 1498). The foundation-stone was laid June 1, 1509, the first year of King Henry the Eighth's reign, and the college was devised "for the study of Philosophy and Sacred Theology, to the praise and honour of Almighty God," in which a Principal and sixty Scholars were to be instructed. In 1521, however, this constitution was changed into a Principal and twelve Fellows. The present foundation consists of a Principal, twenty Fellows, twenty-six Scholars, and eighteen Exhibitioners. Nearly 500 members have their names on the College-books, but four-fifths of these are nonresident. The first Principal was Matthew Smyth, elected in 1510; the present is the Rev. Edward Hartopp Cradock, D.D., 1853. Twenty-one Principals have been elected since the foundation. The college holds the right of presentation to twenty livings, exclusive of three others, of which one is given alternately with St. John's College, Cambridge; to the second it has every fourth presentation; and to the third it nominates, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor presenting. In addition, there is the patronage of twenty-eight livings in the gift of Mr. Hulme's trustees. To these presentations it is needed that the holder should be, or have been, a Hulme Exhibitioner. These Exhibitions were founded in 1691, by William Hulme, Esq., of Kearsley, Lancaster. Bishop Smyth, one of the founders, was the fourth son of Robert Smyth, of Prescott, Lancashire. He was educated at Oxford; and was Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Bishop of Lincoln in 1495, which he held unto his death in 1514. In 1500 he was Chancellor of the University. Sir Richard Sutton, his co-founder, was of Sutton, near Macclesfield, Cheshire. He was a lawyer, governor of the Inner Temple, London, and Steward to the Monastery of Sion, publishing a splendid work, entitled, the "Orcharde of Syon." His will is dated 1524. The College stands upon the sight of eight ancient halls, of which one was Brasenose Hall, perpetuated in the name of the foundation. The origin of its peculiar name has been the cause of much controversy, although now, we believe, effectually settled, The error of its being named from a "brazen-nose," still attached to the upper part of the outer gate, arises from its connection with a college at Stamford, to which a portion of the students removed, on the occasion of a disagreeable occurrence at Oxford, when the iron ring of a knocker was fixed in a nose of brass (a rebus on the College name). The real derivation of the term is from brausenhaus or brasenhaus, a brewery, supposed to have been attached to Little University Hall, founded by King Alfred, occupying the north-east angle, near Brasenose Lane. Brasenose Hall stood upon the site of the present entrance-gateway. The present buildings will, in the course of a few years, be largely extended from their present termination, around the corner into the High Street (when the lease of the property reverts) to the President's lodgings. The College is approached through an

ENTRANCE-GATEWAY, recently restored, which takes the visitor into the

GREAT QUADRANGLE, in the centre of which is a noble grass-plot. Hearne, the antiquary, notices this under date Oct. 25, 1727—" Brasenose College.—Last week they cut down the fine pleasant garden in the college quadrangle, which was not only a great ornament to it, and was agreeable to the quadrangle of our old monasteries, but was a delightful and pleasant shade in summer time; and made the rooms in hot seasons much cooler than they otherwise would have been. This was done by the direction of the Principal and some others, purely to turn it into a grass-plot, and erect some silly statue there." The

GROUP OF STATUARY stands in the centre. It represents two figures in violent contest, and is said to be the work of Gerard Höet. It has been named "Cain and Abel," and "Samson slaying the Philistine with the jawbone of an ass." The latter is probably the correct title. The authorities who name it "Cain and Abel," cite Shakspeare's Hamlet, to justify their assertion: "How the knaves jowl it to the ground, as if it were Cain's jawbone that did the first murder." It was purchased in London by Dr. George Clarke, B.A. of the College, in 1679. He was afterwards Fellow of All Souls' for fifty-six years, and represented the University in Parliament four times, in 1685, 1717, 1721, and 1724. He was Secretary for War for Ireland, to William III., Secretary in England for George, Prince of Denmark, and Lord of the Admiralty to the end of the reign of Queen Anne. He also benefitted the foundation of All Souls' considerably; and was the principal architect of the new part of Worcester College in 1714, to the library of which he gave a considerable number of books. He died Dec. 24, 1736, and was buried in the Ante-Chapel of All Souls' College, where there is a monument to his memory, with a Greek in-

scription, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

THE HALL is on the south side, entered from a curious hollow porch, over which are busts of King Alfred and Johannes Erigena, Reader in Logic, Arithmetic, and Music, in Little University Hall, and of whom King Alfred was a pupil. His works, entitled "De Naturis," were printed at the University Press, in 1681, at that time located in the upper part of the Sheldonian Theatre. The windows of the Hall are adorned with the arms of the founders and benefactors illuminated, and the Royal Arms carved in the oak. The fireplace, ample in size, was presented in 1760, by Ashton Curzon, D.C.L., of this college. Previously to this, the Hall was warmed by a fire made on the hearth in the centre, a practice kept in use in this College later than in any other. rounding this refectory are some fine portraits, including those of the Founders, King Alfred, Mrs. Joyce Frankland, who resided at the Rye House, Herts, famous for the noted "Rye House Plot" (she is represented with a watch in her hand, and is said to be the first English lady that carried one); Burton, author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," afterwards of Ch. Ch., and Vicar of St. Thomas; Lord Chancellor Ellesmere; Dean Nowell, of St. Paul's, London; Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, Principal, who was forcibly ejected from the College by the Parliament of the seventeenth century; and several others.

THE LIBRARY AND THE CHAPEL are in the inner quadrangle. These were said to have been fitted up and designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1663.

THE LIBRARY was built when the College was first opened. Mr.Wyatt remodelled the Library in 1780. There are some valuable books and manuscripts contained in the Library, including:—

Archbishop Parker's Metrical Version of the Psalms, with the music composed for them by Thomas Tallis, the famous organist and composer. Also some rare copies of Nowell's Catechism, edited afterwards by Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity, and Bishop of Chester. An Old French Poem, written about the middle of the fourteenth century, by the herald of Edward the Black Prince. His achievements are related in uncouth verse. At the upper end of the Library is a fine

Bust of Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University in 1809, which post he obtained after a severe contest with Lord Eldon and Earl Beaufort. The numbers were—Grenville, 406; Eldon, 393; Beaufort, 238. Contests for this position are now very rare. There is likewise a Bust of Bishop Kaye, of Bristol and Lincoln,

by Chantrey.

The custom of 'chaining books' to the shelves and desks was retained in this

Library until 1780, a later year than in any other Library.

THE CHAPEL adjoining, was completed in 1666, being consecrated by Bishop Blandford, on Nov. 17, in that year. It is a small building, 52ft. by 26ft. The first stone was laid ten years previously, June 26, 1656. It is dedicated to SS. Hugh and Chad. The fan-work of the roof shews the genius of Sir Christopher Wren, and his ingenuity is shewn still more by the way in which he has brought in a portion of the older roof of oak formerly belonging to St. Mary's College, in New-Inn-Hall Lane. The windows are Gothic, the east window being a really elegant specimen of that order. A remarkable effect may be observed on a summer evening when viewed from Radcliffe Square, the sun being level with the west window shines directly through the whole length of the chapel, brilliantly lighting up the stained glass of the east window. The east end of the chapel roof is richly decorated in the Grecian style. In 1860 the roof was richly painted in the mediæval pattern. There has recently been added

THE ROBERTSON MEMORIAL WINDOW, in remembrance of the Rev. F. W. Robertson, of this college, curate of St. Ebbe's Church in this city, and afterwards Perpetual Curate of Trinity Chapel, Brighton. He died in 1853. "St. Ebbe's Church.") The window of the ante-chapel, painted by Pearson in 1770, was the gift of Dr. Crawley, Principal. It represents "Our Saviour and the Four Evangelists," after a design by Mortimer, and formerly was the east window of the chapel. The east window is now filled with an illuminated medallion by the Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham, representing the principal events in "Our Lord's Passion." It is far better in design and execution than the generality of painted glass. Under the west window is "The Entombing of Christ," attributed to the pencil of Spagnoletti. The Sacramental Plate dates from 1608; the candlesticks of the communion table are of silver-gilt, dated 1677. The noble brass eagle Lectern was given by T. L. Dummer, Esq., of Swathling, Hants, in 1731.

THE MONUMENTS in the Ante-Chapel comprise, amongst others, one to the memory of President Shippen, died 1745; the bust is a good likeness. Dr. William Cleaver, editor of the splendid edition of Homer, printed in Oxford for the Grenville family. He was successively Bishop of Chester (1788), Bangor (1800), and St. Asaph (1806), and Principal of Brasenose from 1785— 1809. He died in 1815. The monument is by Bacon. Dr. Hodson, Principal, by Manning. Rev. Hugh Cholmondeley, Dean of Chester, by Chantrey. Rev. James Smith, Vice-Principal, died Oct. 1838, erected by the students of the College. Figures of a Commoner and Bachelor of Arts, in their academical costume, are on the monument. Over the common-room door in the first quad-

rangle of the College is the

ORIGINAL FOUNDATION STONE, bearing the following inscription:—

"Anno Xti, 1509, et Reg. Hen. 8, pro nomine divino Lyncoln præsul, quoque Sutton, hanc posuere petram regis ad imperium."

EMINENT MEN: Bishop Miles, of Gloucester, one of the English Bible translators. John Foxe, author of the "Book of Martyrs," afterwards of Magdalen College. Elias Ashmole, founded the Ashmolean Museum; entered Brasenose late in life (Nov. 8, 1669). Robert Burton, author of the "Anatomy of Melan-William Burton, his brother, historian of Leicestershire.

Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, 1823; author of several favourite hymns, including "From Greenland's icy mountains," "Lord of mercy and of might," the inspiring doxolgy "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty," &c. He gained the Newdigate Prize with his poem of "Palestine," in 1803, and the English Prize Essay, in 1806. He attracted universal admiration for the able declamation of his poem in the Sheldonian Theatre, (see "Sheldonian Theatre"); and so highly was it thought of, that Dr. Crotch set it to music, and reproduced it at the Commemoration, in 1820. Heber's room was on the groundfloor, on the right of No. 4 staircase; and it is visited by many who cherish recollections of "gentle Reginald." Ralph Radcliffe, author of a play entitled "The Battle of the Noun and Verb," and many others, principally on sacred subjects. Hugh Curwen, the second Bishop of Oxford (1567), translated by his own request, from the Archbishopric of Dublin. Dr. Caldwell, the learned President of the College of Physicians. Barnaby Barnes, poet; author of "Parthenophet," &c. Bishop Barnes, of Durham, father of the poet. Sir John Spelman, author of the "Life of Alfred the Great." Robert Boulton, the eloquent preacher, of Broughton, Northamptonshire. Rev. F. W. Robertson, M.A., of Oxford and Brighton, whose reputation as a "preacher of depth and power," is world-wide. The Right Rev. Dr. Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, the 90th Bishop of Chichester, died 1870. Bishop Alexander, of Derry and Raphoe, formerly Dean of Emly, author of the Prize Sacred Poem, 1860, and several other poetical pieces. The eminent historian and poet, the Very Rev. Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral; born Feb. 10, 1791; Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading; Canon of Westminster, (1849.) He gained the Newdigate Prize in 1812; subject, "The Apollo Belvidere," in which occurs the line so much questioned as to its correctness: "Heard ye the arrow hurtle in the sky;" the word hurtle signifying to "strike against anything, to jostle, to skirmish." In the same year he took the prize for Latin Verse, "Alexander's Visit to the Tomb of Achilles;" and in 1815 he took both the Chancellor's prizes for the English and Latin Essays. In 1821 he gained the position of Professor of Poetry in Oxford. This was secured, doubtless, to a great extent, by his poem, published in 1820, entitled "The Fall of Jerusalem," which passed through several editions. He also wrote the poems of "Samor, Lord of the Bright City," an epic in twelve books), the "Martyr of Antioch," "Anne Boleyn," "Belshazzar," &c. The tragedy of "Fario; or, the Italian Wife," was from his prolific pen, and was produced at Covent Garden Theatre, the heroine being sustained by the popular actress, Miss O'Neill. He delivered the Bampton Lectures in 1827, on "The Conduct and Character of the Apostles." His reputation as an historian rests principally upon his "History of Latin Christianity," in six volumes. In this history was shewn deep research and thorough knowledge of the subject, and the work has consequently become a standard one. The Dean's latest production was the "Annals of St. Paul's," published a year or two before his death. The "History of the Jews," issued by Mr. Murray some forty years since, came from the Dean's pen. It has been remarked truly that as "an historian, a theologian, and a poet, Dean Milman united the elegant and refined scholarship, and the cultivated taste of the older type of English learning with the bolder and more searching spirit of modern criticism;" and "there was something very venerable in his age and his wonderful store of knowledge upon all subjects." Milman's "History of the Latin Church," is the Christian's view: Gibbon, on the contrary, takes the sceptic's view. Milman's "History" takes away that reproach so stingingly uttered by a great Roman Catholic theologian some years back, that "Gibbon was the only ecclesiastical writer English literature had produced." Dean Milman died in 1869. Taking a farewell of the "King's Hall and College of Brasenose," the visitor proceeds a few steps to the

north, and the quadrangle of

The Schools is entered. These were built for the convenience of the students' for conducting examinations, &c. Thomas Hooknorton, Abbot of Osney Abbey. was the first to suggest and form schools of this character as early as the year 1439, but these were allowed to decay, and in 1540 but two were in use, the rest being used by "glovers and laundresses." In 1554 the present site was granted for ever by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, into whose hands the property had passed upon the dissolution of the monastic establishments in 1546. The years 1557-8 saw the Schools repaired and restored under the direction of Dr. Thomas Rainholds, Commissary, or Vice-Chancellor, of the University. In 1611-12, Sir Thomas Bodley matured and formed the present plan, shortly after he had established his library. In this he had the help of Sir John Benet and others. Six years was occupied in the building, the munificent sum of £4,500, in addition to Sir Thomas Bodley's gift, being expended upon the erection. Sir Thomas died in 1612, five years before the design was completed. The first stone was laid the day after his burial. The architect was Thomas Holt, of York, who died Sept. 9, 1624, and was buried in Holywell Churchyard. In the Schools Quadrangle will be found the Divinity School, the Music School, the Bodleian Library, Picture Gallery, &c. The principal front (facing Magdalen Hall) is massive and sedate, 175ft. in length, and the entrance from Catherine Street is under the massive groined gateway, over which rises a lofty square tower of five storeys. The part facing the Bodleian Library entrance, displays five orders of architecture, and is known as the "Five Orders Gate." In the Corinthian compartment is introduced a statue of James I. on his throne, presenting copies of his works to Fame and the University. Fame is sounding her trumpet, and the other figures are emblematic of Justice, Peace, and Plenty. Four rooms over the gateway form part of the Picture Gallery and Library, and the muniment room of the University, in which are deposited its archives and documents. The fourth room was once used as an astronomical department, but is now incorporated into the Library.

The Examinations are conducted in a portion of the Schools and in the Sheldonian Theatre. The candidates for honours sit at small deal tables, or benches, and the Examiners are very acute in watching the Students to prevent what is called "cribbing." When the viva voce comes on, each candidate approaches a table covered with green baize, at which are two Examiners, who request him to sit down. This he does, looking nervously around at his friends, and then begins the "Examination by Question." Of course, blunders are made, and many anecdotes are rife respecting these, some being, without doubt, pure invention. Instance the following: Examiner—"What can you tell me about St. Paul?" Undergraduate—"He was also called Saul, and was brought up at the feet of Gamaliel." Examiner... 'Yes, quite right. What do you know about Gamaliel?" Undergraduate—It is a mountain in Galilee!" If the viva voce fails, or a candidate does a bad paper, he gets what is known as a "second paper," as a last cannee. With this, perhaps, he marages to get through, About five o'clock in the afternoon of an "Examination Day," a certificate or pass is given out, known as a "Testamur." For this coveted document great anxiety is displayed, and all are eager to know the result. The sensation of having passed the Examination, and gained the coveted piece of paper, may be imagined, perhaps from past experience in similar ordeals. It has been forcibly described by one authority thus:—"I felt," said he, "as though some one who had been sitting on me all day had just got off." The First and Second Examinations are known as the "Little Go," and the "Great Go."

On the left of the Quadrangle of the Schools the visitor enters a doorway conducting him up the staircase to

The Bodleian Library,

"Where, in dusky rows, the volumed wonders of the past repose."

This Library is famed throughout the world for its large, rare, and valuable collections of books and manuscripts. We must bestow a rather lengthened notice upon the library, to fully realise its importance, but should the visitor

desire a more intimate acquaintance with its treasures and history, he cannot do better than consult the work published lately, entitled, "Annals of the Bodleian Library," from 1320 to 1867, by the Rev. W. D. Macray. The Library was originally founded in the north-east corner of St. Mary's Church, by Roger de Lisle, Dean of York, who gave several copies of the Bible, and in 1320, Bishop Cobham, of Worcester, gave his collection of books. The first actual University Library was commenced about 1367, and firmly established in 1409. The Library was named after Cobham, and the Librarian was also entitled Chaplain to the University. The Library was endowed with half-a-mark yearly, as well as with £5 from the assize of bread and ale, granted by King Henry IV. who contributed largely to its completion. The regal stipend continued until 1856, amounting then to £6 13s. 4d., when the revised code of statutes came into operation. In 1426 the erection of the present Divinity School commenced. The University, however, failed in its scheme, and sought help from any whom it thought would contribute. Duke Humphrey, of Gloucester, was among the number besought, and he gave liberally both in money and books. The first donation of books from the Duke consisted of 129 volumes in November, 1439, and between that year and 1447, (the date of his death,) he gave about 600 manuscripts in addition. In 1445 the University addressed a special letter to Duke Humphrey, stating their wish to erect a more suitable building for the Library, asking his aid towards it, and offering him the title of Founder. The Duke responded; the building was commenced, and finished about 1480, forming the central portion of the great Reading-Room. The Duke was followed in the work of the Divinity School and Library-by Bishop Thomas Kemp in 1487. In 1513 the librarian and chaplain was Adam Kirkebote. In 1550 the Library was visited and greatly damaged by the Commissioners deputed by Edward VI. They were ordered to search out and confiscate all manuscripts having traces of Romanism, either in illumination or doctrine. This task of vandalism was thoroughly carried out,—the valuable gatherings of years being burnt and sold, and in 1556 Duke Humphrey's Library became a timber-yard. The future refounder, Sir Thomas Bodley, was born at Exeter in 1544. His family were greatly persecuted during the reign of Queen Mary, on account of their religious belief, and the father (John Bodley) took them to Geneva, to escape from the probabilities of the stake. He returned in the first year of the following reign, and Thomas came to Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1560. In 1563 he took his B.A. Degree, and was elected a probationer of Merton College. Being an excellent linguist, he undertook to give public lectures in Greek in that college in 1565, without fee or reward. The Fellows, however, of their own accord, voted him a stipend of four marks a-year, being well pleased with his accomplishments. In 1566 he took the M.A. Degree, and read Natural Philosophy in the Schools. He was shortly after elected a Junior Proctor and University Orator. In 1585 he was employed in diplomatic duties by the Queen, and passed his time in Denmark and Holland until 1596, when he came back to England, being wearied of court-life. His old project of refounding the University Public Library now returned, and he remarks: "And thus I concluded at last to set up my staff at the Library-door in Oxon, being thoroughly persuaded that, in my solitude and surcease from the commonwealth affairs, I could not busy myself to better purpose than by reducing the place to the public use of students." On Feb. 23, 1593, he made his offer to the University, stating that he would "take the charge and cost upon himself, fitting it up with shelves and seats, procuring benefactions of books, and endowing it with an annual rent. The offer was gladly accepted, and two years were spent in fitting up the room, Merton College

supplying the timber. The present beautiful roof was also erected. In 1600, the Library was declared ready for use; and it was opened Nov. 8, 1602. The books began to pour in so fast that in ten years an extension was deemed necessary, and in 1610 the founder commenced its enlargement, taking in the Proscholium, or vestibule of the Divinity School beneath. The first stone of this eastern extension was laid on July 16, and the building was completed in 1612. The library has been enlarged at other periods as far as practicable, but even now is overcrowded with books and manuscripts, and still the treasures increase. Sir Thomas Bodley died January 28, 1612. aged 68, and was buried in Merton College Chapel. At the annual visitation of the library, his munificence is commemorated in an oration. On December 12, 1610, the Stationers' Company of London entered into an agreement with Bodley which added a copy of every work published in connection with them to the Library shelves. The indenture being deficient was redrawn up the following year. On July 11, 1637, the Star Chamber ratified the grant; but at times great complaints have been made of the way in which its provisions were carried out. This was especially the case in past days—complaints being seldom made now. In 1630-42 and 95, special notice was taken of the vexatious delays in sending books.

In 1709 the "Copyright Act" was passed requiring a copy of all books pubblished, entered at Stationers' Hall, to be deposited in nine libraries. This is now reduced to five, viz., British Museum, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh,

and Dublin.

THE NUMBER OF BOOKS in the Library at the present time closely approaches 400,000; and the annual increase, apart from the accession of entire collection and purchases, averages about 3,000, exclusive of magazines and periodicals. Two-thirds of these come through the Stationers' grant. Should this rate continue, and, taking into consideration the rapid issue from the press of the nineteenth century, there is no far apparently of a decrease; in 1900 the Library will possess about half-a-million books, of all classes of literature. There are also about 26,000 manuscripts. One of the most striking features

of the Library is

THE BEAUTIFUL PAINTED ROOF. This is divided into square compartments, on each of which are painted the "Arms of the University"—the open Bible with seven seals, with the motto "Dominus Illuminatio mca," whilst the intervening bosses between each compartment bear the "Arms of Bodley," quartered with the "Arms of Home," (his mother's family), viz., five martlets with a crescent for a difference, two bars wavy between three billets; on a chief the three ducal crowns of the University shield. Motto: -Quarum meriti glorium ab Academia derivavit. The striking motto, -Quata perennis erit, was assigned to Bodley at the same time with this academic augmentation. A similar roof was added to the eastern wing of the Library in 1610, and also to the Picture Gallery erected in 1613-19, but the latter decaying was replaced in 1831 by a plaster roof, divided into compartments. A few panels of this roof are preserved, one bearing the figures of two cats, a centre panel having a portrait of Sir Thomas, and a series bearing the letters which compose Sir Thomas's name. The Librarian's Chair, a high-backed arm-chair, was formed of the oak of the old roof, and there is an engraving in the Picture Gallery representing the room before its change for the worse.

THE READING CELLS and Curtained Cages, in which the readers sit, are curious; and it is said that an enthusiastic Hebrew student some years since gave a peculiar appropriate name to them—"Bowers of Paradise," for the students revel in the sweetness of past and present ages, enriching them-

selves and others by the knowledge gained from ponderous tomes, and small

but valuable pamphlets.

THE NOBLE EAST WINDOW is enriched with some very curious and interesting relics of stained glass, presented in 1797 by Alderman Fletcher, a zealous local antiquary (see St. Peter-le-Bailey Church). The three principal fragments represent

(1) Henry II. stripped naked before the shrine of Thomas à Beckett, receiving flagellation at

the hands of two monks.

The marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou.

(3) William, King of Scotland, with his abbots and barons, doing homage to Henry II, in York

Engravings of the two first are to be seen in a copy of Gutch's "Wood," pre-

sented to the Library in 1818 by Alderman Fletcher.

The first Librarian appointed was Thomas James, M.A., in 1598; the present Librarian is the Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A., appointed in 1860. A remarkable fact may be noticed here,—three of the Librarians held office for the long space of 113 years, viz., Dr. Humphrey Owen (Jesus College), twenty-one years, 1747-1768; Dr. Price (Trinity College), forty-five years, 1768-1813; Dr. Bandinel (New College), forty-seven years, 1813-60. The latter gentleman during his life and term of office gathered a very large private collection of rareties, including the tracts of the Commonwealth period; rudely-printed "flying-sheets," the precursors of our newspapers; fugitive poetical broadsides, a large assemblage of early masques, pageants, royal entertainments, &c.

It is impossible to give a list of the many valuable treasures contained in the

Library, but a few are enumerated for the guidance of the visitor:—

Glass Case, near Entrance:—

APOCALYPSE, a specimen of the early Black Books in use before the invention of movable

types.

BOOK OF PROVERBS, dated 1599, written by Mrs. Esther Inglis, every chapter in a different

and beautiful style of caligraphy. ENGLISH BIBLE, translated by Miles Cover-dale, from the Vulgate. Printed abroad, about 1535. The first complete Bible printed in the English language. It is the most perfect copy known, wanting the title only.

EXPOSITION OF ST. JEROME, printed in Latin. This is the earliest production of the art of printing in England. It was issued from the Oxford press of Corsellis, in Dec. 1468, six years previously to Caxton's first work from West-

minster Abbey.

HISTORY OF TROY, printed by Caxton, at Bruges, about 1472. The first book printed in

the English language.

KORAN (The), on a long narrow roll, elegantly

North Wing :-

ANGLO-SAXON PARAPHRASE OF GENESIS, &c. A copy of Cædmon's Version. He died in 680. This copy is supposed to date from about A.D. 1000. It is illustrated with very curious drawings.

CAXTON'S PILGRIMAGE OF YE SOUL. Translated from the French, in 1400. Printed in

1483. Similar to the "Pilgrim's Progress."
GOSPELS, Latin. Written in the eleventh

century. Glass case, in Window:— written in minute characters; given by Archbishop Laud. Also a Manuscript of the Koran, very fine, from the library of Tippoo Saib, at Seringapatam.

LATIN BIBLE, printed by Guttenberg, at Mentz, about 1455. The first book printed from moveable types.

LATIN EXERCISE BOOK of Edward VI. and

Queen Elizabeth.

NEW TESTAMENT, said to be bound in a piece of a waistcoat worn by Charles I.

TELUGU ALMANACK for 1630, written on palm

WOODEN CLOG ALMANACKS (Two), one in the shape of a walking-stick, the other an oblong block with a handle. Also a pocket edition of a "Clog Almanack," on eight small wooden tablets, with quaint figures.

Several other valuable and beautiful curiosities are exhibited in the same case, consisting of books, manuscripts, articles of vertu.

HISTORICAL ROLL OF THE DESCENT OF ENG-LISH KINGS to the accession of Edward I. in Above thirteen feet long.

HOURS (The). Queen Mary's copy. MAP OF THE HOLY LAND. Seven feet in length. Early part of the fifteenth century.
NATURAL HISTORY OF BEASTS. Illustrated

with curious drawings of the twelfth century.
PASTORAL OF GREGORY THE GREAT, transcribed in Anglo-Saxon, by King Alfred.

German Bible, with the signatures of Luther and Melancthon. Printed in 1541.

Glass Case, West End :-

GOSPELS, Manuscript. Thought to be one of the two copies sent by St. Gregory to St. Augustine, when the latter was in Britain. Written in double columns.

HOURS, PSALTERS, AND BREVIARIES, Several copies of. Twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth

centuries.

ITALIAN SERMON, by Bernard Ochini. Translated by Queen Elizabeth into Latin, whilst Princess. Written in her own handwriting.

IVORY TRIPTYCH. North Italian work. Fif-

teenth century. Eleven inches high.
METAL WORK, specimens of, including an

East End :-

DESIGN FOR A CUP. Drawing by Holbein. Executed for Jane Seymour, Queen, and afterwards in possession of Anne Boleyn. Carried into Spain by the Duke of Buckingham. now framed and glazed.

MAP OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, written in

the fourteenth century; on parchment. MODEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SE-PULCHRE at Jerusalem. Inlaid with mother-

of-pearl. PAPYRUS ROLLS from Herculaneum. Four in number. Burnt to a cinder.

West End :—

Bodley's Bell, given by Sir Thomas, in II. It was lost for many years, but found in July, 1866, under a staircase. It was restored by the Messrs. White, of Appleton, and now daily gives the signal for closing.

BOLLEY'S IRON CHEST, for the preservation of the moneys of the Library, can be seen in the Picture Gallery. The beauty of the ironwork of the locks, covering the whole of the inside of lid, will elicit admiration. On the

English Pocket Almanac, 1454-79, with tidal tables, compass, &c. On one side of case, "Aske me not, for ye Gett me not.—R. P." Copper Figure of Christ, robed and crowned, with arms extended; found in the gardens of St. Frideswide's, Oxford, whilst some workmen were digging. There are also seven other articles.

PLINY'S NATURAL HISTORY, printed in 1476. SEASON OF SPRING, written at Lahore, in 1575, by Muhammed Hussein. Illustrated by sixteen painters. It is in prose and verse, in

the Persian language.

PIECE OF WOOD OF GREENSTED CHURCH, Essex, built in 1013.

SPECIMEN OF ORNAMENTAL WRITING; Chapters from Old and New Testaments, in Arabic, Chaldee, and Turkish, beautifully written in the form of two angels supporting a cross, within a border. Executed in forty-eight hours, by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, in 1849. This gentle-man was held in captivity by the late Emperor Theodore, in Abyssinia, for some years, released in 1868.

exterior are painted the arms of the University, and Sir Thomas Bodley

MAP OF OXFORD, 1573.
MAP OF CAMBRIDGE, 1592. Both by Ralph

Aggas; three feet by four in size.

OXFORD ALMANACKS, from 1812-33, decorate the middle of the room, and many paintings, drawings, busts, &c., are dispersed about the Library.

Amongst the many other Bibliographical curiosities are :-

ANTONY A WOOD'S COLLECTION, given to the Ashmolean Museum by Wood, in 1695, consisting of 130 manuscripts, and 970 printed volumes. The MSS. are extremely valuable for any history of Oxford and neighbourhood. Removed to the Bodleian in 1858

ASHMOLE'S COLLECTION, 2136 vols. including 850 MSS.; chiefly heraldic, genealogical, and astrological works. Left to the Museum by Ashmole, but transferred to the Bodleian in

BIBLE COLLECTION. Almost every known version can be inspected, including those called the — Vinegar, Breeches, Cranmer's, Coverdale's, Wicliff's, Bishops', Tyndale's, Erasmus', Faust's, Guttenberg's, Parker's, Luther's (with autograph), the Scotch Bible of 1579, very rare, the first printed in Scotland; the Bohemian Bible, printed at Prague in 1488; the Pentateuch and New Test, printed at Wittemberg in 1529; the Radzivil Polish Bible, made by the Socinians, printed in 1563; the Biblia Pauperum, Douay, Vulgate, Cromwell's, and in all foreign tongues. The editions of the English Bible in the Library are very extensive, nearly a complete gathering of every issue prior to the year 1800. There is no Library having a more extensive and complete collection of all languages.

BRUCE'S COLLECTION of rare and valuable Oriental MSS., ninety-six volumes. Purchased in 1843 for £1000. Includes one of three known copies of the Book of Enoch, the only copies known in Europe. In the Ethiopic tongue,

written on 40 leaves of vellum, triple columns. CANONICI'S COLLECTION OF MSS., formed by Matheo Luigi Canonici, a Venetian Jesuit. Purchased in 1817 for £5,444, numbering about 2,045 MSS. in Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, including a copy of Maimonides' "Commentary on the Law," dated 1366.

DOUCE'S COLLECTION, bequeathed in 1834, consisting of 393 manuscripts, ninety-eight

consisting of 393 manuscripts, ninety-eight charters, 16,480 volumes, large gathering of early prints and drawings, rare coins, &c. early prints and drawings, rare coins, &c. There is amongst them a Psalter, on purple vellum, ninth century, from the old Royal Library of France, known as "Charlemagne's Psalter." Also a copy of Archbishop Parker's Metrical Psalter, very rare; and a large quantity of Common Prayers, Bibles, Psalters, &c. It likewise includes as many as 311 specimens of fifteenth century typography, two volumes of black letter ballads, a very large quantity of Chapbooks, Children's Primers of the last and commencement of the present century; a large number of fragments of early English printers—Caxton, Wynkin de Worde, Rood, &c. GOUGH'S COLLECTION, given in 1809, at the decease of its owner, by will. It is deposited in the Civil Law School, and consists of upwards of 3,700 volumes in topography, Saxon and Northern literature, maps, natural history, and service-books (chiefly Missals and Horse). It contains also the "Churches of France," 2000 drawings in sixteen volumes, (See p. 100.)

HOPE'S COLLECTION of Newspapers and Pamphlets of the eighteenth century, 760 in number, bequeathed in 1862. See also Radcliffe

Library and New Museum.

LAUD'S COLLECTION of 1,300 MSS. in many languages, five cabinets of coins, in gold, silver, and brass, two idols, a bust of King Charles I.,

&c. Presented in 1635-6-7.

MALONE'S COLLECTION of Dramatic Works, 800 in number, bequeathed in 1821, containing all the earlier as well as the modern dramatic

writers of repute.

MARSH'S (ARCHBISHOP), COLLECTION, bequeathed in 1713, consisting of 714 volumes of Oriental Manuscripts, &c. No notice is taken of this gift in any of the library registers. It being a death-bed legacy, it was mentioned by Hearne in a preface to "Camden's Elizabeth," and thus its acquisition was known.

MICHAEL'S COLLECTION, consisting of 862 volumes of Hebrew MSS., numbering 1300 distinct works, including 110 on vellum, written between 1240-1450. Purchased at Hamburgh in 1848 for £1,030. The possessor (Herman Joseph Michael) spent fifty-four years in gathering this

collection-1792-1846

OPPENHEMER'S HEBREW COLLECTION. The of 5,000 volumes. Purchased at Hamburgh, in 1829, for £2,030. David Oppenheimer was Chief Rabbi at Prague, and devoted more than fifty years to the gathering of this collection.

RAWLINSON'S COLLECTION. given in 1754, conbooks, a number of old charters and deeds,
&c. This coll-ction includes.—A gathering of
the Broadsides issued during the reign of Queen
Elizabeth. 200 Sermons (manuscript), and several printed volumes, one of which is printed
entirely in red; founded on Psalm iv. 7,
preached before Charles I. at Oxford. Heraldry
and Genealogy. 520 volumes, including twelve
volumes of pedigrees, from 1647-81; the "Life
of St. Columbia, written in 1532. Law, History,
Theological, and Medical, 989 MSS. Religious
Controversy, Biography, Travel, &c 1,400 volumes, including 2 vols. of autographs, cut
from various books and mounted. Missals,
Horre, and other service-books, about 130 vols.
Statutes, about 65 vols.; large collection of
copper plates and seal matrices, and other
ftems. Also

Hearne's Daily Diary and Note Books. 150 volumes, all written, each having a complete index. They range from July, 1705, until June 4, 1735. Hearne dying on June 10. They are full of anecdote, history, antiquarian gleanings, amusing gossip, &c. A selection has lately been published, entitled "Reliquiæ Hearniana," in three vols. Hearne was Janitor to the Library in 1791, and sub-librarian in 1712, quitting the post in 1715, for refusing to take the oaths.

Almanacks. A curious series in 175 volumes, from 1607 to 1747, sent to the Library in 1752,

by Rawlinson. There is also a series of Almanacks in the "Ashmole Collection," from 1571 to 1663. The Library possesses likewise a curious little Almanack, printed by Wynkin de Worde, in 1508, "after the latytude of Oxenforde," in 48mo. (2½ in. by 1¾ in.); two copies of a Sheet Almanack for 1551, by Simon Heuringius, printed by John Turck, London; a variety of Clog Almanacks, Brass Calendar, and a Series of Oxford Almanacks, from 1674.

Athenæ Oxoniensis. Twenty-five volumes of

Miscellaneous Collections for Rawlinson's projected continuation of Wood's famous work.

SELDEN'S COLLECTION of about 8,000 books, given by John Selden's executors, 1654. Very

full of valuable and rare volumes.

SHAKESPERIAN COLLECTION. The first folio published in 1623; one of the only two known copies of Venus and Adonis, 1602—other editions of the same, 1594 and 1617. Also many single plays published at different periods, and a genui ne autograph of the poet, found in a volume of Ovid's Metamorphosis, printed by Aldus at Venice, in 1502. It is supposed that this volume belonged to Shakespeare.

SUTHERLAND COLLECTION of Drawings and Prints, including the six volumes of Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion." "Life," and Burnett's "Own Times," illustrated with the immense number of 19,234 portraits and views, of persons and places connected with the works, including 309 views of London, 166 of Westminster, 184 portraits of James I., 743 of Charles II., 373 of Cromwell, 552 of Charles II., 276 of James II., 431 of William III., 175 of Que en Mary II., &c. This collection was presented.

VERNON'S COLLECTION of Early English Poery A "vast massive volume of MSS." It is written on 412 stout vellum leaves, in triple columns. Each page measures 22½in. by 15in. length of written text 17½in. by 12½in. The date is the fourteenth century, and it was presented in 1677, by Col. Edward Vernon, of Trinity College, and North Aston, Oxon.

THE COLLECTION OF COINS, commencing in 163d, by Laud's benefaction, is most complete and unique. There are tradesmen's tokens, coins of very remote periods, and of the most modern times; the Napoleon medals, the Ashmole coins, the "Gun-money" of James II., and the Oxford coinage. No catalogue has been issued complete. They are not shown to more than two persons at a time, unless two of the library officers are present, Examinations by handling not permitted.

THE MSS. COLLECTION OF DEEDS, Charters

THE MSS. COLLECTION OF DEEDS, Charters of Incorporation, &c., formerly belonging to Cathedrals, Monasteries, Churches, Colleges, &c., is supposed to be the most complete in the world.

THE COLLECTION OF WOODEN PLATTERS, or trenchers, is most curious. Each has a scriptural or humorous quotation. One set belonged

to Queen Elizabeth.
AMERICAN PSALTI

AMERICAN PSALTERS, (Two), printed at Boston: the "Massachusetts Psalter," in 1709; the other in 1718. Blank verse with tunes. Also a collection of 300 American Tracts, on the War of Independence, in forty-one vols. The Library is likewise very rich in other American works.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' MSS. in Arabic, written in

1764-5. A complete collection of the Thousand and One Tales. It is unique and rarely met with. Purchased in 1808 for £50. It is the original Eastern manuscript.

BREVIARIUM ILLERDENSE, a book of great rarity. Printed by Henry Botel, at Lerida, Spain, in 1479, at the "sole expense of the bell-ringer of the Cathedral!" Furchased in 1867

CHINESE WORKS (the earliest), purchased in

1606; three in number.

CHURCHES OF FRANCE, forming part of the "Gough Collection." About 2,000 drawings of Churches, in all parts of France, in sixteen volumes. Fac-similes were taken, by special permission, by the French government in 1860, it having no other source, for many of the monuments, described and illustrated, were destroyed by the revolutionary mobs.

FIRST BOOK from the Stationers' Grant, Dec. 1610, entitled "The Christian Religion Substantially, Methodicallie, Plainie, and Profit-

ablie Treatised.'

FIRST CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY, published in 1605. 655 pages. Compiled by Thos.

FIRST NEW TESTAMENT Printed at Cambridge in 1628. The binding is covered with silver filigree work. Purchased in 1859 for

FIRST BOOK Printed in New South Wales, at

Hobart Town, in 1818, entitled "Michael Howe: Scenes in the Life of a Notorious Bushranger." MILTON'S (JOHN) POEMS, English and Latin, presented by the Poet in 1620.

PERSIAN AND ARABIC MSS. presented in 1611.

Twenty in number.

ROMANCE OF ALEXANDER, in French. Given by Sir Thomas Bodley at the foundation. A most beautiful volume. Decorated with a large number of paintings (grotesque and quaint in design) of the customs, dress, amusements, trades, &c., of the period, on a chequered back-

ground of gold and colour
SYSTEM OF DIVINITY, by the Rev. W. Davy,
Vicar of Lustleigh, Devon. This is a curiosity. It is in twenty-six volumes, only fourteen copies being printed, two pages at a time, by the author himself, between the years 1795-1807. The work is roughly executed, and has many slip additions inserted in better type than the rest. It was purchased for £10 10s. Three other works, written and printed in a similar manner, by the Rev. Thos. Brown, of Southwick, Northampton, are in the Library. Of one, only nine copies were printed, "A Dictionary of English Words of Difficult Ety-

mology.

WORKED SAMPLERS, a volume of curious early specimens of the art, presented by Dr. Raw-linson, humorously lettered on the back, "Works of Learned Ladies."

The foregoing are but a brief portion of the vast quantity of treasures possessed by the Bodleian. There are many interesting pieces of chit-chat in connection with the building that the stranger would like to be acquainted with, but it is impossible in the limited space at control to mention even a tenth part of them. In Monteith's "History of the Troubles," it is stated that the Jews in 1649 offered to purchase the Library and St. Paul's Cathedral for £600,000, but their offer was refused. It was, however, stated, that for £800,000 they might have possessed it. They desired to turn St. Paul's into a synagogue, and the Bodleian into a business mart. In 1687 King James II. sat down to a banquet in the Library. It cost £160, and consisted of 111 different dishes. A most disorderly scene was enacted at its close. In 1720 one John Hawkins, a highwayman, got access to the Library and Picture Gallery, and damaged several of the paintings. He escaped punishment for this, but was executed for other crimes in 1722. In 1762 the chained books were set free. In 1795 four cabinets of English coins were presented by Thomas Knight, Esq., of Godmersham, Kent. Amongst them was the "Hampden Ornament," said to have been worn by John Hampden, when he fell on Chalgrove Field. It is plain cornelian, set in silver, and bears the following inscription:-

"Against my King I do not fight, But for my King and kingdom's right."

deposited in the glass case near the door. There are several portraits of past librarians to be seen on the walls of the institution, including that of the founder,

Sir Thomas Bodley, by Jansen.

TIME OF INSPECTION.—The Library is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Lady Day to Michaelmas), from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Michaelmas to Lady Day). It is closed from Christmas to the Feast of Circumcision; on Epiphany and Good Friday; the whole of Easter Week; on Holy Thursday, Whit-Monday and Tuesday, and Commemoration Day; from Oct. 1 to 7 (for cleaning); and on Nov. 6 and 7 (visitation). On Saints' Days (recognised) is it opened about 11 a.m., immediately after the University Sermon. Strangers are admitted by letters of introduction, or on being accompanied by a Master of Arts or higher graduate. Undergraduates require recommendations from their tutors. Graduates have the right to use the Library whenever open. It is governed by a Board of Curators, thirteen in number, including the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, &c. After inspect-

ing the Library, the visitor will enter the

Picture Gallery, forming the upper story of the library building. The north and south sides are $129\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length, $24\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in breadth; the east side $158\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 24ft. The ceiling was at one period similarly painted to that of the Library, but it was altered some years since, when the present ceiling was substituted, an alteration which has given rise to much unfavourable comment. The portraits are by the best masters, including Vandyke, Holbein, Kneller, Sir J. Reynolds, Lely, Zucchero, Rembrandt, West, Gibson, &c., and represent several of the sovereigns of England and distinguished men in literature, science, and art. A complete catalogue can be purchased. Amongst a few of the most remarkable may be mentioned those of Sir Philip Sydney (a pyrographic portrait, burnt in wood), by Dr. Griffith, Master of University College; Handel, the composer, supposed to be the only one he sat for; Lord Burleigh, riding to Parliament on a mule; Dr. Plott, the antiquary, author of the "Natural History of Oxford-shire;" Martin Luther, the Reformer; Isaac Casaubon; Paine, the architect, instructing his son; John Foxe, author of the "Book of Martyrs;" Isaac Fuller, said to have been taken by himself when intoxicated; Josiah Pullen, who daily walked to Headington Hill (one mile) and there planted the tree, known as "Joe Pullen's Tree;" Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, who died a centenarian; the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Derby, the two last Chancellors of the University, &c. Beneath the portraits are cases containing books belonging to the Bodleian Library. There are also several busts and models exhibited in the Gallery that will interest the visitor, including :-

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Premier of England, and formerly M.P. forthe University. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, a brass statue, weighing about 1,600 lbs., presented by the seventh Earl of Pembroke, in 1723. It was not by Hubert le Son from a pict. cast by Hubert le Sœur, from a picture by Ru-bens. William Herbert was Chancellor from 1617 to 1630, and contributed several MSS. to the Library

The Rev. F. W. Robertson, formerly of Brasenose College, and known for his famous theo-

logical sermons.

There are also busts of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Isaac Newton, John Duke of Marlborough, Homer, Cicero, Apollo, Venus de Medici, &c., and a "Bac-chante," by the Hon. Mrs. Damer.

MODELS

Arch of Constantine, Rome.

Cathedral of Calcutta, by Van Lint. Eleanor Cross, Waltham. Presented by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas.

Martyrs' Memorial, Oxford, in papier-mache. Presented by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas.

Lantern of Demosthenes, or Choragic Monu-ment of Lysicrates. A building supposed to have been erected 330 B.C. Maison Carrée of Nismes, one of the most beautiful buildings in the ancient world. Sur-

rounded by thirty columns.

Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva, six and a half feet high. The building this represents was built 400 B.C.

Subterranean Palace, Guzerat, India. Made

of foreign oak. Represents a building 200 feet long, and 90 feet deep, at the bottom of which is an extensive reservoir. There are five storeys of rooms supported by arches.

Temple of Fortuna Virilis, Rome. Erected

by Servius Tullius, in recognition of his posi-

tion—being born a slave, dying a king.
Temple of Minerva Polias, Athens, with the Erectheum and Pandroseum.

Temple of Neptune, Pæstum, Italy. Made by Mr. T. Wyatt, of Oxford, from a cork model brought from Naples. Temple of the Sybil, Tivoli. An exquisite model of architecture, being perfect in proportions. Theatre of Herculaneum. This town was

swallowed up by an earthquake, 1,800 years since. The original can only be seen by torchlight. It is in perfect preservation.

Model of the Royal Yacht, in 1697.

The Death Warrant of Charles I. (A fac-

Guy Faux' Lantern, with a copy of the letter divulging the plot, and portraits of the Con-spirators. Presented in 1641, by Robert Hey-wood, M.A., Brasenose, Proctor of the Univer-sity in 1639. There is a Latin inscription upon it. It was exposed openly at one time; but being injured, it was placed in a glass case. The Elgin Marbles. Models of those in the

British Museum.

Russian translation of the "Pickwick Papers." Found half-burned in the Redan, Sebastopol, when stormed in 1855.

Chinese Rolls & Figures, shewing the various

sports and ranks of the Chinese.

Portrait of the late Emperor of China, with autograph. Brought from the Summer Palace. Pekin

Indian Weapons, a collection. Chair of Henry VIII. An ancient relic of the King.

A curious chair, made from a portion of Drake's ship, "The Golden Hind," in which he circumnavigated the world. It was presented to the Library in 1668. It bears a plate, having the following lines (almost illegible), inscribed "To this great ship which round the globe has

And matched in race the chariot of the sun, This Pythagorean ship (for it may claim, Without presumption, so deserved a name, By knowledge once, and transformation now), In her new shape this sacred part allow. Drake and his ship could not have wished from Fate

A happier station, or more blest estate; For lo! a seat of endless rest is given To her in Oxford, and to him in heaven."

Descending from the Picture Gallery into the Schools' Quadrangle, and pass-

ing a few paces along the south side, the visitor enters the

Music School, a room seldom visited, but which contains a valuable collection of manuscript music of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Here examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music are held. There are several fine portraits of Professors of Music on the walls, including that of Dr. John Bull, one of the reputed authors of "God save the Queen." The date of the portrait is 1589, and on the frame is the following quaint distich:-

"The Bull by force in field doth raigne, But Bull by skill good will doth gaine."

Repute gives the authorship of the "National Anthem" to many—to Dr. J. Bull, Carey, Handel, Purcell, the Nuns of St. Cyr, France, &c. It has been stated that a curious holograph (a deed wholly written by the testator) on paper of the sixteenth century, was discovered in the Public Record Office, London, in 1863, which contained a transcript of the melody by Dr. John Bull, who was organist to Queen Elizabeth, and Professor of Music at Gresham College. Charles Reade, in his work entitled "The Eighth Commandment," writes, "Henry Carey was a man of genius. He wrote the words and melody of the 'National Anthem!' For this he deserved a pension and a niche in Westminster Abbey. There was no copyright in songs. Mark the consequences. Whilst theatres and the streets rang with his lines and his tunes, while fiddlers fiddled him and were paid, and the songsters sang him and were richly paid, the genius that set all those empty music pipes a-flowing, and a million ears listening with rapture, was fleeced to the bone. All reaped corn except the sower. For why? The sower was an author, an inventor! In the midst of success that enriched others, he was left bare! Nature suddenly broke down, under the double agony of a heart full of wrongs and an empty belly, and the man hanged himself. They found him cold, with skin on his bones, and a half-penny in his pocket. Think of this when you next hear 'God save the Queen!'" It has been stated that a Scottish carol, published in 1611, in London, "Remember, O thou man," bore a resemblance to the "National Anthem," and that Forbes published an improvement on this in a volume of "Songs and Fancies," issued in three editions in 1662-Not one syllable is found in Handel's works respecting the authorship, but his biographer admits that Carey was the author. The words sung by the Nuns of St. Cyr, may be found in the amusing "Memoirs of Madame de Grequy." These words were by M. de Brinon, the music by Lully, and were always sung when Louis XIV. entered chapel for morning prayer, as follows-

"Grande Dieu sauve le Roi! Grand Dieu venge le Roi! Vive le Roi!

Que toujours glorieux, Louis victorieux! Voye ses enemis Toujours soumis!"

The origin of the words, "God save the King," is to be traced to the watchword and countersign given out in the Lord Admiral's orders, on the 10th of August, 1545: "The watche wourde in the night shal be thus, 'God save King Henrye;' thother shall aunswer, 'And long to reign over us!'" Carey wrote his words in 1715, on the eve of the contest with the Pretender, "soon to reign over us." The hopes of the Jacobites being defeated, the song was laid by till 1740, when the author sang it publicly to celebrate the victory of Admiral Vernon, applying the words to George, "Long to reign over us!" Quitting the Schools Quadrangle by the Proscholium, or "Pig-market," as it is commonly termed, (from a market for swine being held there in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII.), by the western side, the next point of interest will be the

Divinity School, commenced in 1445, finished in 1480. It forms the basement of the first University Library, founded by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester. The splendid roof with its exquisite stone pendants and tracery, forms a special attraction, and can never fail to be admired. The building was restored by Sir Christopher Wren in 1697. The splendour of the School was greatly enhanced when the large windows were filled with illuminated glass (descriptive of the saints and fathers of the church) and the armorial bearings of nearly a hundred benefactors. These were destroyed in the reign of Edward VI., because they partook of the superstitious doctrines of Rome. The fittings of the interior, and even the lead from the roof were pillaged, nettles and brambles grew through crevices in the walls, and a penfold for cattle and a timberyard were in immediate proximity. In 1555, during the reign of Mary, Convocation determined to sell the remaining seats and fittings. But, in spite of these wilful depredations, the groined roof was preserved, and remains with its rich mouldings, bosses, and shields of arms, a noble remnant of the architecture of the fifteenth century. In 1625 we find it repaired to some extent; so far renovated, that an assembly of the Commons of the realm was held within it, when driven from London by the ravages of the plague. The Lords met in the north end of the Picture Gallery at the same period, and the Privy Council assembled in Christ Church Hall. Again, however, we find it employed for purposes foreign to its intention—during the civil war and the siege of Oxford, it was used in common with other collegiate buildings, as a storehouse for corn and provisions. The upper room of the tower was filled with muskets. In 1699 Sir Christopher Wren applied himself to its restoration, preparing a report of the repairs necessary for its preservation, which can be seen in the Bodleian Library. He found that there was a crack in the roof, the south walls bulging, and the floor rotten. He advised that the building should be braced with iron, (after the style he had carried out on the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, when that edifice was struck with lightning, and rent with cracks 200ft. long, &c.). This was carried out in 1700-2, and the building successfully restored. When the Town Hall of the city was rebuilding in 1752, the Assizes for the county were held here, and were noted especially for the condemnation of Miss Blandy the parricide, who poisoned her father at Henley-on-Thames. She was executed at Greenditch without the north gate (see "County Gaol"). The purposes of the School are denoted by its name-the exercises for Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity being performed within its walls. It is divided by a rail into two divisions: the upper part containing elevated pulpits for the professors, desks for disputants, &c. The audience occupy the lower part. The pulpits are far too cumbrous to accord with the beauty of the room. The Divinity School is left by a door at the western end, taking the visitor into the

Convocation House, forming the basement-storey of that part of the Bodleian Library devoted to the Selden legacy of books. The building was erected in 1639. The only attractive teature is the roof-tracery. The voting for the University Burgesses takes place here, and the declaration of the poll. The Vice-Chancellor presides, and the two Proctors are scrutators. The elec-

tions take place by voting-papers; a privilege granted by Act of Parliament in 1861, which enables distant electors to poll without personal appearance. The Act of 1853, limited the time to five days. The procedure is thus: the Act of 31st Elizabeth and the University Statute concerning elections, are read firstly, the Proctors then take an oath promising faithful scrutiny of the votes, and the papers are then handed in. If the poll begins to slacken, three proclam ations are made at short intervals; if no more voters come forward, the poll is cast up, and the election declared. Other elections to University offices are also held in the Convocation House; but in these cases each voter must personally give his vote—placet or non-placet. Degrees are conferred likewise in the building when the Examiners are satisfied with the Public Examinations. In the outer room, or lobby adjoining, the

Vice-Chancellor's Court is held, in which police and debt causes in connection with University are decided. A separate police were maintained for many years by the University authorities, but by special Act of Parliament, this body was incorporated with the City Police on January 1st, 1869. The City Gaol is used commonly by the University. The Proctors have still, however their special powers of arrest. Leaving the Divinity School and Convocation

House, the visitor crosses over to the

Sheldonian Theatre, named from its founder, Archbishop Sheldon, of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University, who contributed the money necessary for its erection (£15,000); and added a further sum of £2,000, for repairs. Dr. Wills, Warden of Wadham College, gave a further sum of £1,000, for the same object. The Theatre occupied the space of five years in erection, 1664-9. It was opened with great ceremonial observances. The design was furnished by Sir Christopher Wren, who likewise had the superintendence of the works. The building is one of the principal ornaments of Oxford. The Broad Street front is protected by a dwarf wall, intersected by twelve square pillars, on which stand the "Heads of the Twelve Cæsars," as commonly named, but in reality representing twelve sages of antiquity. These were carefully restored in 1868-9, by Mr. E. Gardiner, of this city. The south side of the building opposite the Divinity School, is of fine elevation, adorned with Corinthian pillars, and decorative sculpture. The statues in niches represent Archbishop Sheldon and the Duke of Ormond, successive Chancellors of the University. The entrance on this side is used by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellors, and University authorities on state occasions, &c. The public entrance in Broad Street is likewise handsome, and decorated with a statue of Charles II. The interior of the building, 80 feet by 70 feet, is exceedingly beautiful, and so constructed as to seat 3,000 persons. The Encania or Commemoration of Founders, is held in the June of each year, when there is generally a gathering of the notabilities of the day, graduates, undergraduates, and citizens. At this celebration the Prize Compositions are recited, Honorary Degrees conferred upon persons who have distinguished themselves in art, science, or politics. The scene on such occasions is one ever to be remembered: the area being well filled with M.A.s (in their robes) and visitors; the lower seats of the semicircle with dignitaries of the University and the more distinguished strangers; behind these are ranged the ladies, while the upper gallery is occupied with the undergraduates, well-primed for fun, and assuming special licence to applaud or denounce individuals who have taken part in the leading events of the day. The ceiling attracts general attention. It was executed by Streater, painter to Charles II., and portrays allegorically the "Triumph of Religion, Art, and Science over their enemies Envy, Ignorance, and Rapine." Honour, Pleasure, Prudence, Fortitude, Eloquence, Truth, Theology, History, Poesy, Music, Logic, Rhetoric, Law, Justice, Astronomy, Geography, Comedy, Tragedy, Printing, &c., are represented in the heavens, attended by genii, disclosed by the withdrawn drapery sustained by gilt cordage, the usual covering of ancient amphitheatres. The fading colours were restored in 1762, at a cost of £1,000, the University employing Mr. Kettle, an ingenious portrait painter. In 1826 the ceiling and building generally were again renovated, and still present a superb appearance. The organ in the gallery was built in 1768. The portraits are few in number, representing Archbishop Sheldon, the founder, the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia (who had an honorary degree conferred on him in 1814), George IV. in the robes of the Garter, Sir Christopher Wren, Frederick IV. of Prussia, Lord Crewe, &c. The ground-plan of the Sheldonian Theatre was taken from the Theatre of Marcellus at Rome, and resembles that of Herculaneum also. The roof rests upon the side walls, without cross-beams, a style now common to architects, but a novelty in the day of its erection. It was renewed in 1802. The dome on the exterior was added in 1838, from a design by Mr. Blore. It is 40ft. high from the roof of the building, and 17 ft. in diameter. The exterior is covered with copper, painted and sanded to imitate stone. From the dome-windows an excellent

Birds'-Eye View of Oxford can be obtained, an advantage which the visitor should not overlook. To reach this elevation the visitor proceeds through an apartment having an especial interest, it being the one used as

the

First Printing Office of the University, in which the art was carried on for forty-four years—1669-1713. Works are sometimes seen (there are many in the Bodleian), having a view of the building without the cupola on their title-pages, with the words "E Theatro Sheldoniano." These books

were printed in this room.

It is impossible to mention the number of those who have received Honorary Degrees in this building—the total being some thousands; but we give a few "household names:" Haydn, Sir Rowland Hill, Longfellow, the Archbishop of Syros, Sir James Outram, Wordsworth, Livingstone, Sir Benjamin Whitworth, Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Sir Edwin Landseer, Matthew Arnold, M.A., Canon Liddon, Sterndale Bennett, Esq., D.M., Warren de la Rue, When the late Bishop Heber, of Calcutta, gained the Newdigate Prize Poem, "Palestine," in 1803, and mounted the rostrum to recite it, he noticed two young Jewesses almost facing him, and knowing that the Poem contained some lines that might be hurtful to their feelings, he wanted to suppress them, but was unable to carry his intention into effect. He often spoke of this in aftertimes, and lamented the fact. His own father was also seated amongst the audience, his frame debilitated by long illness, and the sudden outburst of applause that greeted his clever and admired son, soon overcame him, that it may be truthfully said he died from joy, for he never recovered the scene. Haydn, during his stay in Oxford, was honoured with the diploma of Doctor of Music-a distinction not even obtained by Handel, and one that was only conferred in an honorary manner, it is said, on four persons during the four centuries preceding his visit. It is customary to send a specimen of composition in return for the Degree; and Haydn, with the skill of which he was so perfect a master, sent in a piece of music so curiously contrived, that in whatever way it was played, from bottom to top, top to bottom, the sides, or in the usual manner, it exhibited a perfect melody and accompaniment. Handel gave four concerts in the Theatre, in July 1733; and in 1849, Jenny Lind sang within the edifice. Numerous other musical celebrities have likewise taken a part in the concerts given from time to time in the building. In 1814, the Allied Sovereigns, Prince Blucher, Prince Metternich, &c., were presented with degrees here. Many other royal personages have been similarly honoured at various periods. 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales received the compliment. Archbishop Sheldon was interred in Croydon Church, Surrey, and a superb monument erected to his memory there, but in the disastrous fire that destroyed the edifice in 1867, it was completely consumed, in common with many others. In the "Ecclesiastical History of England," by Dr. Stoughton, an eminent Independent minister, Sheldon is noted as the great leader of the Episcopal party, the man to whose determined purpose and relentless hate the character of the Uniformity Act, and the subsequent persecution of Dissenters are principally due. Dr. Stoughton says, "He had great pleasantness of conversation, perhaps too great. Genial and social in his habits, he maintained a splendid hospitality; and, in all his intercourse, it was apparent that he had seen much of mankind, thoroughly understood human nature, and knew exactly how to make himself agreeable to those whom he wished to please. Keen, clever, polite, and politic, Sheldon seems to have been fitted to grace a drawing room, to sustain the position of a county gentleman, and to take a part in State affairs, but he was plainly unfit to preside over the Church of England. His course of life as a steady, persistent, heartless persecutor of Nonconformists, eclipsed his courtesies and charities. As a Royalist, Sheldon identified his opponents with the cause of Republicanism; as an Episcopalian, who had himself suffered from Presbyterians and Independents, he determined to pay back in full what he owed -both capital and interest." Almost adjoining the Theatre, on the north-east is a handsome edifice known as the

Clarendon Building, completed in 1713. It is said to have been built under the direction of Vanbrugh, the architect of Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, partly from the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," a work presented by his son. In reality the architect was Nicholas Hawksmoor, one of Wren's pupils, and the building was erected by a Mr. Townsend, of Oxford. Its front is a Doric portico. Over the south entrance is a statue of Lord Clarendon. The building is two storeys in height, and 115ft. long. The work of the University Press was carried on in this building for one hundred and sixteen years (1713-1830). The first sheet of printed matter worked off was signature L in the third alphabet of Leland's "Collectanea," then in course of publication, under the editorship of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, at that period Sub-Librarian in the Bodleian. business of the University Press is now carried on in Walton Street. Clarendon Building furnishes space for the Registrar of the University, the Council Chamber, Lecture Rooms for Professors, and the new Proctorial Rooms and Cells, in place of the old University Police Rooms. Stepping a few yards to the west, the visitor enters the portal of the

Ashmolean Museum, founded by Elias Ashmole in 1679, who offered his curiosities to the University, conditionally that an edifice should be erected especially for their accommodation. The offer was accepted, and the present building was erected in 1679-83. It is commonly attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, but the builder and architect was Mr. Thomas Wood, of Oxford, a worker in marble. Ashmole was the son of a saddler at Lichfield, being born, according to his own statement, "at near half-an-hour after three o'clock in the morning, on the 23rd day of May, 1617." Dr. Ingram,

in his "Memorials of Oxford," says, "He was successively a solicitor in-Chancery, an attorney in the Common Pleas, a gentleman in the ordnance, when Oxford was garrisoned by a royal army, an exciseman or comptroller of the ordnance, a Freemason, astrologer, botanist chemist, anatomist physician, and, though last not least, a very learned herald. Heraldry seems to have been his forte, and Astrology his foible." He was the author of the "History of the Garter," &c. The collection of the curiosities in the Museum was commenced by a Dutchman, named John Tradescant, a great botanist, who visited England first in 1600. His son, following in his tastes greatly improved the Museum by the addition of many botanical and natural curiosities. Elias Ashmole lodged in his house at Lambeth, and Tradescant bequeathed the Museum to him. We find this noted in Ashmole's diary thus: - "1658, Dec. 12. Mr. Tradescant and his wife told me that they had been long considering upon whom to bestow their closet of curiosities when they died, and at last had resolved to give it to me." "16th, 5h. 30m. p.m. Mr. Tradescant and his wife sealed and delivered to me the deed of gift of all his rareties." There was a dispute after the death of Tradescant by his wife as to the legacy, and Ashmole says-"1662. This Easter Term I preferred a bill in Chancery against Mrs. Tradescant for the rareties her husband had settled on me." And here matters remained until 1674, when there is an entry in the diary to this effect:—" Nov. 26. Mrs. Tradescant being willing to deliver up the rareties to me, I carried several of them to my house." The Tradescant collection was the most popular and curious show of the day, and attracted many visitors. It was named the "Museum Tradescantianum," or "Tradescant's Ark." When Ashmole gained possession of the Museum he added many curiosities to it, including coins, manuscripts, medals, paintings, and the library of Lilly, the celebrated astrologer, which latter he purchased for £50. In 1679 he offered the Museum to the University, and it was accepted. Elias Ashmole was a most superstitious man, evidenced particularly by his diary, wherein he remarks: -1.1681, April 9, 11h. 45m. p.m. I fell into a cold fit of an ague, which, with the hct fit, held me seven hours." "11th. I took early in the morning a good dose of elixir, and hung three spiders about my neck, and they drove my ague away. Deo gratias." Ashmole's Toothache Remedies:—"Take a new nail and make the gum bleed with it, and then drive it into an oak." "Write the following words three times:-

"Mars, hur, Abursa, Aburse. | Jesus Christ, for Mary's sake, | Take away this toothache."

As you say the words let the party burn one paper, then another, and then the last." Ashmole remarks that both these remedies had proved efficacious. In 1669 he received the honour of "Doctor of Phisick" at Oxford, the diploma being presented to him by Dr. Yates, Principal of Brasenose College. He died on May 18, 1692, and was buried in Lambeth Church. The Museum has been greatly improved by several valuable donations at different periods. Since the opening of the New Museum in the Parks, the principal portion of the natural history specimens have been removed there. Over the north door of the Museum in Broad Street is the following inscription, now almost illegible :- "Museum Ashomoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ, Officina Chymica." A few of the most remarkable items are appended:-

A large shoe, made of about 1,000 pieces of leather. Belonged to John Bigg, clerk to Judge Mayne, one of the judges who sentenced Charles I. to death.
Druidical Temple at Abury.

Stonehenge Druidical Temple in its original state.

The same in its present state. Christ bearing His Cross. Made with the feathers of the humming bird.

An Egyptian Mummy, upwards of 2,000 years old.

Curious Calendar Stone, weighing five tons, found under the celebrated Temple of the Sun,

The Alfred Jewel. Found in Newton Park, Somersetshire, in 1639. Enamelled in gold, with an Anglo-Saxon inscription round it, meaning "Alfred ordered me to be made." Given in 1718, by Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Fairfield, Somerset.

A small Horn, said to have grown on the head of an old woman, named Mary Davis, in Cheshire. About three inches long, curved like a sheep's horn. It grew over her ear.

A Portrait, representing the above. Curious Malabar and Burmese Manuscripts

Collection of Burmese Idols.

African Instruments and Dresses.

An Ancient Peg Tankard. Used at festivals

and drinking parties.

Queen Elizabeth's Watch.
Oliver Cromwell's Watch, constantly worn by him.

Collection of Antique Watches.

A Sword, presented by Pope Leo X, to Henry VIII. Very curious, the hilt in crystal set in silver.

A Large Magnet, supporting a weight of 160 lbs.

Several fine Models of Ships.

Model of a Chinese Junk.

The Head of a New Zealand Chief, dried by the Natives.

Collection of Spears, &c., from Peru. A similar collection from Fernando Po. The Head of a very ancient Crosier.

Quantity of nails fused together by lightning. A Lantern of the twelfth century, ornamented with crystals.

Two of Ashmole's Gold Chains. One of beautiful filigree work, presented to Ashmole on the publication of his "History of the Order of the Carton" der of the Garter.

Pall used at the Funeral of Henry VII.
Bradshaw's Hat, made of straw, but lined with iron. Worn by Bradshaw when he sentenced Charles I. to death.

Key of the Bocardo Prison, where Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer where confined.

Anglo-Saxon Staffordshire Clog Almanack—a

stick divided by lines and notches.
Scold's Gag, for confining the tongues of chattering females.

And many other rareties.

The Museum is open daily to citizens and strangers from 2 till 4 o'clock. In the basement of the building are the celebrated

Arundel Marbles.—These famous marbles form a 'history in stone' of the once celebrated Grecian kingdom. They were collected in Asia, by Sir W. Petty, for Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and number about 130. The collection was presented to the University by the grandson of the Earl (Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk) in 1677. The collection is not perfect, and was not when it became University property, for many valuable portions were sto-len during the Earl's visit to Italy in 1641, and cut up by the masons for building purposes. Selden published a perfect catalogue of the collection when it was in the possession of the Earl in 1628. The present collection includes the Parian Chronicle and many epochs of Gre-cian history, especially those of the 9th, 12th, and 40th, representing the Fable of the Centaurs, Burning of Bodies, etc.

The Selden Marbles, presented by the executors of John Selden. Selden took offence at some particular action of the Unversity to which he was opposed. He formed a determination that neither his books (8000 vols.) or his marbles should come into the possession of the University, to whom he had intended they should belong. Selden carried this out as far as possible. He died in 1654, aged seventy. His executors, finding no stringent regulations as to the disposal of his valuable collections, carried out the original intention of Selden. Selden was educated at Hertford College (on the present site of Magdalen Hall) and New College. Wood says, that "his great parts did not live within a small ambit, and he was usually stiled the 'Great Dictator of Learning of the English Nation.'" Dr. Gerard Langbaine, of Queen's College, wrote the following spirited eulogium, and placed it under his portrait :-

"Lo, such was Selden; and his learned fame All polished nations would be proud to claim; The Gods-nay, e'en the Stones, their voice would raise

Should men by silence dare withhold their praise."

The original is in Latin, and the allusion to the stones refers to Selden's treatise on the Arundel Marbles. There is also to be seen in the same room with the Marbles a cork model of the

Amphitheatre of Verona.—This building is supposed to have been built about the time of the Emperor Adrian. Room was made for 22,000 spectators on forty-five rows of seats, allowing a foot and a half to each person. Four acres of space were thus occupied. The model shows only its present state.

Leaving the range of University buildings just traversed, on the opposite side of the road stands a picturesque erection of the seventeenth century

Kettel Hall (formerly Perilous Hall), founded by Dr. Ralph Kettel, President of Trinity College in 1615, as a subsidiary building for Trinity College. It is now used as a private dwelling-house. The front is covered with ivy. Dr. Kettel was somewhat eccentric in his manners, and it was customary for him to attend the daily disputations in the hall of Trinity

College. His hands were generally thrust into a black fur muff, and an hour glass stood before him for timing the exercises. During the period that Cromwell was besieging Oxford, an insolent halberdier rushed into the hall when the doctor was engaged in his usual routine, and breaking the hourglass with his halberd, seized the doctor's muff, then laying on the table, and threw it in his face. The doctor, enraged, seized the fellow by his collar, and made him prisoner, his halberd being carried before him in triumph. Dr. Bathurst used to say of Kettel that he scolded better in Latin than any man he knew. The doctor was elected scholar of Trinity in 1579, at eleven years of age. He attained to the Presidency of the College, which he held for forty-five years. He died about 1646. Dr. Johnson in his day was a constant visitor to some friends residing in the building. Proceeding down Broad Street a few yards, and then turning up a passage, the visitor enters the Churchmen's Union, established in 1860. The are reading, lecture,

Churchmen's Union, established in 1860. The are reading, lecture, and chess rooms provided for the members, forming an agreeable lounge after business. The institute is fairly attended. Again crossing the road, and passing round the north-east corner of the Clarendon Building, the

visitor approaches

Magdalen Hall, the second in numerical order of the five halls in the University. The Society is possessed of one benefice, situated at South Moreton, Berks. The foundation consists of a Principal, &c., and has eight scholarships and two exhibitions attached. The number of members on the books is about 270. The first Principal of the present Hall was the Rev. John David Macbride, D.C.L., appointed in 1813. He died in 1868, having held the position for fifty-five years. The present Principal is the Rev. R. Michell, D.D., Public Orator, appointed in 1868. Thirty-four Principals have been elected since the foundation. The original Hall stood adjoining Magdalen College, being founded by William of Waynflete in 1448, but afterwards merged into Magdalen College. The society now under notice was founded in 1487 as an appendage to Magdalen College in the shape of a grammar school. It was governed by one of the Fellows of Magdalen until 1602, when, being considerably enlarged, it became an independent foundation. It was the chief seminary of the Puritans in the University, and Dr. Tombes, Principal, was one of the earliest and ablest of the writers against infant baptism. The Principal in 1448 was Richard Barnes; in 1487, Richard Gotynden; in 1602, James Hussee. At the end of the seventeenth century severe struggles were made by the officials of Magdalen College and the Vice-Chancellor of the University as to the right of electing the Principal, the officials maintaining that the privilege belonged to the foundation, and the Vice-Chancellor claiming it for the University. On the death of Dr. Levett in 1693 the College asserted its right by electing Dr. Hammond to the headship of the Hall. Dr. Aldrich, then Vice-Chancellor, opposed this, and nominated Dr. Adams. The College refused to acknowledge Dr. Adams, and the matter was referred to Westminster Hall for decision, and this resulted in the confirmation of Dr. Adams and the University prerogative. The Hall bears great repute for its learning, and the students are always numerous. In 1624 there were upwards of 300 on the books, above 40 being Masters of Arts. As many as twenty bishops have been members, and four at the present time have their names inscribed as on the foundation, viz., those of Kingston, Labuan, Mauritius, and Waiapu. The President and Fellows of Magdalen College being desirous of incorporating the old foundation into their college for additional room, obtained an Act of Parliament in

1816, giving them the site of Hertford College in Catherine Street for the purpose of erecting a new Hall. Hertford College had lapsed to the Crown. The present building was accordingly erected by Mr. Evans, of Oxford, in 1820-2, from a design by Mr. Garbett. The expense was wholly borne by Magdalen College. The refectory and buttery, the former President's

lodgings, &c., are the remains of Hertford College.

The Hall is a spacious well-arranged room, and contains several portraits, including those of Tyndale, translator of the New Testament; Dr. Josiah Pullen, Vice-Principal, died 1714, aged 83 years, 57 years Vice-Principal of the Hall and 39 years incumbent of St. Peter-in-the-East Church. It was his custom to walk to Headington Hill twice daily (occupying half an hour each time) to enjoy a really fine view of English scenery, and there he planted an elm tree still called "Joe Pullen's Tree;" Lord Clarendon, author of the "History of the Rebellion;" Dr. Sydenham; Dr. Smith, Bishop of Victoria; Dr. Smith, Bishop of Jamaica, &c. Also an ancient painting of the German Church Reformers.

THE LIBRARY, on the north side of the new court, contains a very extensive collection of books. The original Library of Hertford College was over

the old gate-house. The preceding foundation, known as

Hart Hall or Hertford College, was erected about 1284, at the expense of Elias de Hertford, for the use of scholars. In 1301 John de Ducklington, of Oxford, purchased it from the son of the founder for £20. In 1312 Walter de Stapledon, founder of Exeter College, first placed his Society here, preparatory to building the larger foundation. In 1314 Arthur Hall was joined with this by royal licence, and the two consisted of twelve students. 1369 William of Wykeham, founder of New College, met with his scholars at Hart Hall, whilst his own College was being matured. The Hall, however, remained in the possession of Exeter College, who named the Principals. The list of Principals from 1284 till the present time is complete. In 1740 Dr. Newton, Principal, obtained a royal charter for converting the Hall into a perpetual College. The Society was to consist of a Principal, four senior and eight junior Fellows, eight probationary students, twenty-four actual students, and four scholars. The name bestowed was Hertford College. Dr. Newton framed such a peculiar body of statutes for its government, that they had the effect of preventing anyone accepting the office of Principal after the death of Dr. Hodgson in 1805. Thus the corporation became extinct. By royal letters patent of 1818, the small amount of its endowment was granted for life to the Rev. Richard Hewitt, the sole remaining Fellow, and on his demise fell to the University. In 1834 another statute gave the endowment annually to an undergraduate of two years' standing for proficiency in Latin literature. This endowment was a rent-charge left by a knight named Bignell, to provide a yearly exhibition for ten scholars from the grammar school of Glastonbury Abbey. After the dissolution of the monasteries in 1546 it was paid out of the Exchequer.

EMINENT MEN of the two foundations :-

Magdalen Hall.—John Thadeus Delane, chief editor of the 'Times' newspaper, to which post he succeeeed on the death of Mr. R. Barnes in 1841. Delane was born in 1817, and took his B.A. degree in 1839, and in the same year became attached to the 'Times' staff. Under his editorship the 'Times' has prospered, although marked with contests with Bright and Cobden, especially with respect to the French International Treaty. Thackeray's eulogium of the 'Times' may be appropriately introduced here, although we shall have more

111

to say respecting the paper whilst noticing Exeter College. The passage extracted occurs in "Pendennis":—"There she is—the great engine—she never sleeps. She has her ambassadors in every quarter of the world, her couriers upon every road. Her officers march along with armies, and her envoys walk into statesmen's cabinets. They are ubiquitous. Yonder journal has an agent at this minute giving bribes at Madrid and another inspecting the price of potatoes at Covent Garden." The 'Times' and Delane have had some few epigrams written on their conceits—instance one—

"The Times' we know about doth blow With every wind that's churning;

"Tis plain to see it cannot be De-lane that has no turning."

The Rev. James Edwin Thorold Rogers, M.A., Professor of Political Economy, 1862-8, and author of many standard works, including the "Agricultural Statistics of England," contributor of several articles and letters to the defunct 'Morning Star'; the Rev. Nathaniel Woodard, late Provost of St. Nicholas College, Shoreham, Sussex, well known for his efforts in furtherance of middle-class education; James Warrington Rogers, Esq., honorary M.A.; Her Majesty's Solicitor-General in Van Diemen's Land, and many

other men of note, were educated at Magdalen Hall.

Hertford College.—Hobbes, the metaphysician and infidel, whose effigy was publicly burnt in the Schools Quadrangle in 1683; Tyndale, the translator of the New Testament; Lord Chancellor Clarendon, author of the "History of the Rebellion," the profits of which were devoted to the erection of the Clarendon Building; Charles James Fox, the eminent statesman, M.P. for Midhurst, Sussex; Selden, the talented statesman, whose large collections of books and marbles are in the Bodleian; Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General; Dean Swift, author of "Gulliver's Travels," the "Tale of a Tub," "Battle of the Books," "Journal to Stella," &c. He was born Nov. 30, 1667, in Dublin, just after the death of his father. His mother was dependent on her relations for support, and Swift's uncle maintained him at College. He took his B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, and was incorporated at Hertford College, Oxford, June 14, 1692, and took his M.A. degree on the 5th of the following month. The after career of the Dean is a matter of history that most are acquainted with. He died a brokenhearted, disappointed man, however, in spite of the celebrity attained by writing one of the few books in the English language that has become almost immortal—"Gulliver's Travels," issued in 1727. The fineness of its humour, the strength of its satire, the savage nature of its invective, took the world by surprise, and it at once gained the reputation it has ever since enjoyed. It is remarkable to note that Swift contemplated a fact that has lately been carried out by William Ewart Gladstone, Premier of England (1869). was the probable "disestablishment of the Irish Episcopal Church." Swift had thoughts of this in 1727; for in Esther Johnson's (Stella) will there is a clause foreshadowing this event, showing that the will was dictated by the Dean. There was a bequest in the will of £1000 for the support of a chaplain in Stevens' Hospital, St. James Street, London; it closed in this language - "And if it shall happen (which God forbid) that at any time hereafter the present Established Church of this kingdom shall come to be abolished, and be no longer the National Established Church of the said kingdom, I do, in that case, declare wholly null and void the bequest above made of the said £1000, or the said land purchased, as far as it relates to the said hospital and chaplain." Mr. Gladstone referred to this clause during the debates on the Irish Church Bill in the House of Commons in 1869.

Leaving Magdalen Hall, the lane to the right-hand, takes the visitor direct to New College, the seventh in numerical order of foundation in the University, instituted and endowed by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England, in 1379. The charter of incorporation was dated June 30, and the College named "Seinte Marie of Wynchester in Oxenford." New College was founded for a Warden, seventy Fellows and Scholars, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. The seventy were divided into forty Fellows and thirty Scholars. Five Lay-Clerks were added to the three already existing in 1868. With this exception the foundation remains the same as originally instituted. The Society has the patronage of forty livings, and there is an additional one in the gift of the Warden. The number of members on the college-books is about 220. The first Warden was Richard de Tonworthe, appointed 1376, three years before the College was founded. The present Warden is James Edward Sewell, D.D., elected in 1860. Thirty-eight Wardens have been elected since the foundation. Dr. Ingram, in his "Memorials of Oxford," remarks that "It is not without reason that the popular appellation given to this establishment. soon after its foundation, has adhered to it ever since. It forms indeed a new era in our academical annals. Walter de Merton had, a century before, opened a prospect more extensive than that of the aularian system; but the University, as then constituted, continued still in a state of transition. Before the time of William of Wykeham, the six earlier colleges, though distinguished by peculiar statutes and endowments, were very little more than halls upon a larger scale, and were most frequently called by that name (even in legal documents); but the design of the New College was so grand, and the principal buildings upon the whole so much superior to those which preceded them, that the collegiate system may be said to be completely established by the formation of this society, which served as a model, more or less, to subsequent founders of colleges, both here and at Cambridge." William of Wykeham, according to some authorities, was born at Wykeham (now Wickham) in Hampshire in 1324. It has been stated by a few historiographers that Wykeham's surname was 'Longe,' and that he appended the name of Wykeham to his Christian name from a desire to retain that instead of the former patronymic. He received his education at Winchester School. Antony à Wood says that he spent five years and more at Oxford. Bishop Lowth (his biographer) and Mr. Chalmers (author of the "History of the University") doubt this. However, on quitting school, he became private secretary to Sir Nicholas Uvedale (or Wodale), lord of the manor of Wykeham, and Governor of Winchester Wykeham's genius being great, his knowledge extensive, and his judgment sound, he speedily attained distinction, and gained successive emoluments of value from Edward III. He became chief warden and surveyor of the principal royal castles, manors, and parks, with full powers to repair and rebuild if necessary. In October, 1356, he was appointed directing architect of Windsor Castle. His retaining-fee was one shilling a-day, and when on journeys, two shillings, a large salary in those days. The scarcity of labour was so great, that, in addition to his other duties, he was ordered to impress masons and other necessary workmen at certain fixed wages. The castle was Fuller, in his "Church History," quaintly remarks of finished in 1374. Wykeham, "Now as Solomon, when about to build his house at Milo, seeing Jeroboam to be an industrious man, made him master of his fabric, so Edward III., discovering a like sufficiency in this great clerk, imployed him in all his Witness this motto at Windsor Castle: 'This made stately structures.

Wickham," Wycliff writes severely upon the prosperity of Wykeham. In a tract, entitled "Why Poor Priests have no Benefices," he says, "And yet they (lords) wolen not present a clerk able of kunning of God's law, but a kitchen clerk, or a penny clerk, or wise in building castles, or worldly doing, though he kunne not read well his sauter." Wicliff, with all his professed Christian charity, could wield the pen of satire, and even of malignity, when he felt that his own progress to affluence was barred—but such a distinctive feature has ever been a trait in mankind, and always will be. Disappointed ambition, selfinterest, and a natural coveteousness overpower their better feelings. Poor humanity! William of Wykeham entered holy orders; and, on the death of William de Edyngton, Bishop of Winchester, in 1366, Wykeham became his successor. He was consecrated on October 10, 1366, by Simon Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edyngton had commenced the rebuilding of his cathedral a short period before his death. Wykeham continued and completed the restoration. Still Wykeham progressed in position: Richard II. placed him on the woolsack, as Lord High Chancellor of England. Shortly after, the peace of the kingdom was disturbed by the frequent quarrels between the royal brothers, Edward the Black Prince and John o'Gaunt. Wykeham upheld the Black Prince; and, as one or the other of the brothers made a successful point in court intrigue, so did the Bishop rise and fall in favour. Tired of the unsatisfactory nature of such a life, and almost weary in well-doing, he resigned his Chancellorship, and dwelt in peace until the death of Edward in 1376. Wykeham was then impeached for illegal conduct in the performance of his multifarious duties. He was deprived of all his revenues, and forbidden to come within twenty miles of the Court. After the King's death, Wykeham was pardoned, but nevertheless mulcted in a penalty—having to equip three ships of war and provide three hundred trained soldiers at his own cost. He rapidly rose again in position, and regained nearly all his former revenues. Wykeham had previously cherished the idea of building an educational foundation that would give his name a place in his country's annals. He had purchased a site in Oxford in 1369, and matured the design whilst in retirement. The buildings were commenced in 1379, from designs by Wykeham, and he laid the foundation-stone on March 5, 1380. The College occupied six years in construction. On April 14, 1386, the vigil of Palm Sunday, the first Warden (Richard de Tonsworthe) and the Fellows entered the College at nine o'clock in the morning, "with solemn processions and litanies, commending themselves and their studies to the care and protection of Almighty God." The College occupies the site of ten ancient academical halls. The buildings of the foundation are grand in their simplicity and stability; and, although four centuries have elapsed since their erection, with slight additions, they remain substantially the same. William of Wykeham died Sept. 23, 1404, aged eighty, and was interred in a chantrey, constructed for himself, in Winchester Cathedral. The College is approached through an

Entrance Gateway, ornamented in front, on the second storey, with figures of the Blessed Virgin (centre), the Founder, and an angel on either side, in kneeling posture. Going through this gate, the visitor enters the

Great Quadrangle, 168ft. by 129ft. The buildings surrounding were originally but two storeys in height, the third storey being added in 1674. The grass-plot in centre was laid down in 1789. Previous to this, the centre of the quadrangle-space was gravelled, and ornamented by a leaden statue of Minerva. When the grass-plot was laid the statue was sold, and the proceeds given to the Library. On the north side are the Chapel, Cloisters, and

Hall; on the east side the Library; on the west, the Warden and Fellows' Lodgings. During the civil war the Quadrangle was used as a place of exer-

cise for armed students.

THE TOWER, "a pattern of massive strength," stands upon the site of one of the bastions of the old city wall, and is four storeys in height, each roofed with stone, and it terminates with an octagonal turret. It is supposed to have been the last addition to the College, by the Founder. The summit of the tower is gained by ascending a winding staircase. The Tower is six feet thick at the base. In the belfry there is a fine peal of ten bells. In 1869, these bells were taken down and re-hung. The ancient framework, however, remains. Four of the bells (treble, second, fourth, and ninth) have the celebrated motto of Wykeham, "Manners makyth man," inscribed upon them; the seventh bell, "Prosperity to New College," and the rest the names of those by whom they were cast, such as "Michael Darbie made mee," &c. In the civil wars the Tower was fortified, and occupied both by Royalists and Parliamentarians. There is a dark story told of the days of Henry VIII., when certain Protestant members of the College were imprisoned within the Tower, and allowed to die of cold and starvation. The visitor should not omit to enjoy the

VIEW OF OXFORD'S COLLEGIATE BUILDINGS from the summit of the Tower. The Chapel is in the shape of the Roman letter **T**, and is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the University. Brewer says, "All that piety could dictate, or affection and taste effect, was done by Wykeham in regard to the ornaments of the interior of the chapel." The sacramental plate dates from 1602. The organ is one of the most splendid in England, built in 1663, by Robert Dallam, of Dallam, Lincolnshire. It has since been restored by Green and Byfield. The choir of the Chapel measures 100ft. by 35ft., and the height is 65ft. The screen through which the choir is entered is richly adorned with Gothic sculpture. The communion-table is of dove-colour marble, and above are five small fine sculptures, in alto-relievo, by Westmacott, representing "The Salutation," "The Nativity," "The Taking Down from the Cross," "The Resurrection," and "The Ascension of Christ."

But, perhaps,

THE ILLUMINATED WINDOWS form the great attraction to the visitor; and they certainly are some of the finest in the kingdom. The figures in the great west window were designed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, about 1777, and represent Temperance, Fortitude, Faith, Charity, Hope, Justice, and Prudence." The original sketches for this window were sold in 1821, by Messrs. Christie, of London, for £7,229 5s. One of these "Charity," can be seen in the University Galleries, St. Giles's Street. Above the figures in the window is the "Nativity of Christ," a composition of thirteen figures and a group of quadrupeds. In the clouds an angel is contemplating the scene, and near him is a scroll, having in Greek, the following, "Mysteries which the angels themselves desire to look into." In the south compartment are portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Jervais, who copied Sir Joshua's designs for this beautiful window. The windows on the south side are Flemish, said to have been executed by the pupils of Rubens. They were repaired in 1740, by William Price, and afterwards purchased by the society. The windows on the north side are by Peckett, of York, who painted them in 1765 and 1774. They represent the Old Testament patriarchs and prophets, from Adam to Zephaniah. The small lights in the window-heads retain the original painted glass of 1386, and are adorned with curious figures of the various degrees

in the angelic world—cherubim, archangels, and angels, the name appearing under each: At the upper end of the Chapel is preserved, carefully enclosed in the wall,

WYKEHAM'S CROZIER. It is nearly 7-feet high, and formed of silver-gilt, embellished with Gothic ornaments. Instead of the Holy Lamb, is introduced the figure of Wykeham, kneeling. It was bequeathed to the College by Wykeham. The workmanship is most elaborate. In the Muniment Room in the tower are preserved

WYKEHAM'S MITRE, GLOVES, RING, SANDALS, &c., as well as a large collection of plate and jewels, including two standing cups, with covers and three nuts set in silver; one of great antiquity, representing a vine running up the cup, hedged in with a rude paling of silver. Another, not so old, rests on small sculptured angels. The third is of the year 1660.

THE CHORAL SERVICE, performed in the Chapel daily, forms a special feature.

Service from five till six p.m.

THE ANTE-CHAPEL, from which the principal Chapel is entered, measures about 80ft. by 36ft., and is supported by two very beautiful staff-moulded pillars. Many eminent men and several Wardens of the College are buried within its precincts. Brasses and marble monuments can still be seen, but many of the most beautiful were destroyed during the Civil War.

THE COLLEGE SEALS (the earliest), some other records of nearly the same age, and a few old pictures of saints (removed from the Chapel upon its re-

storation), &c., are preserved in the College Audit Room.

THE CLOISTERS, 130ft. by 85ft., formed by Wykeham, after the settlement of the society. They were consecrated by Nicholas, Bishop of Dunkeld, Oct. 19, 1400. The roof represents the ribbed bottom of a boat. An old pulpit and original stone altar, as well as several monuments and brasses, are preserved here, many of them very remarkable, including those of Bishop Yong, of Gallipoli (Turkey), laid down by him while living—the date of death to be added (this was never done); Archbishop Cranley, of Dublin, in full pontificals, &c. In 1643 the Cloisters were used as a store during the war by Charles I., when many of the monuments were sacrilegiously destroyed, and brasses stolen. In 1802, those remaining were carefully restored. There is a remarkable echo in the cloisters, returning sound eight or nine times.

The Hall, 78ft. by 35ft. height 40ft., is one of the most spacious refectories in the University. It is approached by a flight of steps, and adjoins the Chapel. It was carefully restored, under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott, R. A., in 1866. The windows and the wainscot are decorated with the arms of the founder and other benefactors. At its restoration a very handsome oaken roof was substituted for the former one. On the walls are portraits of the Founder, Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishops Bathurst, Bisse, Huntingford, Ken, Lake, Lowth, Shuttleworth, Trimnett, Waynflete, &c.; a valuable painting by Caracci, "The Adoration of the Shepherds," presented by Earl Radnor, &c. On August 29, 1605, James I and his consort, the Prince of Wales, and a considerable number of the nobility dined in the Hall, a sumptuous banquet being provided. There is a curious rebus in the Bursary window: a very old painting of a bird, known as the 'pewit' (pay-it), and in old English characters over it, "Redde quod debes;" and also a portrait of the Founder in the Warden's lodgings, said to be by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Warden's Chair, presented by Mr. Scott, was made from wood growing at Botany Bay, New South Wales. The visitor proceeds from the Hall into

THE LIBRARY (two rooms), 70ft. by 22ft. It was refitted a few years since by Mr. Wyatt, of Oxford. Amongst its treasures are several hundred manuscripts and a collection of coins. Bishop Rede, of Chichester, founder of Merton Library, gave about one hundred books to the foundation. In

1675, Dr. Woodward, bequeathed to it five hundred folio volumes, besides

an annual sum for additions, &c.

THE GARDEN QUADRANGLE was added in 1682, and finished in 1684. The first stone of this portion of the College was laid by Henry Beeston, LL.D., Master of Winchester School, and afterwards Warden of the College. The Founder's motto, "Manners makyth man," appears over the elegant iron gates leading from this court. The iron palisading is 130 feet in length. The idea of this Quadrangle appears to have been borrowed from that of Versailles.

From the Garden Quadrangle the visitor enters

The Gardens attached to the College. They are charmingly retired, and present some pleasing views of the ancient buildings of the University. On the south stands the tower of St. Peter-in-the-East Church, the oldest ecclesiastical edifice in the city. Nathaniel Hawthorne, an American writer of celebrity, who penned the famous "Scarlet Letter," &c., &c., was enchanted with the gardens of this College, and thus speaks of them in his "English Notes," a posthumous work, edited by his widow: "The gardens of New College are indescribably beautiful—lawns of the richest green and softest velvet grass, shadowed over by ancient trees, and have been nursed and tended with such care, and so sheltered from rude winds that certainly they must have been the happiest of all trees. Such a sweet, quiet, sacred, stately seclusion, so age-long as this has been, and I hope will continue to be, cannot exist anywhere else. One side of the garden is formed by the ancient wall of the city, which Cromwell's artillery battered, and which still retains its pristine height and strength." At the south end stands an

IONIC TEMPLE, said to have been brought from Cañons, the once splendid seat of the Duke of Chandos, near Edgeware, Middlesex. The Gardens are

surrounded by the

OLD CITY WALLS AND BASTIONS. An original document is still preserved among the muniments of the city, being an agreement made by Wykeham with the city, at the foundation of the College, by which he bound the society to keep these walls in good repair for ever. And certainly in no other part

of Oxford can the remains of the old walls be better seen than here.

Dr. London, Warden of New College, 1526, was a most virulent persecutor of Protestants. He was convicted of perjury and sentenced to ride with his face to the horse's tail, through Windsor, Reading, and Newbury, and to stand in the pillory in each place. This disgrace sank so deeply into London's heart, that he died soon after in the Fleet Prison, London, in 1543. Dr. Robert Pincke, the twentieth Warden of this College, met his death in a peculiar manner. Coming down the stairs of his lodgings in the College, on Oct. 25, 1647, he slipped down, causing a bruise on his thigh, which increased in size and pain day by day for over a week, when his system gave way and he died. Dr. Bathurst (of Trinity), and Dr. Hoare (of Jesus), both met their deaths through simple accidents—Dr. Bathurst, by breaking his thigh, and Dr. Hoare from the bite of a favourite cat. A Mr. Crow, of New College, was made the subject of a punning joke, in 1759, that will bear repetition. He was invited by Dr. Henry Barton, Warden of Merton College, to a dinner. He met with Mr. Partridge, of Brasenose, Mr. Woodcock, of Ch. Ch., and Mr. Rook, of Merton. Dinner was to be at five o'clock. It was not punctual, because the wit had a purpose to serve: "Well, gentlemen," said the witty doctor, "I think I have a goodly share of the birds of the air, but we must wait for one bird more." made his appearance at 5.30, having been expressly invited at that hour.

New College, as well as most other ancient foundations in Oxford, had its peculiar Curious Customs, now no longer observed. We notice four

Dinner Call.—The members assembled together at meal time, at one and seven o'clock daily: a chorister being sent from the chapel door to the garden gate, crying "A Manger tours seigneurs," which was afterwards curiously corrupted into "Eat manchet-toat-senivat." This became obsolete at the close of the eighteenth century. eighteenth century.

Ascension Day. — The Fellows always proceeded on Holy Thursday, in the morning, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital to hear a service. After the chapter for the day was read, an anthem, in five or six parts, was sung by the Fellows. The second lesson followed, and then another anthem or hymn was sung. The Fellows then went up to the altar, each giving a piece of silver for the poor almsmen of the hospital. Walking to a well named Stockwell, at the upper end of the grove adjoining, they

echoed and warbled out melodies, in parts, after the custom of the Druids.

Mock Ceremony of Beard-Shaving, on the night preceding magistration. This was one of the ecclesiastical mummeries of the age, in which a fool used mockingly to shave the precentor of his beard in public, on a stage. An injunction was afterwards made against this ceremony in the statutes of the College.

Carol Singing and Mirabilia Mundi on extraordinary occasions. The Mirabilia were metrical accounts of the wonders, partly were metrical accounts of the wonders, party true and partly fabulous, seen by the crusaders in the eastern countries. There is one of these preserved in the Bodleian Library, a vellum manuscript, richly decorated with paintings and illuminations, entitled "Histoire de Graunt Kaan et des Merveilles de Monde." Some were accounts of early English history, in metre.

Before leaving the "depth of Gothic gloom" of New College, let us note a few of the

EMINENT MEN of the foundation. Dr. Bruno Ryves, Dean of Windsor, and a writer in the 'Newes of the Present Week,' editor of the early Oxford newspapers, &c. Dr. Gloster Ridley, author of the "Life of Ridley the Martyr," an ancestor of his. Wood, author of the "Institutes of the Laws of England." William of Waynflete, founder of Magdalen College. Bishop Ken, writer of the well-known "Morning and Evening Hymns," Dr. Thomas James, first Bodleian Librarian. Dr. Bulkely Bandinel, Bodleian Librarian for forty-seven years (1813-60). Archdeacon Philpot, the martyr, burnt at Smithfield, 1555. Archbishop Chichelé, founder of All Souls' College. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, and to whom Pembroke College was dedicated. William Pitt, the statesman. William Grocyn, the friend of Erasmus, and one of the most eminent men of his time, lecturer in Divinity in Magdalen College and St. Paul's Cathedral. Richard Haydock, the "sleeping preacher," who professed to preach while he was asleep. He was a physician, and had an impediment in his speech. By careful training and study he would preach a sermon-taking his text, dividing it into heads, &c.—whilst apparently in nightly rest. He was tried in in many ways, as to his pretended powers, by pinching and pulling his hands and feet, but he would not stir. His fame spread, and he was commanded to come to court before the King to display his remarkable powers. The deception was found out. He had to ask pardon of the King, which was granted by him conditionally, that he would tell his deceit to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Bancroft). This was in 1605. The Rev. Thomas Lydiatt, astronomer and mathematician, writer of an early "Harmony of the Gospels," and over 600 sermons. He became bondsman for a sum of money for a relative, and was imprisoned in the King's Bench, London, and the Bocardo, Oxford, not being able to meet the defalcation. He became Rector of Alkerton, near Banbury, Oxon, in 1572, where he died in great poverty, April 3, 1646. Dr. Johnson, in his "Vanity of Human Wishes," speaking of unfortunate learned men, says, "There mark what ills the scholar's life assail: Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the gaol See nations, slowly wise, and meanly just,

To buried merit raise the tardy bust. If dreams yet flatter, once again attend— Hear Lydiatt's life, and Galileo's end."

The Rev. Sydney Smith matriculated at New College about 1787, and

obtained a Fellowship in 1790. An amusing reminiscence of that period appeared in one of his "Cathedral Letters," in which he says, "I was at school and college with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Fifty-three years ago he knocked me down with a chess-board, for checkmating him, and now he is attempting to take away my patronage. I believe these are the only two acts of violence he ever committed in his life: the interval has been one of gentleness, kindness, and the most amiable and high-principled courtesy to his clergy." Sydney Smith was the originator of the celebrated Mrs. Partington, whose remarkable misconstruction of phrases has provoked many a hearty laugh. In 1831, he made a speech upon the rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords, in which the rev. gentleman introduced the venerable lady. Reference is often made to this speech; the portion, therefore, is given that immortalised Dame Partington. Sydney Smith said: "I feel most deeply the rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords, because, by putting the two Houses of Parliament in collision with each other, it will impede the public business and diminish the public prosperity. I feel it as a Churchman, because I cannot but blush to see so many dignitaries of the Church arrayed against the wishes and happiness of the people. I feel it, more than all, because I believe it will sow the seeds of deadly hatred between the aristocracy and the great mass of the people. The loss of the Bill I do not feel, and for the best of all possible reasons—because I have not the slightest idea that it is lost. I have no more doubt, before the expiration of the winter, that this Bill will pass, than I have that the annual Tax Bills will pass; and greater certainty than this no man can have, for Franklin tells us that there are but two things certain in this world—death and taxes. for the possibility of the House of Lords preventing, ere long, a reform of parliament, I hold it to be the most absurd notion that ever entered into human imagination. I do not mean to be disrespectful; but the attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of Reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm of Sidmouth, and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the winter of 1824, there set in a great flood upon that town: the tide rose to an incredible height; the waves rushed in upon the houses, and everything was threatened with destruction. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house, with mop and patterns, trundling her mop, squeezing out the sea-water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean! The Atlantic was roused; Mrs. Partington's spirit was up; but I need not tell you the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop, or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest. Gentlemen, be at your ease—be quiet and steady. You will beat Mrs. Partington." Many other men of mark might be mentioned whose accomplishments have increased the lustre already so resplendent on the annals of this foundation during the five centuries of its existence. Truly "the arrow shot the mark," when drawn by William of Wykeham. The Rev. W. D. Macray, author of "Annals of the Bodleian Library," lately published an excellent account of the progress of the College from its foundation. Leaving New College, and passing by the bottom of Broad Street, across Holywell Street [about half-way down which is the

Holywell Music Room, built from a design of Dr. Camplin, of St. Edmund Hall, at an expense of £1263 10s., in 1748], the visitor approaches,

by way of Park Street,

Wadham College, the seventeenth in order of foundation. The monas-

tery of the Augustinian monks formerly stood upon the same spot. The foundation-day was July 31, 1610; and April 20, 1613, saw the first Warden It was founded for a Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Schoadmitted. lars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. Dr. Hody founded ten Exhibitions :four for the study of Hebrew, six for the study of Greek; value of each £45 per annum. There is one for the study of Botany, bequeathed by R. Warner, Esq. Bishop Lisle, John Goodridge, Esq., Baron Wyndham (Lord Chancellor of Ireland), Dr. John Wills, Sir Benjamin Maddox, &c., have also left benefactions to the College. The first Warden was Robert Wright, D.D., appointed in 1613. The present Warden is Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D., elected in 1831. Seventeen Wardens have been elected since the foundation. The number of members on the books of the Society is about 360. The patronage of the Society comprises thirteen livings. Nicholas Wadham, the founder, was born at Edge, in the parish of Branscombe, near Sidmouth, Somersetshire, in 1548, and was a member of Corpus Christi College. married Dorothy Petre, daughter of Sir William Petre, Secretary of State during four reigns. Nicholas Wadham was desirous of founding a College bearing his name, and set by a sum of money for the purpose, but died Oct. 20, 1609, before his designs could be carried out, leaving, however, a legacy for the purpose. His widow carried out the desire of her husband, and purchased the site of the College from the Corporation of the city, into whose hands it had fallen, for £600. The consecration of the College took place in St. Mary's Church, July 31, 1610, when the heads of the University and the city authorities were present, a solemn Te Deum being sung. The architect was Thomas Holt, of York, who also designed the Schools. The total expense of the building, plate. &c., was £11,360, the whole of which was defrayed by the founder's widow. The royal license was granted Dec. 20, 1611. Wadham and his wife had hesitation respecting the foundation of the College at first, wishing to found a Roman Catholic College at Venice instead. The front of Wadham College faces Park Street, and has a bay projection, surmounted by a pediment at each end.

THE QUADRANGLE is entered from a tower-gateway, and is about 130ft. square, and modern Gothic in its style, with one exception. The Hall and Chapel are on the east side, together with the library, &c. Over the entrance to the Hall is a statue of King James I. in his robes, with the royal arms above. On the right is Nicholas Wadham, in armour, holding a model of

the College in his right hand, and on the left, Dorothy his wife.

THE HALL is 85ft. by 35ft. and 37ft. in height. It forms one of the noblest rooms of this nature in the University. The timbered roof and the old oak screen will delight the antiquary. Several portraits adorn the walls, including those of the Founder and his wife, James I. by Paul Vansomer, Charles I. and his Queen, William III., Onslow (Speaker of the House of Commons), and a series of Bishops who have been connected with the foundation.

THE LIBRARY, 55ft. by 30ft., has several curiosities of early typographic art on its shelves, and a quantity of manuscripts, prints, &c. Warner's "Shaksperian Collection," comprising every edition and every piece in illustration of the works of the bard which the collector could procure. Lloyd's "Geographical Dictionary," the first published of this nature (1670). The author was a member of the College. There is a fine collection of early Italian and Spanish books, and a very rare Anglo-Saxon manuscript of the Evangelists, dating from the tenth century, curiously illuminated. The first books placed in the Library were those of Dr. Bisse, of Magdalen College,

who left 2,000 volumes to the College, valued at £1,700. Cabinet portraits of the Founder and Founders are in the room. The windows are small, the

idea being to obtain as much room as possible for the books.

The Chapel, 70ft. by 30ft., is famed for the purity of its architectural design. It was built by a body of Somersetshire masons, the Gothic architecture being practised in that county at a later period than in other districts. In 1834 it was newly roofed, a handsome Gothic screen added, elegantly fitted up, and the stalls, &c., completely renovated, from designs by Mr. Blore, whose labours and judgment have improved so many buildings in the University. The fine east window is an exquisite specimen of illumination, by Van Ligne, representing in the lower compartments the Life of Christ, and in the upper, the Old Testament antitypes. The window was presented by Sir John Strangeways, and the written contract signed by Van Ligne, in 1621, is still preserved among the memoranda of the College. The Altar-Cloth is a remarkable production, by Dr. Clarke, of All Souls' College. It is just touched in for the lights and shades, and the colours are melted in by a red-hot iron. The marble floor was laid down in 1667, at the expense of the Fellow-commoners. The Communion-plate dates from 1613, and the brass Lectern from 1693, the latter being presented by Sir Thomas Lear.

THE ANTE-CHAPEL is more spacious than the Chapel, and contains several monuments of past Wardens and Fellows. In 1838, two splendid illuminated windows were added, by Mr. David Evans, of Shrewsbury, from designs by Mr. John Bridges, of Oxford. Two other stained windows (illustrative of the patriarchs, &c.) have been placed in the Ante-Chapel since that period.

THE COMMON ROOM, situate between the Chapel and the Hall, contains a curious portrait of Mother George, whom Wood describes as "a very ancient dame, living in Black Boy Lane, which leads from the north end of St. Giles's, to Rats and Mice Hill. The perfect use of all her faculties at the age of 120 years, occasioned a great resort of company to her house. It was her custom to thread a very fine needle without the help of spectacles, and to present it to her guests, who, in return, gave her some small gratuity towards her support. In the latter end of her life she removed into St. Peter-le-Bailey, and died by an accidental fall (down stairs), which injured her back." She was buried in St. Giles's Churchyard, in 1673. There is also a portrait of Dr. Wilkins, Warden, afterwards Bishop of Chester, who founded the "Royal Society" at Wadham, in the rooms of Richard Boyle, the Christian philosopher, in 1652. These rooms are over the gateway, and therein the meetings of the Society were held for seven years (1652-9.) Dr. Wilkins was appointed Warden of Wadham, in 1648, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1659. In 1656, he married the sister of Oliver Cromwell, and widow of Dr. French. The Wardens of this foundation were not then allowed to marry, but special grant was obtained from the Protector, at that time Chancellor of the University, to allow an indulgence to Dr. Wilkins. An Act of Parliament passed since enables all Wardens to marry. A valuable painting of "Christ Healing the Sick at the Pool of Bethsaida," by Dirk Van Delen (1647), is likewise in the Common Room. It was given to the College by the present Warden, Dr. Symons.

THE GARDENS are prettily set out, and contain some noble cedars, cacti, &c. Their seclusion renders them a favorite retiring place of study

to those who seek intercourse with classic lore, &c.

EMINENT MEN OF THE FOUNDATION. John Wilmot, second Earl of Rochester, the celebrated libertine and wit, and constant companion of the

"Merry Monarch," Charles II. He entered the College as a nobleman, in his twelfth year. When at Bodicote Church on one occasion, he penned the following extempore lines on the parish clerk and choir (attributed to other authority):—

"Sternhold and Hopkins had great qualms When they translated David's psalms, To make the heart feel glad;

But had it been poor David's fate
To hear thee sing, and them translate,
By Jove, 'twould have drove him mad."

Dr. Parker, fourteenth Bishop of Oxford, was also of Wadham. He was tutored by a Presbyterian, who was associated with a sect named "Grewellers," from feeding off thin broth. Parker joined them, and used to attend a meeting-room in Holywell Street, for weekly exhortation. He was a zealous and constant hearer of the prayers and sermons there held forth, a receiver of the Sacrament, and such like, that he was esteemed one of the 'preciousest' young men in the University."—(Wood). In after-life, these notions were away, and he became an unpopular Bishop of the See of Oxford. Sir Christopher Wren, afterwards of All Souls'. Harris, the "Philosopher of Salisbury." Admirál Blake. Creech, editor and translator of "Lucretius." Arthur Onslow, many years Speaker of the House of Commons, and for some time Member of Parliament for the City of Oxford. Floyer Sydenham, translator of Plato. Anderson, translator of the Arenarius of Archimedes. Middleton Howard, author of the first Newdigate Prize Poem, 1768-subject: "The Conquest of Quebec." Nicholas Monk, Bishop of Hereford, brother of General Monk. Dr. Blandford, Chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon. Dr. Thomas Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, 1684. Bishop Tufnel, of Brisbane, 1868. Bishop Medley, of Fredericton. Rev. Arthur Mackonochie, the renowned Ritualist of St. Alban's, London. Dr. Humphrey Hody, Professor of Greek. Sir John Pratt, Lord Chief Justice, 1720. Dr. Kennicot, John Richardson, the Persian lexicographer. the eminent Hebraist. George Costard, the famed linguist and astronomical writer. Professor of Hebrew from 1802-14. Dr. White was a man who suffered from forgetfulness-his mind frequently wandering from the objects surrounding him, whilst often deeply engrossed in a "brown study." The following anecdote laughably portrays the doctor in a peculiar dilemma. On one occasion he undertook to serve a friend's church, and to ride a friend's horse to Kidlington. The doctor, who had seldom sat in a saddle before, managed, with quiet assistance from the groom, to mount; but, after a mile or two, he thought it would be more comfortable to walk. He accordingly dismounted and hung the horse's bridle upon his arm. On his approaching Kidlington turnpike the following short dialogue took place—the gate being closed:— Dr. W.: "Holla! master gatekeeper, why don't you open the gate for me?" Gate-keeper: "Open the gat! Why, maun, you must be beside yourself." Dr. W.: "Open it, I say, sirrah! immediately, and don't keep me and my horse waiting here." Gate-keeper: "Haw, haw, haw—that's a good 'un. You and your horse! donna you think that side-gat is big enough for you to pass through? And as for your horse, I can't see nothing like one, unless it be that there bridle on your arm!" Dr. W.: "Dear me! how can it be? What has happened to the poor creature? Sure enough, here is the bridle, but what can have become of the horse?" Deep in thought about "crooked letters," the doctor had not felt the gradual slipping off the bridle from the head of the animal, which was found quietly grazing on the road-side a mile behind! William Shaw, B.A., of Wadham College, a barrister, not in prac-He was successively a farmer, editor, and partly proprietor of the tice.

'Mark Lane Express,' and first Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and originator, at least in England, of the system of insuring grain crops against loss by hailstorms. Involved in pecuniary trouble through his exertions to get Smithfield Market removed to Islington, he died May 3, 1853, in Australia, in abject destitution. Several Bishops and other eminent men have also been on the books of Wadham College. Leaving the foundation, and proceeding onwards still up Park Street, we shortly reach the entrance to

Trinity College Gardens, seen through a magnificent wrought-iron gateway. The celebrated "Lime-Tree Walk" is a feature in the Gardens. About

one hundred yards further on stands Oxford's celebrated

University Museum. The building is of a very striking appearance, one of the most remarkable modern erections in England. The architects were Sir Thomas Deane and Mr. B. Woodward, of Dublin, who also designed the Oxford Union Rooms. The builders were Messrs. Lucas and Son, of London. The original estimate was £29,041. The style of the building is Venetian Gothic. The foundation stone was laid by the late Earl of Derby (Chancellor of the University) on June 20th, 1855, and the Museum was completed in 1860. The frontage is 346ft., depth 145ft., height The Museum was founded for the study of natural science (anatomy, chemistry, geology, geometry, mathematics, medicine, mineralogy, and physiology), and natural history (birds, beasts, fishes, insects, and reptiles). There is a valuable Library (natural science and history), work and Lecture Rooms, and Laboratories for the Professors and their pupils. principal entrance leads into

THE LARGE COURT of the Museum by a flight of steps. This court (112ft. square) has a glass roof, supported by light iron columns. The visitor will observe the illustrations on the shafts of the pillars of the different kinds of British rock, 124 in number, polished so as to bring out their peculiar The western pillars represent the granitic series; the eastern, the metamorphic series; the northern, the calcareous series (from Irish specimens principally); the southern, the English marbles. animals (grouped), illustrative of various epochs and climates, are artistically represented on the capitals and bosses. The English fern and Flora families are delicately carved. The corbels, of Caen stone, in front of the pillars, are occupied by statues of eminent men in the different departments of knowledge, Galileo and Hipparchus representing Astronomy; Aristotle, Linnæus, and John Hunter, Biology; Lavoisier, Cavendish, and Davy, Chemistry; Cuvier, Geology; Archimedes, Euclid, Liebnitz, and Newton, Mathematics; Harvey, Hippocrates, and Sydenham, Medicine; Bacon, Oersted, Priestly, Stephenson, Volta, and Watt, Science in general. Five of the statues were presented by the Queen, Aristotle and Cuvier by the students, Euclid by the Freemasons. Professor Phillips selected the examples for the decoration of The Museum should be inspected in the following order:—

The Zoological Collections in glass cases, &c.,

on each side of the central avenue.

The Anatomical Preparations and Skeletons on the north, or left hand side of the central avenue, amongst which are the head of that extinct bird, the Dodo (the only one known), and the specimens showing the progress of disease in the human system, &c. The Reptiles and Fish on the south, or right

hand side of the central avenue. The large Tortoise deserves especial notice.

The Fossils and beautiful Minerals occupy the remainder of the space in the central court. Passing into the lower corridor, on the south

The Mechanical and Philosophical Apparatus, connected with the Professorship of Experimental Philosophy, will be observed, and at the top, or east portion of the corridor, are the large collections of

Fossils and Geological Specimens. The north side of the corridor contains a continuation of

The Geological Specimens, connected with more of the Anatomical Subjects. Proceeding up the staircase at the north-west corner, the

upper corridor or gallery is entered. From here the visitor should proceed to The Library, a noble room, 200 feet in length. The books, in every department of Natural Science, number close upon 40,000 volumes. They include those from the Radcliffe Library, deposited in the Museum Library by consent of the trustees and University authorities. Strangers and citizens are permitted to read in the Library by a special order, obtainable from graduates of the University. The Reading Room is at the north end of the Library. The Librarian is H. W. Acland, M.D., Regius and Clinical Professor of Medicine. The Library is open two evenings weekly during term. Leaving the Library, and proceeding to the south side, the rooms containing

The Entomological Specimens are entered. At the east or top portion of the gallery, are

Fossils and Shells, and on the north side, collections of

British Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, and

The doors on this side open into a large

LECTURE ROOM OR THEATRE, used by Professors, and capable of containing an audience of 500 persons. Descending from the gallery by the staircase on the west side, the visitor's attention will be directed to the passages in the angle of the building. At the south-western angle is the large

LABORATORY, perfect in every detail. At the north-eastern angle is the DISSECTING ROOM, in which students study every point in the human and

animal frames. At the back of the Museum is a small OBSERVATORY, and at the south-east angle stands the

CURATOR'S RESIDENCE, erected in perfect keeping with the rest of the edifice. The present Curator is J. Phillips, Esq., M.A., Professor of Geology. Before leaving the Museum we specify a few of the presentations, &c., to be found within its walls :—

The Statue of Prince Albert, facing the entrance, presented by the citizens of Oxford in memory of the Prince.

The Buckland Collection of Fossils, given by

The Buckland Confection of Possits, given by the late Dean Buckland, of Christ Church. Hope Collections of Birds and Invertebrate Animals given by Rev. F. W. Hope, of Ch. Ch. The Strickland Collection of Ornithology, given by the late H. E. Strickland, Esq., M. A., F.G.S., Deputy Reader in Geology in the Uni-

versity.

The Pengellian Collection of Devonian Fossils, given by Miss Burdett Coutts.

The Christ Church Physiological Series, from the Anatomy School at Christ Church, lent by the Dean and Chapter.

The Ashmolean Zoological Specimens, trans-

ferred from the Ashmolean Museum.

The Simmondian Collection of Minerals, presented by the late R. Simmonds, Esq., M.A., of Christ Church.

The Collections of Shells, presented by four donors, viz. Lady and Miss Harvey, Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart. M.A., and George Barlee, Esq., of Exmouth. They include foreign and British specimens.

At the back of the Museum are to be seen

The Gardens, known as "The Parks," from the fact that Cromwell planted his parks of artillery on the spot when besieging Oxford in 1646. They are tastefully laid out, and planted with numerous rare and curious productions-indigenous and foreign. The walks around the gardens are about two miles in extent, and lead down to the banks of the River Cherwell. Seats are placed in many parts, forming a most agreeable lounge. On the north side of the University Museum stands the building called

The Clarendon Laboratory, erected in 1869-70, forming in reality a continuation of the Museum, being connected at the north-east corner. is a substantial and well-arranged edifice, designed by Mr. T. N. Deane, of Dublin, and it was erected by Mr. R. J. Symm, of Oxford, who contracted to raise the building for £10,280. The style corresponds with that of the Museum. The elevation of the north and south fronts is 100ft., and the elevation of the principal front, 84ft. The Laboratory is devoted to the study of acoustics, electricity (dynamic and statical), heat (solar, &c.), optics,

spectrum analysis, and photography. THE LECTURE THEATRE, on the ground floor, is 30ft. by 50ft., and will

accommodate 150 students.

THE CENTRAL COURT, 36ft. square, open from ground to roof, supported by elegant wooden pillars, standing on pedestals of stone and marble. It is surrounded by a gallery, from which spectators can watch the experiments made to elucidate the marvels of science. There is an Examination Room 20ft. by 26ft., and a subsidiary Lecture Room on the first floor 20ft. by 27ft.

THE OPTICAL GALLERY is in the roof of the building, and is 100ft. in length. Galvanic batteries are placed in the basement, from which wires

convey the galvanic stream throughout the building.

THE SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS are of the most costly and massive and minute character, by the principal eminent makers of the age. Where accurate adjustment is required the instruments are fixed. The Laboratory and adjuncts are presided over by Professor Clifton, F.R.S. Nearly opposite

the Clarendon Laboratory, shaded by noble elms, stands

Keble College, the twentieth and most recent establishment in the University, erected in perpetuation of the memory of the Rev. John Keble, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, and Vicar of Hursley, Hampshire. Keble College is the first entire new collegiate building built in Oxford since 1610, when the foundation stone of Wadham was laid on July 31. Pembroke College, founded in 1624, was a similar erection to Worcester, which many cite as later. These are only "old friends with new faces"—Pembroke College standing on the site of Broadgates or Segrim Hall, and Worcester on the site of Gloucester and St. John Baptist Halls. Worcester College was founded by that name in 1714. Keble College foundation-stone was laid on St. Mark's Day, April 25, 1868 (the anniversary of John Keble's birth), by the late Archbishop Sumner, of Canterbury, and the College was opened on June 23, 1870, by the Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury. The foundation is known as "The Warden, Council, and Scholars of Keble College," and the Charter of Incorporation, granted by Her Majesty, declares that "the College is founded and instituted with the special object and intent of providing persons desirous of academical education, and willing to live economically, with a College wherein sober living and high culture may be combined with Christian training based upon the principles of the Church of England." The Archbishop of Canterbury is the visitor. The College is designed to accommodate 101 undergraduates, six tutors, the Bursar, and the Warden. When the entire buildings of the College are erected, in conformity with the scheme intended to be carried out, there will be room for 250 undergraduates and eighteen tutors. The Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, M.A., Senior Student of Christ Church, was chosen as the first Warden. Two exhibitions were placed at the disposal of the Warden before the College opened its portals. The College expenses for tuition are about £80 per annum, including rooms. Meals are taken in common. The cost of the erection of the building was £50,000, of which £35,000 were subscribed before the foundation-stone was laid, £5,000 being given by one anonymous contributor through Dr. Pusey, of Christ Church. Mr. John Walter, of the 'Times' newspaper, gave £200 towards the College. The ground devoted to the College buildings consists of four and a half acres. The style of the College is the decorated Gothic of the thirteenth century, formed of red, white, black, and grey brick, with Bath stone dressings. The architect was Mr. Butterfield, of London, and the buildings were erected by Mr. Parnell, of Rugby. The site belonged to St. John's College. Keble College is quite different in its style to any other collegiate building in the University, the other Colleges being stone erections. The layers of alternate coloured bricks

give the building a most peculiar appearance, so much so that it has been called the "Zebra College." But there can be no doubt that a most serviceable building has been erected—one that will stand the effects of the English climate better than the more sober-looking foundations previously existing, although years may pass by before the present gaudy appearance is toned

THE GATEWAY (at the south-east corner) conveys the visitor into the quadrangle. It is about 243ft. by 220ft., and rooms for the students and tutors are arranged on the east, west, and north sides. A second and third

quadrangle will be added.

THE HALL AND CHAPEL are on the south side. These are at present but temporary. More suitable and permanent buildings will be erected as the funds come in. It is intended that the permanent chapel shall be a magnificent edifice, costing probably about £30,000. There is a

LIBRARY attached to the foundation, to which many donors have furnished

books of a suitable nature.

THE UNDERGRADUATES' ROOMS are entered on each floor from a central corridor. They are of three sizes, each set comprising sitting and bedrooms,

THE TUTORS' ROOMS are connected with each corridor, and comprise three rooms (two sitting and one bed), scout's room, entrance hall, and other

features of a modern dwelling house.

THE GARDENS (small) are on the west of the College, and ground is reserved

on the south for the erection of additional buildings when required.

The meeting after the foundation stone was laid took place in the Sheldonian Theatre and deserves record on account of the many noted persons who took part in the proceedings. The late Archbishop Sumner, of Canterbury, presided, and the Bishops of Oxford (S. Wilberforce), Lichfield, Gloucester, Moray, Ross (the Primus of Scotland), Montreal (the Metropolitan of Canada). and Tennessee (America), Dr. Pusey, the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Beauchamp, Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., the Heads of the Colleges, Professors of the University, &c., &c. The four resolutions submitted are appended, for they are now of historical interest. The first, "That it is desirable to extend more widely the benefits of University education within College walls," was moved by the Earl of Carnaryon and seconded by the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P. for the University. The second, "For this purpose it is desirable to establish a new College, the aims of which shall be to impart a Christian training, encourage industry, and discourage habits of expense," was moved by the Bishop of Lichfield and seconded by Earl Beauchamp. The third, "That such a College, dedicated by its promoters to the service of Christ in the work of education and the principles of the Church of England, would be a fit memorial to the author of the 'Christian Year,'" was moved by Sir W. Heathcote, the late M.P. for the University, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Pusey. The fourth, moved by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, but since translated to Winchester, was "That the proposed foundation be called 'Keble College.'" The foundation sermon was previously preached in St. Mary's Church, by the Bishop of Oxford, from 2 Kings xiii., 20, 21—"And Elisha died, and they buried him. And the bands of the Moabites invaded the land at the coming in of the year. And it came to pass, as they were burying a man, that, behold, they spied a band of men, and they cast the man into the sepulchre of Elisha; and when the man was let down, and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived, and stood upon his feet." Keble College has a threefold purpose: it is a tribute of affection to the memory of one of the most eminent religious writers and workers of the present century; it is an attempt at University reform; and it is an effort to spread the principles of the Church party with whom John Keble was so long associated. The visitor leaving Keble College, will repass the University Museum, and turning to the left, pass by several

Elizabethan and Gothic Villas, built in the most substantial manner.

The road passing these leads to the

Private Bathing Place, known as "Loggerhead" and "Parson's Pleasure," derived probably from "Parisians' Pleasure." plunge can be taken for a moderate fee. The stream devoted to this is reached by crossing two prettily-designed rustic bridges. Departing from

the bathing-place, the visitor proceeds along the

Waterwalks by the River Cherwell, one of the most levely spots in the city, shaded by the willows that fringe either side, meeting at the top, and forming a natural avenue. These walks run for about half a mile, and seats are placed at frequent intervals along the river banks, on which the visitor can rest, and ponder on the beauties of "Oxford in the watery glade, and seem half lost in memory's maze." At the termination of the Waterwalks, King's Mill is passed, and another rustic bridge, bringing the visitor into the Marston Road, by which the populous districts of

St. Clement's and Cowley St. John are reached. These portions of the city, although included in the Municipal Corporation and Parliamentary privileges, are not included in the Poor Law Incorporation. They have largely increased of late years. A population of over 5,000 are located in the two parishes, and there are several edifices deserving attention, amongst

which are

St. Clement's Church (to the right hand). The present Church is quite modern, being built in 1827-8, at a cost of £6,500. It is a rectory in the gift of the Crown, and the value of the living is £92 per annum. The number of inhabitants under the rector's visitation is about 2,500. The style of the edifice is Anglo-Norman. The designs were furnished by Mr. D. Robertson, and the builder was Mr. Hudson. The Church consists of a nave, side aisles, and tower. The illuminated window over the communion-table represents the "Principal Events in the Life of our Redeemer." Services are held on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. The old Church of the parish (which stood lower down the street, adjoining the toll-bar) was first erected in 1112. was given to the Canons of St. Frideswide by Henry I., from whom it passed in 1126 to the Abbey of Osney. It was taken down in 1829. Should the visitor have time, before proceeding through the main (or High) street of St. Clement's, he will be amply repaid by making a detour, and ascending the winding path by which the summit of Headington Hill is reached. There stands

Joe Pullen's Tree. Pullen was a Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, and was wont to take a daily walk to this spot and back again. He planted the tree about 1700, and from under its umbrageous shade, where a seat is placed,

a most beautiful view of

The Vale of the Cherwell, including the New Museum, Keble College, SS. Philip and James Church, &c., can be obtained. Proceeding down the hill, St. Clement's is again reached. On the left-hand side of the High Street is the

Roman Catholic Chapel, an unpretending edifice, situated adjoining the Parsonage-House belonging to St. Clement's Parish. The Presbytery or dwelling-house of the Catholic Priest adjoins. The Chapel is small, and it is only one at present possessed by the Catholics in Oxford. It was erected in 1793, through the munificence of the Rev. Charles Leslie, and dedicated to St. Ignatius. The altar is of highly-polished marble, with a monogram of the name of Jesus, encircled with rays of metal. The altar-piece is a valuable picture, "The Entombment of our Lord," by an ancient master. A small sepulchral chapel and sacristy are at the back of the edifice. Service on Sunday mornings at 11; evening, 6.30; and on all holy days. Passing up Pembroke

Street into the Cowley Road, the visitor reaches a small neat

Independent Chapel, erected in 1869, from designs by Mr. S. Merrick, of Bradford-on-Avon. The builder was Mr. J. C. Curtis, of Oxford. The total cost of the Chapel, including furnishing, was £1,200. It will accommodate about three hundred persons. The Chapel is unassuming in its appearance, the style partaking of the Norman character. White brick, with red-andblack string-courses. The dressings are Forest of Dean stone. Entrance is gained from a semicircular arched doorway. The building is lighted by clerestory windows, extending the whole length of the edifice, surmounted by a strong purline on five pair of principals. A small vestry is at the rear. The ground has been secured for the erection of a more commodious edifice when the need arises. In that case, the present building will be used as a schoolroom. The Rev. Isaac Scammel was the first minister appointed; and it being his first settlement, after a collegiate career, he was publicly ordained in the George Street Independent Chapel. Only one ordination, in connection with this body of Nonconformists, had previous taken place in Oxford, and that was many years since. Service is held in the Cowley Road Chapel on Sundays at the usual hours (10.45 and 6.30) A few paces further on, on the opposite side of the way, stands the Cowley St. John

Girls' National School, built in 1868, by Messrs. Castle and Co., principally at the expense of the Rev. R. M. Benson, incumbent of the district. Divine service is held on Sundays at 5.15. At the corner of Chapel Street, the

turning above, is a small

Strict Baptist Chapel. Service on Sundays at 11 and 6.30. A short dis-

tance above, a site has been secured for the proposed

Hospital for Incurables. This building will offer a well-regulated home to patients afflicted with maladies of a chronic or incurable nature. A certain proportion of space will be devoted to those who may desire to pay for benefits received. An associated body of ladies will conduct the working arrangements of the institution voluntarily, assisted by such a staff of paid labour as necessity may require. The estimated cost of the building is £50,000. The project originated through the munificence of W. H. Winfield, Esq., who placed £1,000 in the hands of Miss Sandford for the purpose. The Duke of Northumberland holds the chairmanship of the Board. Attached will be a

District Church, or Chapel of Ease to Cowley Church, erected on a portion of the land already secured. A short distance from the proposed

Hospital and Church is the

Oxford House of Industry, an ornamental building in the Elizabethan order of architecture. It was erected in 1865, from the designs of Mr. William Fisher, and built by Mr. J. C. Curtis, both of Oxford. The cost was about £20,000. It accommodates eleven parishes, forming the Oxford Union. The house consists of three principal blocks of building parallel to each other. The front range is two storeys in height, having an entrance archway, with bell-cot over. The main building is 258ft. long by 44ft. wide. A central corridor extends the whole length, broken in the centre by a large Hall, surmounting which is a tower, 90ft. high to the vane. This serves for staircase and ventilating shaft. The structure is of red brick, with Bath-stone cornices

and dressings. On the east side stands a detached Chapel, and there is, likewise, an Infirmary at the back. Just beyond this stands a curious old build-

ing, known as

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, now unused. It was originally a part of the royal manor of Headington. The Hospital was founded by Henry I. for lepers, soon after he had had Beaumont Palace built. Henry endowed the Hospital with the annual sum of £230s. 5d., and intended it for the habitation of twelve brethren and a chaplain. In the reign of Edward II. it was reduced to great poverty; and in 1328 Adam de Brom, founder of Oriel College, obtained the grant of the building from Edward III., for his society, promising to maintain eight lepers and a chaplain within the Hospital. During the plague of 1643 the building was used as a pest-house; but it was demolished during the siege of Oxford. Oriel College had it rebuilt in 1649, three years after the capitulation of the city. In 1833 the authorities had the building refitted for patients suffering from Asiatic cholera, which severely visited Oxford in that year. Eight pensioners, known as the "Almsmen of St. Barty," now receive a small annual pittance from Oriel College. They are elected by the freemen of the city. Beyond St. Bartholomew's Hospital can be inspected, if the visitor has time,

The Warneford Private Lunatic Asylum and the Cowley Industrial School, both excellent institutions for their respective uses. The Oxford Lunatic Asylum, for city and county, is situated at Littlemore, a village about two miles from this part of Oxford. Returning down the Cowley Road, the visitor will shortly arrive at Marston Street, in the centre

of which is

St. John's Mission House, an ecclesiastic and collegiate establishment, founded on High Church principles, by the Rev. R. M. Benson. There are spacious offices and refectory in the basement. The upper storeys contain a large parish room, common room, conversation room, library, principal's room, and twenty-six rooms for men, who form a society partaking of the monastic character. Several of these took part in the remarkable "Ten Days' Mission" in London, which excited so much notice in 1869. At the top of the building is a large, convenient, and well-designed chapel, with stalls for fifty men, but capable of holding many in addition. On the outward east side of the chapel is a peculiar stone group of figures, representing "Our Saviour on the Cross, with the two Marys at his feet." This has attracted a degree of notice. The Mission House is heated throughout with hot water pipes, and is well lighted with gas. The height and bulk of the structure give an air of dignity and strength to it. The building was erected by Messrs. Castle and Company, of Oxford. Turning from Marston Street into the Iffley Road, a number of

Gothic Residences, &c., are seen, each group possessing different

architectural embellishments. Immediately opposite these is the

Christ Church Cricket Ground, well laid out, forming a superb piece of turf for the enjoyment of the manly game so frequently practised thereon. Many of the Colleges have similar grounds in the vicinity. Entering Stock-

more Street, from the Iffley Road, the visitor will observe

St. John the Evangelist Church, a small iron structure, wholly inadequate to the wants of the district. Service is held five times on Sundays: 6, 8, and 11 a.m., and 3 and 6.30 p.m. The three morning services are for communicants as well as ordinary worshippers. St. John's Church forms at present the only accommodation for the Cowley St. John parishioners, but a new church will be erected in this neighbourhood. This will be called the

Longley Memorial Church, to perpetuate the labours of the late Archbishop Longley, of Canterbury, who commenced his pastoral duties in Cowley. Its site has been secured, and it is proposed to expend £20,000 in the building of a Church that shall add another ornament to Oxford, and serve as a memorial to one who was beloved in the parish. From the Iffley Road the visitor returns into High Street, St. Clement's, and reaches shortly

Cutler Boulter's Almshouses, erected and endowed in 1780, at the cost of Edmund Boulter, jun., Esq., of Haseley, Oxon. The amount expended in building was about £1,600. The endowment, £330. The Almshouses are six in number, having a Medical Dispensary attached—the resident surgeon giving advice to the poor generally. The Almsmen are chosen from six places in six different counties; viz. Barlings, Lincolnshire; Deptford, with Brockley, Kent; Harewood, Yorkshire; Haseley, Oxon; Wherwell, Hampshire; and Wimpole, Cambridgeshire. The buildings are placed in an enclosure, and have a peculiarly neat appearance. On the opposite side of

the street will be observed

Stone's Hospital or Almshouses, founded from a legacy devised by the Rev. W. Stone, Principal of New Inn Hall, dated May 12, 1685. The will directed that Dr. Obadiah Walker, Master of University College, should carry out the stipulations. The deed poll is dated Sept. 10, 1685. The premises consist of a large substantial building, providing accommodation for eight poor widows, who, in addition to their separate apartments, receive the sum of £20 10s. per annum, are provided with coals, and also the use of a garden in the rear. The Almshouses were erected in 1700. Dr. Fry, one of the executors to the will, gave an additional £1,000 towards the foundation, and superintended the erection. Dr. Obadiah Walker was dismissed the Mastership of University College for his Rémish sympathies (see University College, pp. 153-4). In the adjacent thoroughfare (William Street) is a small

Primitive Methodist Chapel, in which service is held on Sunday at 3.0 and 6.30. p.m. Passing onwards, the visitor arrives at St. Clement's Toll-bar, the only one remaining in the city. It will be removed about 1875. Adjoining the Gate formerly stood St. Clement's Church, demolished in 1829. The churchyard still remains. At the north-east corner a small tablet is inserted in the wall in commemoration of the proclamation of peace on June 27, 1814, at the conclusion of the Peninsular War. The visitor now proceeds to

Magdalen Bridge, forming the eastern entrance to the city. In coaching days it formed the only of irect approach from the two London roads, and is most magnificent the entrance into the city at the present time. From this spot the visitor obtains a splendid view of Magdalen College Tower, stately in its massive proportions. The Bridge crosses two streams of the river Cherwell, which converge, and enter the Thames in Christ Church Meadow. Magdalen Bridge is 526ft. in length, and it was erected in 1779, under the direction of Mr. Gwynn, at the cost of £8,000. Passing over the Bridge, the stranger stands in front of the princely foundation of

Magdalen College, one of the most remarkable of our academical institutions, the tenth collegiate erection in order of seniority. Let it be introduced in the words of the poet, and of honest Antony à Wood:—

"Thou dear old College, by whatever name Natives or strangers call our 'Oxford Queen,' | To me, from days long past, thou art the same, Maudlin—or Magdalen—or Magdalene."

Wood remarks, in his peculiar and quaint phraseology, that this College is "the most noble and rich structure in the learned world;" and continues, "Look upon its buildings, and the lofty pinnacles and turrets thereon, and

what structure in Oxford or elsewhere doth more delight the eye? administering a pleasant sight to strangers at their entrance into the east part of the city. Upon the stately Tower, which containeth the most tuneable and melodious ring of bells in all these parts and beyond. Walk also in the Quadrangle, and there every buttress almost of the Cloister beareth an antick; into the Chapel, where the eye is delighted with scripture history and pictures of saints in the windows and on the east wall; into the Library, and there you will find a rare and choice collection of books, as well printed as written. Go without it, and you will find it a College sweetly and pleasantly situated, whose groves and gardens, enclosed with an embattled wall by the founder, are emulous with the gardens of Hippolitus Cardinal d'Este, so much famoused and commended by Franciscus Scholtus, in his 'Itinerary of Italy; go into the Water-walks, and at sometimes in the year you will find them as delectable as the banks of Eurotas, which were shaded with bay trees, and where Apollo himself was wont to walk and sing his lays. And of the rivers here, that pleasantly, and with a murmuring noise wind and turn, may in a manner be spoken, that which the people of Angouleme, in France were wont to say of their river Touvre, that 'it is covered over and chequered with swans, paved and floored with troutes, and hemmed and bordered with crevices.' Such pleasant meanders, also shadowed with trees, were there, before the civil distempers broke forth, that students could not but with great delight accost the muses." The College was founded by William Patten, of Waynflete, Lincolnshire, in 1456-7. He was called William of Waynflete from the place of his nativity, according to the custom prevalent in those days. The foundation was at first called Magdalen Hall, and the buildings were some short distance from the present College, being also on the opposite side of the road, and founded eight years antecedent. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and consisted of a President, thirteen Master-Fellows, and seven Bachelor-Fellows or Scholars. The scheme was subsequently enlarged, and Waynflete obtained licence of Henry VI. for the increased foundation in 1456-7. The site of St. John the Baptist Hospital was surrendered into Waynflete's hands conditionally, the Hospital foundation being dissolved for the purpose. The conditions were that the Master and brethren should be maintained for the remainder of their lives at Waynflete's expense. On June 12, 1453, a President and six Fellows were placed on the foundation, and two days after Magdalen Hall and its Members joined the new Society. Calixtus III. and Sixtus V., Popes of Rome, confirmed the foundation, and gave it exemption from the episcopal jurisdiction of the See of Lincoln, in which Oxford was then situated, transferring it to the Bishopric of Winchester for ever. The building of the intended College was not proceeded with for fifteen years, owing to the troublous nature of the period. In 1473, however, the foundation-stone was laid. In 1479, the statutes of government were presented to the College by the founder, in which the house was directed to be known as "Seinte Marie Maugdalene Colledge," to the honour and praise of Christ crucified, the Blessed Virgin his mother, St. Marie Maugdalene, and the various apostles and martyrs, the chief of whom are patrons of the Cathedral of Winchester." The contracts (five in number) for the erection of the College, between the founder and William Orcheyrde, are still preservedextending from 1475-79. They are particularly interesting to the antiquary. History records that William of Waynflete visited the foundation in Sept. 1481, to inspect the buildings, bringing with him a quantity of books and manuscripts for the Library, and deeds of several estates apportioned for the support of the

Six Officers of the Guards rowed from Oxford to London (1152 miles) in 151 hours, May, 1821.

The founder studied at Merton College, and some are inclined to think likewise at New College. He was successively Master of Winchester School, Provost of Eton College, and Bishop of Winchester. He held the Lord High Chancellorship of the Kingdom for four years, 1456-60. He died August 11, 1486, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral. On the monument there erected to his memory is the figure of the Bishop in full pontificals, holding in his hand the figure of a heart, alluding to the words of David, "My soul is always in my hand." The site occupied by Magdalen College and grounds covers about 100 acres. The foundation originally was for a President, forty Fellows, thirty Scholars called "Demies," a Schoolmaster, an Usher, four Chaplains, a Steward, an Organist, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. Since that ten Fellowships have been suspended, and ten Demyships added. There are, likewise, twenty Exhibitions attached to the foundation, and four Waynflete Professors. The first President was John Horley, or Horsley, appointed 1448, to the Hall; the first to the enlarged foundation—the College—Richard Mayhew, 1480. Two Presidents were appointed in 1687—John Hough (who made a firm stand against the attempt of James II. to abolish the Protestant constitution), and Samuel Parker (afterwards Bishop of Oxford); in 1688 two more were appointed Presidents-Bonaventure Gifford and John Hough (reinstated and raised to the See of Oxford in 1690). In 1791 Dr. Martin Joseph Routh was appointed; he held the Presidentship for sixty-four years, dying in 1854, a centenarian. The present President is Dr. Bulley, D.D., elected in 1855. The Society has the patronage of forty-one livings, situate in fourteen counties, and is one of the richest foundations in the University. The number of members on the books is about 270. Two Cardinals, six Archbishops, and fifty Bishops have been educated in the College.

THE ENTRANCE is through an elegant gateway in the Perpendicular style, substituted for the previous Doric entrance, in 1844. The design was furnished by Mr. Pugin. The three niches over the gateway contain the statuettes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. John the Baptist, and William of Waynflete. The inscription, in Latin, is from Luke i. 49: "For He that is mighty hath done to me great things, and holy is His name." The arms of the Founder and College

surmount the figures. The cost of the gateway was about £600.

THE FIRST COURT, constructed in 1508, is small, but interesting from its associations with the Hospital of St. John, some few relics of which are still preserved about it. To the extreme right will be noticed an ancient and curious pulpit of stone, said to have been erected in conformity with Waynflete's desire, for the delivery of public sermons on St. John-the-Baptist's day (Midsummer day); the day of dedication. The ground in the court was strewed with rushes and grass, and the buildings dressed with green boughs and flowers, so as to present an idea of St. John preaching in the wilderness. This attracted a large number of spectators. The custom was abolished in the last century, but a firstclass illustration of it appeared in the 'Graphic' newspaper, April, 1870. An amusing incident was connected with the last celebration: the day was wet-the exhorter's name was Bacon. This gave rise to a joke: "The wet spoiled the greens and the bacon!" The sermon is now preached in the ante-chapel. The west window of the Chapel faces the visitor as he enters the court; it has a curious shallow porch, over which are five figures in niches-St. John-the-Baptist, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Swithin, Edward IV., and the Founder.

THE CHAPEL next claims our attention. It was commenced on May 5, 1747; and has been at many times improved—in 1629-35, 1740, 1833, 1855, &c. Cathedral service is performed twice daily, at 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., except on holy-

days and Sundays, when the morning service is at 8 a.m. The Chapel interior is beautifully decorated and highly finished, and ranks second to none in the University. The additions and improvements by Mr. Cottingham, in 1833, cost upwards of £28,000. The stall work is of foreign oak. The altar of the Corinthian order, and the steps solid marble. A large brass eagle is used as a reading desk, probably dating from 1633. The altar candelabra are magnificent, from the designs of Mr. Cottingham. The seats of the President and Vice-President are of rich workmanship. The magnificent and valuable painting over the altar represents" Christ Bearing His Cross," by Ribalta, brought from Vigo in 1702, by the Duke of Ormond; presented to Magdalen College, August 1, 1747, by W. Freeman, Esq., Hamels, Herts. The carved stone figures over the altar: "Christ Appearing to Mary Magdalen in the Garden," are by Chantrey. The altar-screen was embellished with statues in 1864-5. The organ is very powerful, built in 1855, by Gray and Davison. It has thirty-five sounding stops. There are one or two items relating to the organ that will be interesting to the visitor: the first Magdalen organ was built by John Chapington, in 1597, and was conveyed, by order of Cromwell, to Hampton Court Palace, where it remained until the Restoration, when it was returned to its former position in the College Chapel. In 1737 it was removed to Tewkesbury Church, and considerably enlarged whilst there. The painted windows are extremely beautiful, both in the principal and ante-chapels. In the confusion of the civil wars several were hidden, and afterwards restored. In a small Lady Chapel on the north side of the the chancel, is a tomb, with sculptured figures on the top, in memory of the founder's father, Richard Patten. It was placed in the Chapel in 1833, when removed from All Saints' Church, Waynflete. In 1736 the Chapel was robbed of two pairs of massive silver candlesticks and a large offertory. The thieves (three) were captured and convicted; one was executed and two transported.

THE ANTE-CHAPPEL contains nine painted windows, including "The Last Judgment," by Schwartz; William of Waynflete (founder), Cardinal Wolsey, William of Wykeham (founder of New College), Bishop Fox (founder of Corpus Christi), King Henry III. and many others. They were restored in 1859-60. Some interesting monuments can also be inspected, viz., those to John and Thomas Lyttleton, who perished in the river Cherwell (the one brother being sacrificed whilst attempting to rescue the other from a watery grave—their ages were 13 and 17, and the date of death was May 9, 1735), and that of Dr. Benjamin Tate, a Fellow for forty years. There is a brass to the memory of Dr. Martin Routh, a centenarian, and President of the College, who died Dec. 2, 1854.

THE HALL is built on the same line as the Chapel, and is entered from a flight of stone steps. It is a spacious well-proportioned room with a Gothic roof, and the walls are ornamented with armorial bearings in wainscotted oak. The upper end has nine compartments, six representing scenes in the life of St. Mary Magdalen, viz., 1, "St. Mary Anointing the Feet of Jesus;" 2, "Christ Sitting at Table with Martha and Mary," (a scroll over with the words, "Martha sollicitates, tubaris erga plurima, Maria optinam partem elegit," underneath the date 1541); 3, "Mary Pouring Ointment on our Saviour's Head;" 4, "Christ Appearing to Mary after His Resurrection," the scrolls bearing the words, "Noli me tangere" (Touch me not), and "Rabboni" (Master); 5, Mary Telling the Disciples of Christ's Appearance," the scroll bearing "Vidi Dominum" (I have seen the Lord); 6, "Mary and St. John the Baptist;" 7, "Henry VIII.;" 8, "Royal Arms;" 9, "Prince's Plumes." Several valuable portraits of Bishops and other eminent men connected with the College are hung upon the walls. In the centre is a choice whole-length painting of St. Mary Magdalen, attributed to Guercino.

armorial bearings of the Founder and many Bishops are placed in the windows: and in the upper window on the right, are the profiles of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta. Near these are some curious specimens of old painting on glass, seldom noticed, but full of interest. The ceiling of the Hall was renewed in the last century. Several monarchs have visited the College, and attended banquets in the Hall. William of Waynflete received Edward IV. here on Sept. 23, 1481. He was accompanied by a large retinue of Bishops and nobles, who lodged in the College. On July 24, 1483, Richard III. visited the foundation, and abode within its walls, holding court. He was also received by the founder. Prince Arthur, brother of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and others have honoured Magdalen with visits. On May 19, 1649, Cromwell, Colonel Fairfax, and other parliamentary commanders dined in the Hall by invitation of the New President, Dr. Wilkinson. In return for this hospitality, the greatest outrages were committed -monuments, painted glass, &c., being destroyed, and the fine organ carried away to Hampton Court, On the death of President Clarke, 1687, the mandamus of James II. was received for the election of Mr. Antony Farmer, a man of ill-fame, and a papist. This gave great offence to the Fellows, and a determined stand was made against it. Dr. Hough was chosen President by them, and this offended the King, who demanded their submission. They were summoned to Whitehall: here evidence was given against Farmer and his habits, and was successful. The mandamus was withdrawn, but another issued, commanding the election of Dr. Parker. This was treated contemptuously by the Fellows. and James, highly incensed, came to Oxford and met them in Christ Church Hall,—demanding their authority for refusing his desire. This they gave; but the King was not appeased, and addressed them passionately:—"Ye have been a stubborn and turbulent College! Is this your Church of England loyalty? Get you gone, know that I, your King-will be objeyed! Go, and admit the Bishop of Oxon," &c. Twenty-five Fellows refusing to sign their submission, were expelled, and most of the Demies. Dr. Hough was deprived: overawed by the soldiers sent by James to carry out his mandate. The scene in the Common Room of the College must be imagined. Dr. Hough protested against the proceedings as "illegal, unjust, and null." It was of no avail; sequestration was carried out. The porter of the College threw down his keys; the butler refused to scratch Dr. Hough's name out of the buttery book, and was instantly dismissed. No blacksmith could be found in the whole city who would force the lock of the President's lodgings; and the Commission had to employ their own servants, who broke the door open with iron bars. The falling fortunes of James speedily led to a reconsideration; and on Oct. 25, 1683, the President and Fellows were restored; but James lost his crown. When the Duke of Wellington visited Oxford, to be installed as Chancellor, in 1834, he passed Magdalen College, and inquired of his companion, Mr. Croker, what structure it was, with such a stately tower? He was informed that it "was the wall James II. ran his head against!" Dr. Hough became Bishop of Oxford in 1690; of Lichfield and Coventry, 1699; of Worcester, 1717. He died May 8, 1743, aged 93. The portraits of Cardinals Pole and Wolsey, hanging in the Hall, called forth on one occasion, a witty remark, to this effect: "One could be Pope but would not, the other would be Pope but could not." The Christmas Eve Custom in the Hall is fully described on page 139. In the collection of College plate may be seen the 'Founder's Cup,' having a statue of Mary Magdalen with long flowing hair on

THE LIBRARY, on the western side of the cloisters, is a noble apartment, and of late years has undergone thorough renovation. The bookstalls are of the

finest English oak, and on their panels are copies of the "Buccleuch Vandykes," the only specimens allowed to be taken. These are portraits of forty eminent painters, given in 1843, by W. J. White, Esq., of Brownlow Street. London. They were painted by the donor's son, a promising young artist. The Library is very rich in Benedictine folios, the earlier editions of the Fathers, and other noted works of the middle ages, from the Library of St. German des Frés, at Paris. Also a capital collection of ancient manuscripts, amongst which is a Latin one, written by W. Reeks, Fellow, at the request of President Clark, defending, amusingly, the grotesque figures or hieroglyphics adorning the Cloisters. It is entitled "Œdipus Magdalenensis." In noticing the Cloisters we extract from it. The object is to prove the figures emblematical, exhibiting a system of morals, with an instructive lesson appended. There are 800 books and manuscripts presented by the founder. Near the oriel window at the north end are white marble busts of Bacon and Locke, by Bailey, of Bristol. A portrait of Bishop Waynflete will also be noticed. Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Charles II., gave £1300 in his lifetime, and a legacy of £50 in his will, for additions to the Library. He gave also £1100 to the demies of the foundation in eleven years. Descending from the Library the visitor will proceed to

THE CLOISTERS, with their roof of ribbed oak and grotesque figures (originally coloured). These figures have occasioned a deal of discussion amongst antiquaries as to their purport, some averring that a complete course of academical discipline is typed in them, while others remark that they are but an invention of the mason. The manuscript of Reeks before mentioned, written at the end of the seventeenth century, gives the following

fanciful account of their design :-

"Beginning at the south-west corner, the two first figures we meet are the Lion and Pelican. The former of these is the emblem of courage and vigilance, the latter of paternal tenderness and affection. Both of them together express to us the complete character of a good governor of the College. Accordingly, they are placed under the window of those lodgings which belong to the President, as the instructions they convey ought particularly to regulate his conduct.

"Goug to the right-hand. On the other side of the gateway are four figures, viz. the Schoolmaster, the Lawyer, the Physician, and the Divine. These are ranged along the outside of the Library, and represent the duties and business of the students of the house. By means of learning in general, they are to be introduced to one of the three learned professions or also as bitted to us by the figure sions, or else, as hinted to us by the figure with Cap and Bells, in the corner, they must turn out Fools in the end.

"We now come to the north-side of the quad-"We now come to the north-side of the quan-rangle; and here the three first figures repre-sent the "History of David:" his conquests over the Lion and Goliath; from whence we are taught not to be discouraged at any diffi-culties that may stand in our way, as the vigour of youth will easily enable us to surmount

them. The next figure to these is the Hippopotamus, or River-horse, carrying his young one on his shoulders. This is the emblem of a good Tutor or Fellow of the College, who is set to watch over the youth of the society, and by whose prudence they are to be led through the dangers of their first entrance into the world. dangers of their first entrance into the world. The figure immediately following represents Sobriety or Temperance, that most celebrated virtue of a collegiate life. The whole remaining train of figures are the vices we are instructed to avoid. Those next to Temperance, are the opposite vices of Gluttony and Drunkenness. Then follow the Lucanthropus, the Hyena, and Panther, representing Violence, Fraud, and Treachery. The Griffin, representing Covetousness. The next figure, Anger or Moroseness; followed by the Dog, the Dragon, and the Deer, representing Flattery, Envy, and Timidity. And the three last, the Mantichora, the Boxers, and Lamia, representing Pride, Contention, and Lust. Contention, and Lust.

"We have here, therefore, a complete and instructive lesson for the use of a society dedicated to the advancement of religion and learning: and, on this plan, we may suppose the Founder of Magdalen speaking, by means of these figures, to the students of his College.

The Cloister Court was commenced by the founder in 1473, but the hieroglyphics were probably added about 1509. In 1822 considerable alterations were effected under the superintendence of Mr. Parkinson, a London architect.

The Tower, called by some "Wolsey's Tower," will now attract the

visitor's attention. It is crowned with a diadem of pinnacles and fretted battlements, and displays a union of real solidity with great lightness of appearance, yielding to few of the many elegant towers built by English architects previously to the commencement of the sixteenth century. Its "stately form, fine proportions, admirable simplicity, and picturesque effect delight the eye from whatever point of view it is contemplated." It is divided into four storeys, the lower three having a simple pointed window on each side and the fourth eight lofty windows of more elaborate workmanship. The Tower contains a peal of ten richly-toned bells. The foundation of this Tower, originally intended to stand alone, was laid on August 9, 1492, by President Richard Mayhew, and completed about 1505, during the Presidentship of John Claymond. Its height is about 150ft., terminating in an open parapet. The tradition giving Wolsey the credit of erecting the Tower, and even using a portion of the College funds without due warranty, has been denied by Dr. Ingram in his "Memorials of Oxford." He states that Dr. Chandler carefully examined all the College books, and could find but a brief record of the name of Wolsey therein as relating to this Tower. He was certainly Bursar of the College during its erection, and from this fact, no doubt, arose the tradition. In 1586 a few of the scholars of Magdalen College, whose taste for game was more thorough than their desire for study, were convicted and imprisoned for stealing deer in Shotover Forest. Norreys acted as judge, by virtue of being Lord Lieutenant of the county. The other students of the College determined to resent their condemnation by his Lordship the next time Oxford was made his resting-place. This was at the following Michaelmas Quarter Sessions. Lord Norreys lodged at the Bear Inn (All Saints'), now demolished; and the students made up their minds to do battle with him there. Well supplied with oaken cudgels, &c., they made an attack upon the retinue of Norreys, thinking they would meet his Lordship presently. Timely assistance, however, prevented this, for he had had a short notice previously of the students' intentions; and Maximilian his son, helped by the servants, made an onslaught upon the assailants, beating them down as far as St. Mary's Church. Here the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors put a stop to the proceedings by rushing in among the combatants, separating them, and sending the students back to College. Several of them were severely hurt, and a keeper of Lord Norreys sorely wounded. When his Lordship was leaving the city, and passing Magdalen a few days after, the students assembled on the top of the Tower, having a quantity of stones, turf, &c., gathered there, which they used as pelts, wounding many of his Lordship's retinue, and endangering the lives of others. His Lordship was protected by being in his covered chariot, which was driven rapidly past, or the possibilities were that he would have been killed. Resulting from this second outrage, some of the students were severely punished, some expelled, and others having a lengthened course of study allotted to them. With this arrangement his Lordship was appeased, and thus ended the "Battle of Magdalen Tower!" The custom of singing the "Hymnus Eucharisticus" on the summit of the Tower on May 1st, at the hour of five a.m., is noticed on page 138.

THE MUNIMENT ROOM is in the tower in the Cloisters, and there are preserved valuable collections of early charters, including all belonging to the Hospital of St. John Baptist, upon the site of which the College was built, and to several suppressed Priories annexed to the foundation, reaching back to the twelfth century. There are also a few ancient coins, preserved in an

old chest, known as "Spur-royals" or "Ryals." These are each of the value of 15s., and derive their names from bearing a star on the reverse which resembles the rowel of a spur. In July, 1649, a large quantity of these coins were discovered in the room, where they had been stowed away from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Their value was equal to £1400. They were divided amongst the members of the College, including even the choristers. Each Fellow had thirty-three. They were exchanged at the rate of 18s. 6d. to 20s. each. When this embezzlement became known to Parliament, the members were called upon to account for their procedure, and deemed it wise therefore to refund what had been wrongfully abstracted. This act was one of the means that gave Selden such a distaste to Oxford, and hindered him from bestowing his valuable collection of works to the University, although his executors afterwards did so.

THE NEW BUILDINGS of the College stand on the north side of the great quadrangle. The design was furnished by Edward Holdsworth, M.A., Fellow, author of the "Miscipula," and other ingenious writings. It was intended to rebuild the whole College in a similar style, but we rejoice to say that such a scheme was never carried out. The full design was, however, engraved in the 'Oxford Almanack' for 1731. Mr. Holdsworth was a nonjuror, and a great friend of Hearne, the antiquary. The first stone of the new building

was laid September 27th, 1733.

The College Grounds, Water-walks, Grove, Addison's Walk, &c., are very attractive to the visitor, embowered, as they are, in the midst of a miniature forest. They are kept in excellent order, and much frequented by the students. Pope notes "Maudlin's learned grove," and with its picturesque and park-like appearance, so close to the city, and the numerous sportive herds of deer, the visitor cannot fail to be charmed. The terms "Magdalen" and "Maudlin" are synonymous (derived from the Syriac), literally meaning magnificent. And truly Magdalen College is a magnificent foundation! In these walks Addison lingered, here Gibbon studied, and Collins wooed the genius of poetry. At the entrance of the walks stood until 1789 a large tree known as the "Founder's Oak." It was supposed to have been upwards of 600 years old. It fell to the ground with a tremendous crash on June 29, 1789. It was 91ft. in height, 21ft. in girth, and its cubic contents were 754ft. A chair made from some of the timber is still preserved in the President's lodgings.

EMINENT MEN.—Amongst the many sent from "Magdalen's portal" may be mentioned two Cardinals (Pole and Wolsey), about six Archbishops, and close upon fifty Bishops, the last being the Right Rev. Richard Durnford, the seventy-first Bishop of Chichester. Dr. Chalmers says that "there is scarcely a bishopric in England to which this College has not afforded at least one prelate, doubling her files in some places." John Hampden was also a commoner of this foundation, entering the College in 1610 at fifteen years of age. On matriculation he presented a small silver jug, on which was graven, "Cantharus ex dono Joannis Hampden, Buckinghamensis, 1610." When King Charles was besieged in Oxford, and about the time that Hampden received his death wound on Chalgrove Field, this, with other plate, was given by the College to be melted down for coin to meet the King's additional outlay for troops, &c. While at Oxford Hampden wrote a few Latin verses upon the death of Prince Henry, which were published at the time. The manor of Wing, in Buckinghamshire, held by the Hampden family, was forfeited in consequence of a blow received by the Black Prince, when on a visit

with Edward III. at Great Hampden. This occasioned the writing of the following couplet:—

"Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe, Hampden did forego For striking of a blow, And glad he did escape so."

Dean Colet, of St. Paul's, London. The Lylys-grammarian and dramatic poet. John Lyly, M.A., was one of the dramatists who immediately preceded Shakespeare. He was the author of "The Anatomy of Wit" and "Euphues and his England," the latter being a style of language known as "Euphuism," or reformed English apart from all foreign interpolations. John Foxe, the martyrologist. Chilmead, the philologist and critic. John Wilson, the Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh and poet. Dr. Peter Heylin, the ecclesiastical historian. Dr. Walton, physician to Henry VIII. Dr. John Raper, the theologian. Bishop Cooper, of Winchester, formerly a chorister. Theophilus Gale, a famous Nonconformist, author of the "Court of the Gentiles." Dr. Routh, the centenarian, President of the College for sixty-four years. Dr. Daubeny, the late eminent Professor of Botany. Collins, the poet, author of "The Passions." Addison, who wrote several essays in the 'Spectator,' &c. The Earl of Rosse, the astronomer. Sir Roundell Palmer, author of the "Book of Praise," M. P. for Richmond, &c. Sir Benjamin Brodie, Waynflete Professor of Chemistry. John O. Westwood, the Hope Professor of Zoology. The Right Hon. J. W. Henley, P.C., M.P. for the county of Oxon. The Rev. Luke Rivington, the Ritualist. John Gibson Lockhart, of whom the following anecdote is told. He was full of fun and humour, and had a marked antipathy to all forms of pretence. His tutor—a grave, formal man—used to dread him, and not without reason. This gentleman assumed to be a great Hebrew scholar, and Lockhart, doubting the fact, one day handed to him a paper covered with Hebrew characters. He was complimented, and desired to persevere. The Hebrew papers accumulated, and at length the tutor, in a glow of pride, carried them to Dr. Parsons, who was a really good scholar in Hebrew literature. The doctor glanced over them, while the tutor dilated on what might in time be achieved by such an extraordinary young man. Presently, however, the doctor burst forth into an immoderate fit of laughter. Lockhart had written in the Hebrew character, but in the English language, a series of good-natured lampoons upon his tutor, for each of which, as he had handed them, he received the public thanks of the person lampooned. Gibbon, the historian, author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was of Magdalen. He remarks that "My own introduction to the University of Oxford forms a new era in my life; and, at the distance of forty years, I still remember my first emotions of surprise and satisfaction, In my fifteenth year I suddenly felt myself raised from a boy to a man. The persons whom I respected as my superiors, in age and academical rank, entertained me with every mark of attention and civility; and my vanity was flattered by the velvet cap and silk gown which distinguish a gentleman commoner from a plebeian student."

COLLEGE CUSTOMS.—Magdalen College at one period observed many remarkable customs. But three are now practised, the most noteworthy of which is

The May-Morning Hymn, or the Magdalen Grace, sang on the 1st of May at five o'clock in the morning, on the sum mit of the tower. Mr. John Timbs, F.S.A., the clever author of many curious works, states in his "Garland of the Year," that "in the year of our Lord God, 1501, the most Christian King Henry VII. gave to St. Mary Magdalen

college, the advowsons of Slymbridge (Gloucestershire), and Fyndon (Sussex), together with an acre of ground in each parish. In gratitude for this benefaction, the College was accustomed during the lifetime of the royal benefactor, to celebrate a service in honour of the Holy Trinity, with the collect still used on Trinity Sunday, and the prayer—'Almighty

and everlasting God, we are taught by Thy Word that the heart of Kings, '&c.; and after the death of the King to commemorate his memory by a requiem." The Latin Hymn, still sung in honour of the Holy Trinity, on the summit of the tower on May 1st, has evidently reference to the original service. The produce of the two acres formerly used to be divided between the President and the Rellows: but between the President and the Fellows; but now the choristers have an entertainment, or "Gaudy," in lieu thereof. The author of the

words is unknown, but the music is generally attributed to Dr. Benjamin Rogers, Oxon, 1685. The custom was first observed in 1501—so that it has been repeated close approaching four hundred times. We append, for the gratification of the visitor, a transcript of the hymn in Latin, and Rev J. W. Burgon's (Vicar of St. Mary-the-Virgin) translation. The choristers ascend the roof at about 4.30 a.m., and directly the clock strikes the hour of five, they unite their voices in singing:-

HYMNUS EUCHARISTICUS DEO TRI-UNI.

- "Te Deum Patrum colimus, Te laudibus prosequimur, Qui Corpus cibo reficis, Cœlesti mentem gratia.
- "Te adoramus, O Jesu! Te, Fili unigenite! Tu, qui non dedignatus es Subire claustra Virginis,
- "Actus in crucem factus es Irato Deo victima; Per Te, Salvator unice, Vitæ spes nobis rediit.
- "Tibi, Æterne Spiritus, Cujus afflatu peperit Infantem Deum Maria, Æternum benedicimus!
- "Tri-une Deus, hominum Salutis Autor optime, Immensum hoc Mysterium Ovanti lingua canimus.'

EUCHARISTICAL HYMN TO THE TRINITY.

- "To Thee, O God the Father,-Thee All worship, praise, and glory be! Thy hand bestows our daily bread, And that wherewith our souls are fed.
- "To Thee, O Jesu,—Thee, the Son,— To Thee, alone-begotten One,— Who for our sakes did'st not abhor The Virgin's womb, -our hearts we pour.
- "When Thou upon Thy cross wast laid, To God a willing offering made, The hope of life first dawned below, Our joy, our only Saviour, Thou!
- "To Thee, O Holy Ghost, by whom The Babe was born of Mary's womb,— Both God and Man,—to Thee we raise The hymn of everlasting praise.
- "O Three in One, Who did'st devise Such pathway back to Paradise; This Mystery of Love be sung In every age by every tongue."

Should the morning be fine, generally a vast crowd gathers below to hear the "May-Morning Matin" sung. The singing usually occupies about five minutes, and then the crowd rush away to gather May garlands. The Rev. J. W. Burgon has written a beautiful little poem upon the subject, from which we cull the two concluding stanzas:—

"Ah, you should hear it chanted! for the strain

Grows weak and powerless fettered down

to song, Like a swift eagle prisoned with a chain, Which else had soared the rolling clouds

Trust me, once heard, 'twould haunt thy

memory long, That calm sweet strain! And oft, when

sundered far, Brought low by sorrow, or oppressed by

wrong 'Twould soothe thy spirit-like the evening

star-

Foretaste of what sweet things the song of angels are.

"Now ring out all the bells a merry chime

While the hoarse horn croaks forth, a league below.

The note which doubtless seems the true sublime

To urchins straining might and main to blow

Ring out, glad bells! and let the sleepers know

That, while they slept, we watched the month of May

Twine the first garland for her virgin brow. Then bid them rise, for 'tis the prime of day;

And lo, the young month comes, all smiling, up this way."

The allusion to the "hoarse horn" refers to a peculiar instrument, locally named the May Horn. It is customary for many of the assembly to bring a small tin horn, with which they make a hideous noise. Dr. Routh, the centenarian, thirty-fourth President, had doubts as to the author of the words not being known. He thought that a Dr. Smith, a Fellow of Magdalen in the sixteenth century, was the author. An illustration of the custom appeared in the 'Illustrated London News,' May 17, 1856. The remaining two observances are :-

The Physic Benefaction.—On the first Monday in Lent two Bursars go round the chapel, during the chanting of the 'Benedicite,'and dole to each member, from their caps, a small screw of paper, containing a trifling sum of money, viz., 1s. for the President, down to 2d. for a chorister. This is called "the Physic Benefaction."

Christmas-Eve Gaudy.—A large party are always invited to partake of the cheer of the College on Christmas Eve. They gather between eight and nine o'clock. The first part of Handel's Oratorio of the "Messiah," is then sung, the guests joining in with the choir. At ten o'clock supper is served, consisting of cold rounds of beef, oysters in barrels, furmity, mince pies, ale, stout, and mulled wines. After supper, a selection of Christmas carols is sung, commencing with "Christmas comes, the time of gladness," and concluding shortly before twelve, with Pearsall's grand carol, "In dulci jubilo." This is one of those old Roman Catholic melodies which Luther, on account of their beauty, retained in the Protestant service. It dates from 1570, and it is named "An Ancient Song for Christmas-Eve." The words are remarkable, being half in Latin and half in English. Those versed in music have decided that these words formed part of the ritual of the Protestant congregations of Zwelbrucken and Neuberg. It was sung in village processions on Christmas-Eve, when the quaint words and sweet melody were enchanting and uplifting to those engaged. Thus interesting, and perlaps unknown to many, we introduce them:—

"In dulci jubilo
Let us our homage show;
Our hearts' joy reclineth
In præsepio,
And like a bright star shineth
Matris in gremio.
Alpha es et O.

"O Patris caris!
O Nati lenitas!
Deep were we stained
Per nostra crimina;
But Thou hast for us gained
Coclorum gaudia:
Oh, that we were there!

"Ubi sunt gaudia, where,
If that they be not there?
There are angels singing
Nova cantica;
There the bells are ringing
In regis curia:
Oh, that we were there!

From this to the striking of the clock, at the hour of twelve, a pause ensues. At the last stroke of the clock the choir once more break into song, and Pergolesi's "Gloria in excelsis," closes the musical part of this cheerful festival. A brief eeremony now remains for the conclusion: amidst the clanging of the bells of the tower, the President passes round the "Grace-cup," having first drank out of it, with toast of "A Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year." The guests then drink, and depart."

The visitor, leaving time-worn Magdalen College and its interesting associa-

tions, and passing some fine elm trees, will next arrive at Magdalen

Choristers' School, abutting on the High Street, forming one of the most perfect specimens of modern architecture in the city. The School was originally founded in 1456, but rebuilt in 1849-51, the foundation stone being laid by Dr. Routh on his 95th birthday, Sept. 29, 1849. It is a single room, 72ft. long by 24ft. 9in breadth, and about 50ft. in height. The seat of the first master is at the east end, that of the second master at the west end. A series of carved corbels sustain the arches of the timber roof, pierced with tracery to the apex. The east window contains the arms of Waynflete and Wolsey, each surmounted by the mitre, and commemorative of individuals formerly masters or choristers. The west window bears the arms of Dr. Routh, and of others connected with the recent history of the School, the background consisting of monograms of benefactors. Passing from the School, and crossing the road, a little to the right, the visitor enters the

Botanic Gardens, formerly denominated the "Physic Gardens." They were instituted by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, Yorkshire, "with a view to the general improvement of learning, and especially to the faculty of medicine." At his death Danby bequeathed the living of Kirkdale, in Yorkshire, to maintain the buildings and gardens which he had originated. The Gardens date from July 25, 1632, and form the oldest establishment of the kind in the kingdom. The first Professor was not appointed until 1679, when Dr. Morison held the post; he wrote a history of the plants under his charge. In 1683, Dr. Jacob Bovart succeeded him, and continued the history which Morison left incomplete. At one period, the Jews used the ground for the purpose of interment, and numerous remains of bones have been discovered from time to time. The

Gardens comprise about five acres, and are surrounded by a wall 14ft. high, which, as well as the elegant gateway, was built from the design of Inigo Jones, at an expense of £5,000, and finished in 1633. Over the archway is a bust of Earl Danby (the founder), and on the right and left are statutes of Charles I. and II., the cost of the two latter (put up at a later period) being defrayed out of a fine paid by Antony à Wood, the antiquary, for a libel on the Earl of Clarendon, in the first edition of his "Athenæ Oxoniensis." The face of the corona and freize bears this inscription: "Gloriæ Dei optimi maximi Honori Caroli I. Regis in Usum Academiæ et Republicæ Henricus Comes Danby. Anno 1632." An annual revenue was bequeathed by the founder for the support of the Gardens. They are well stocked with rare British and foreign exotic, herbaceous, and aquatic plants, and there are conservatories, greenhouses, hothouses, and aquaria, for their propagation. The Gardens are divided into four quarters, with a broad walk down the centre. There are likewise spacious Lecture Rooms, and a Library; the latter containing a large number of works on Botany, including a copy of Dr. Sibthorp's "Flora Græca," consisting of 10 vols. folio, with 100 coloured plates in each, costing £250 per copy. Several eminent botanists have bequeathed their collections to the Gardens, including Dr. Sherard, Dillenius, Morison, Fielding, and Sibthorp. Fielding's Collection alone consisted of 70,000 species, gathered at a great expense, and forming one of the most complete Herbarias in the world. Dr. Sherard also left £3,000 to increase the Professor's salary; Dr. Sibthorp, a freehold estate; and Dr. Radcliffe £500. Near the river (the Cherwell) is a Salicetum, containing almost every species of the British willow, and the Gardens are also well furnished with plants and flowers of the most varied character. The Professor is required, according to the statutes, to travel at certain periods for the study and collection of foreign plants. John Tradescant was the first gardener. He is well-known as the founder of the Ashmole Collection, and gathered many of the curiosities before "The Ark" passed into the hands of Elias Ashmole, by will (see "Ashmolean Museum.") The Library and Professor's study (on the left-hand) and the Lectureroom (on the right hand) were erected from designs by Mr. Underwood, of Oxford. The appointment to the Professorship is vested in the College of Physicians, London. Leaving the Botanic Gardens, re-crossing the road, turning up by the School, past the walls of Magdalen College, will bring the visitor to

Holywell Church, dedicated to the "Holy Cross." Its situation is most pleasant, closely adjoining the old Roman road. The Church dates from about 1100, when it was built or remodelled at the expense of Robert D'Oyley, Norman governor of the city, the manor being then attached to the adjoining royal manor of Headington. After D'Oyley's death it came into possession of Henry de Oxenforde, and it subsequently became Crown property, and was granted by Henry III. to Bogo de Clare, lord of the manor. "A fair stone cross, with the stocks, pillory, and gallows," once stood near the Church, and one T. de Bensington was the last person executed there, for stealing an ox. This offence took place about 1229, and the judgment was given by Bogo de Clare, lord of the manor. Very little of the old Church now remains, it having been altered and added to at so many periods. The Norman chancel-arch is the only relic. belfry (containing a peal of five bells) was rebuilt about 1264, by Warden H. Sever, of Merton College. The present Church consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower. The north aisle was added in 1838, the south aisle in 1843. nave is 57ft. long, and the chancel 27ft. The illuminated window in the chancel represents our Saviour with SS. Peter and Paul on either side. The living is now in the hands of Merton College; its value is about £142 per annum, and

the population of the parish close upon 1000. Service at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

principally choral.

The Holy Well, from whence the parish took its name, was dedicated to SS. Winfred and Margaret. It is now covered up by the boundary wall of the Cemetery. The spring was remarkably cold and seldom froze. Antony à Wood says, "I find many persons yearly relieved by these wholesome waters to this day" (about 1675). The water was deemed a specific for opthalmic complaints. On Holywell Green was another spring of a similar character, known as "Jenny Newton's Well." Adjoining the Church is the

Cemetery of Holy Cross, a quiet secluded spot; fit locality for "the mansions of the dead." Each grave is surrounded with its parterre of flowers, and the Cemetery much resembles those of Germany. It forms the interment ground of five parishes, viz. All Saints', Holywell, St. John, St. Mary-the-Virgin, and St. Peter-in-the-East. The Cemetery is carefully kept, and neatly planted

with flowers. At the north end the visitor will notice the artistic

FAMILY TOMB OF THE REV. J. W. BURGON, Vicar of St. Mary's. Just

below Holywell Church stands

The Oxford Penitentiary, on the site of the Holywell Manor House, is conducted by a body of Sisters of Mercy, presided over by a Lady Superior. The establishment is worthy of a visit. Passing from Holywell, down Long Wall Street, the High Street is again entered, and close by stood

The East Gate of the City, taken down in 1771. It crossed the road a few yards from Long Wall Street to the opposite side. Proceeding up the street,

the visitor arrives at the spot on which the

New Examination Schools will be erected. The site (where the noted "Angel" stood) has been already cleared, and the building will soon be in progress. The design is by Mr. J. N. Deane, of Dublin, and the striking architectural features and elaborate ornamentation of his conception will be shown in another beautiful edifice gracing the street already so famous. The price paid for the ground already in hand was nearly £20,000, and the authorities are waiting for other leases to fall in, in order that the space may be extended. Altogether, the New Schools will cost close upon £100,000. Several incidents in connection with this spot have already been noticed (see "Eastern Entrance), and yet another may be added. Dr. Johnson, the lexicographer, put up at the "Angel" Hotel in 1776, and "Bozzy" (as he called his favourite companion, Boswell) says, "We put up at the 'Angel' Inn, and passed the evening by ourselves in easy and familiar conversation." A still more ancient inn formerly stood on this spot, called the "Saracen's Head." Up a narrow thoroughfare on the opposite side, the visitor will find two edifices worth inspection, viz. St. Edmund Hall and St. Peter-in-the-East Church. Let us notice first

St. Edmund Hall, the fifth in numerical standing of the Halls. It was founded by Edmund le Riche, of Abingdon, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1233. His father was named Rainold le Riche, and his mother's name was Mabilia, a woman of great piety. There is a small benefaction attached to the Hall—the advowson of Gatcombe, purchased in 1821, by a legacy of £1000 left in 1763, by George Holme, D.D., of Queen's College. It is held by the Principal of the Hall, and the University first presented it in 1844. The first-named Principal is John de Cornubia, 1317. The present Principal is the Rev. Edward Moore, M.A., appointed in 1864. Fifty-two Principals have been elected since the foundation. The number of members on the books of the Hall is about one hundred. This is one of the most ancient Halls now remaining, and it has had several eminent men connected with it. Edmund le Riche, its founder, was the author of

"Speculum Ecclesia," and delivered lectures on divinity and philosophy, in the University from 1219-26, and was the first to introduce some of the Treatises of Aristotle into the University. He was canonised by Pope Innocent V. The 16th of November was the day formerly on which a "gaudy was held to do him The Hall was purchased by Thomas de Malmsbury, Vicar of Cowley, at the latter part of the twelfth century, and presented by him to the Canons of Osney Abbey. When the latter establishment was dissolved in 1546, it was conveyed to W. Burnell, Esq., and purchased of him for forty marks, by William Demyse, or Dennyson, Provost of Queen's College, and presented by him to the College in 1557. The right of the presentation by Queen's was conferred by the University in 1559. The present building occupies three sides of a quadrangle, and is quite a modern erection, dating from the latter part of the seventeenth century.

THE HALL is small and unpretending, and the

CHAPEL AND LIBRARY are on the east side of the Quadrangle. The Chapel was built in 1680, chiefly at the expense of Principal Stephen Penton, B.D. It was consecrated and dedicated to St. Edmund, by Bishop Fell, on April 7, 1682. The Library contains several thousand volumes in ancient and modern literature,

and is situated over the Ante-Chapel.

EMINENT MEN. Amongst others may be mentioned Thomas Hearne, the zealous antiquary, well-known in connection with the Bodleian Library, of which he was an assistant-keeper for eleven years, and sub-librarian for four years. He was born in 1678, at White Waltham, Berks, and was the son of a schoolmaster, George Hearne, who taught him the neat and beautiful handwriting which he practised. He was always an enthusiast in tombstone study. He entered St. Edmund Hall at the age of 17, in 1695, as a battelar, and took up his abode at the Hall in the following year. He took his B.A. in 1699, and his M.A. in 1703. He was dismissed from his sub-librarianship of the Bodleian, in consequence of his refusal to take the oaths in favour of the House of Hanover, being devotedly attached to the Stuarts-for he always considered them 'sacrificed.' June 10, 1735, and was buried in the Churchyard of St. Peter-in-the-East, adjoining the Hall. His "Collectanea" he devised to Mr. Bedford. of 145 volumes, beautifully written, dated, and indexed; half-bound in vellum, their backs neatly inscribed, in faded ink, with various numbers and dates. They consist of bibliographical curiosities, extracts, occurrences, and opinions. The earliest date is July 4, 1705, the latest June 4, 1735, six days previous to his death. It was his custom to keep one of these volumes always in his pocket, and to jot down any curious fact that might come in his way. For example:—

"17'33: April 7.—I heard Mr. Bagford (some time before he dyed), say that he walked over into the country on purpose to see the study of John Bunyan. When he came, John treated him very civilly and courteously, but his study consisted only of a Bible and a parcell of books the 'Pilgrim's Progress' chiefly, written by himself, all lying on a shelf or shelves."
"1729: Nov. 29.—The present Dutchesse of Brunswick, commonly called Queen Caroline, is a very proud woman, and pretends to great subtelty and cunning. She drinks so hard that her spirits are continually inflamed, and she is often drunk," &c.

These volumes are deposited in the Bodleian Library, to which they were bequeathed by Dr. Rawlinson, who purchased them of Mr. Bedford, for £100. They were not to be opened for seven years after Rawlinson's decease. This happened in 1755. His printed books were sold to Mr. Osborne, a bookseller, who published in Feb. 1756, a catalogue of them, entitled "A Catalogue of the Valuable Library of that Great Antiquarian, Mr. Thomas Hearne, of Oxford, consisting of a great variety of uncommon books, and scarce ever to be met withal." The following remarkable prayer, composed by Hearne, was found amongst his miscellaneous papers, when they were being looked over. worship of manuscripts is curiously interwoven with the worship of the Creator.

showing the tenor of the antiquary's mind:—

"O most gracious and merciful God, wonderful in Thy providence, I return all possible thanks to Thee for the care Thou hast always taken of me. I continually meet with the most signal instances of this Thy providence, and one yesterday, when I unexpectedly met with three old manuscripts, for which in a particular manner, I return my thanks, beseeching Thee to continue the same protection to me, a poor helpless sinner, and that for Jesus Christ, His sake.—Amen."

The "pavement-worship" incident in the life of Hearne will aptly close our notice of him. He was in the habit of visiting an hostelry well-known as "Antiquity Hall," near the present North Western terminus, to refresh himself. One day, "Tom Hearne," and a companion were sitting in the kitchen of the hostelry, which was mostly paved with sheep's trotters in various compartments, After one pipe and a glass or two, Mr. Hearne, with his usual gravity and sobriety, proposed to depart; but his friend, who desired to have more of his company, artfully observed that the floor of the apartment in which they were sitting was no less than a "tessalated Roman pavement." This engaged Hearne's attention, and out of respect to a work he had lately published on the "Stunsfield Roman Pavement" (which was dedicated to Bacchus), he willingly complied. An enthusiastic transport seized his imagination: he fell on his knees and kissed the sacred earth, on which in a few hours, after imbibing a few tankards, he was, by a sort of sympathetic attraction, obliged to repose for some period. Probably his friend was in the same imaginative disposition (or indisposition), but two printers coming in, conducted Mr. Hearne between them, with much state and pomposity, to St. Edmund Hall. Archbishop Thompson, of York, was sometime Principal of St. Edmund Hall. Good Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, and Metropolitan of India, matriculated at this Hall-in Nov. 1798. His manner unassuming, his conversation intellectual, his demeanour courteous, made him a favourite with all, and he became one of the best scholars of his day. In 1803 he gained the prize for the best English Essay on "Common Sense." Dr. Thompson, Vice-Principal at the time, met a certain College head in the street one day, who remarked sarcastically, "Well, so 'Common Sense' has come to St. Edmund Hall at last!" "Yes," replied his antagonist, "but not yet to your College!" It is a remarkable fact that when Wilson had recited his Essay at the Commemoration, he was succeeded on the rostrum by Reginald Heber, who had to recite the Newdigate Prize Poem on "Palestine,' which he had gained. Thus met the two future Metropolitans of India, and both were gathered to rest on "India's Amongst other noted men of the Hall, were Edward Chamberlayne, author of "Notitia Angliæ;" Sir Thomas Littleton, and the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speakers of the House of Commons; John Newton, first class in Mathematics and Astronomy; Dr. Charles Bate, chief physician to Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II.; Sir R. Blackmore, physician to William III. and Queen Anne; White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough; George Carleton, first Bishop of Llandaff, and then of Chichester; Sir William Jones, an eminent judge, who entered at 14 years of age; Fulton, classical commentator, &c. The visitor will next inspect the Church of

St. Peter-in-the-East, according to Wood "the first Church of stone that appeared in these parts," one of "those glorious piles that seem to mock at time, telling of bygone years and things that were." It is undoubtedly the oldest Church in England, and considerable doubt has existed as to the period in which it was erected, some asserting the ninth century and others the twelfth. The latter appears to be the more correct—about 1100. The style of the building is early Norman, many rich specimens of which yet remain for inspection. The Church has undergone several alterations, especially in the reign of Henry V. At present it is divided into chancel, nave, aisles, and tower, the latter somewhat resembling the tower of Oxford Castle. The date of this part is uncertain, but is supposed to have been built in the time of Henry VI. The Lady Chapel was built about 1240, at the cost of Edmund le Riche, founder of St. Edmund Hall, and the north aisle was added about 1350. An organ was erected in the church before 1500: the present one dates from 1768. The north window has some fragments of painted glass, inserted in 1433, by Vincent Wyking, vicar, being a symbol of "The Trinity," containing in a small compass the principal points of the Athanasian Creed. The east lancet windows were filled with stained glass in 1839. The pulpit, formerly standing opposite, near a pillar, had two entrances; one from the pillar for University preachers only. Five of the bells in the tower bear the date of 1700, the other was recast by Rudhall in 1753, and the small sanctus bell in 1777. The whole length of the edifice is about 76ft., width 42ft. The chain ornament of the roof is typical of the

chains of St. Peter (St. Pietro ad Vincula).

THE CRYPT is the most remarkable part of the Church, and is commonly called "Grymbald's Crypt." It is beneath the chancel, and the visitor enters from a large buttress. Its length is 36ft., width 24ft. 9in., height 9ft. The arches are supported by four ranges of short Saxon columns, having wellexecuted capitals. An altar appears to have stood at the east end. The Crypt has been the cause of much discussion, and it is certainly the most ancient part of the building. Hearne remarks in volume xxxix. of his manuscript collection, page 179, that "In the vault, which is large, St. Grymbald made, and in which he designed to have been buried, is a dragon upon one of ye pillars. A dragon used to be put upon the banners in the times of the Danes and Saxons." St. Grymbald was a teacher in Oxford in the reign of Alfred the Great. A subterranean passage is supposed to exist between the Crypt and New College, but only a few feet have been explored; and there is a tradition that Fair Rosamond came daily to worship in St. Peter's Church from her residence at Godstow Priory through this Crypt, to avoid meeting her enemy, Queen Eleanor. A remarkable sermon was preached in the Church by Dr. Abbot, Master of Balliol College and Vice-Chancellor in 1615, in which he made a furious personal attack upon Archbishop Laud for stating that "the Presbyterians were as bad as the Papists." The University Lent Sermons were formerly preached in St. Peter's, but were discontinued in 1827. A malefactor was executed at the Church door in Queen Mary's reign, and the staple from which the cord hung remained for many years. Several University dignitaries have been interred in the Church and churchyard, including Dr. Gerard Langbaine, Provost of Queen's College, one of the most eminent men of his age, who died February, 1657; Dr. Arthur Charlett, Master of University College, famed for his immense correspondence; Philip Randall, M.A., M.B., and Principal of Hart Hall for fifty years (March 9, 1549, to March 11, 1599); Dr. John James Dillenius, Professor of Botany; Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, &c., &c. There is a tomb of Petworth marble in the interior to the memory of Sir R. Atkinson, Knight, four times Mayor of Oxford, husband of two wives, and father of eleven children. He died in 1574, and there is likewise a memorial brass in perpetuation. Service on Sunday mornings and evenings. Value of the living about £200. Population of the parish, 1200. Leaving Queen's Lane and St. Peter's Church, the visitor again enters High Street, and proceeds into

Queen's College, the sixth foundation in numerical order in the University, founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfeld (Chaplain to Queen Philippa), Rector of Burgh, in Westmoreland, and Warden of St. Julian's Hospital, Southampton. It was named Queen's College in compliment to Philippa, Queen of Edward III., and was originally founded for a Provost and twelve Fellows. It is supposed that Eglesfeld intended to add seventy poor scholars, so as to perpetuate the twelve apostles and seventy disciples of our Lord. The College now consist of a Provost, nineteen Fellows, one or more Chaplains, fifteen Scholars, two Bible Clerks, and four Eglesfeld Exhibitioners. In addition there are about thirty other exhibitions founded by various persons. The first Provost was Richard de Retteford, elected in The present Provost is the Venerable William Jackson, D.D., elected in 1862. Thirty-eight Provosts have held office since the foundation. Society possesses the right of patronage to twenty-four livings, and six additional on Mr. Michel's foundation. The College has had many liberal benefactors, including several kings and queens, so much so, that the members assert that "kings have been their nursing fathers and queens their nursing mothers." These benefactors comprise Edward III., Edward IV., Charles I., Queen Philippa, Queen Henrietta Maria, Queen Caroline, Queen Aune, Queen Charlotte, &c. The number of members on the books is about Robert de Eglesfeld, or Eglesfield, was born at the village of Allerby, near Maryport, Cumberland; and Brewer remarks that "It is a sufficient eulogy on his talent and integrity, when we say that he enjoyed for many years the familiar confidence of one of the bravest of kings and most excellent queens that ever adorned the English throne." He died May 31, 1349, and probably was buried in the original Chapel of his College, a brass being found, in the last century, under the communion table forming part of his sepulchral record. After his death, Queen Philippa consented to become patroness of the institution, then named "The Hall of Queen's Scholars," and Edward III. gave the Hospital of St. Julian, called "God's House," to the College, as well as the vicarage of Holy Rood, &c. The first buildings occupied by the Society consisted of Temple Hall and a few other tenements purchased by the founder. Very little progress was made in building a College until 1349, the year of the founder's death, when Edward III. granted a patent for building a Chapel, finished about 1353. The only knowledge of the old College to be gleaned now consists of some charters and three views of it taken (deposited in the Bodleian Library) in 1751, by Mr. James Green. The great entrance was opposite St. Edmund Hall. It was a gabled elevation, and a mass of domestic irregular building existed on the north side, to which was attached, in 1672, another considerable range of heavy building. The original Hall stood on the west of the old quadrangle, and the Library at the west end of the Chapel. So early as 1362 there is an item in the College accounts for a register or catalogue of the books, and in 1389 a charge of 26s. 8d. for iron chains for the books. Over the great entrance was the chamber in which Henry V. studied, with Cardinal Beaufort for his tutor. The present College was commenced in 1672, with the Library, and finished in 1694. On Feb. 6, 1710 (the birthday of Queen Anne), the foundationstone of the new buildings in the High Street was laid by Provost William The grand front (resembling the Palace of Luxembourg) was completed in 1756, from designs by Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. The whole area on which the College is built forms an oblong square of 300ft. length by 220ft. breadth, divided by the Chapel and Hall into two

spacious courts. In the cupola over the grand entrance is a statue of Queen Caroline, consort of George II., who gave £1000 towards the building. The gateway is connected by an ornamental wall, with the lofty lateral fronts of the east and west sides, over which are six statues-Jupiter and Apollo on pediments, and the others emblematical of Geography, Mathematics, Medicine, and Religion. The western wing of the first quadrangle was quite destroyed by fire on December 18, 1778. It was restored at the cost of £6,286 6s. 4d., towards which Queen Charlotte gave £1000. The entire front was renovated during the vacations of 1845-6. The inaugural dinner of the English Agricultural Society (now the Royal) was held in this quadrangle on July 19, 1839, when the party consisted of 2,500 persons. The Chapel and Hall face the grand entrance. The order of the architecture of the College is Grecian. Conducting the visitor across the quadrangle, we enter

THE CHAPEL (of the Corinthian order within and the Doric without), 100ft. long, 30ft. broad. The illuminated windows are very ancient, and in a high state of preservation. They were removed from the old Chapel, for which they were painted by Van Ligne. They consist of the following

subjects:-

Three Bishops with their croziers.
 The Annunciation.

3. The Last Supper.
4. The Resurrection.—The Wise Men above.
5. The Last Judgment. — The Baptism of

Christ Above. 6. (Over the Altar.) The Holy Family, a fine

painting from the original, by Carlo Maratti. "Let all the Angels of God Worship Him." SS. Thomas and Peter above. 7. The Ascension. The Passion, and SS. John and Luke above.

8. The Resurrection.—The Flight into Egypt

Christ in the Garden.
9. The Adoration of the Magi.
10. The Descent of the Holy Ghost.

11. Two Bishops and a Pope in their robes.

Three of the windows at the west-end are but copies of the originals.

The eastern end of the Chapel is circularly turned, imitating the Romish Basilica. The ceiling, painted by Sir James Thornhill, represents "The Ascension." The altar-piece is a copy (by Mengs) of Correggio's "La Notte" ("The Night"), from the Dresden Gallery. Presented by the late Mr. Robson, of Bond Street, London. The reading desk is a brass eagle on a pedestal, dated 1662, and bearing the inscription, "Regina avium, avis Reginensium" ("The bird of Queen's is the queen of birds.") The screen, supported by eight columns of the Corinthian order, formed of fine Norman oak, is very handsome. The massive marble pillars, near the altar, are specimens of first-class art workmanship. The chairs of the Provost and Vice-Provost are valuable examples of antique carving. The windows of the Ante-Chapel, brasses, and other memorials are worthy of inspection.

THE HALL, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, is 60ft. in length by 30ft. width, having an arched roof of a proportionate height. The order is Doric. The chimney piece is marble: a bust of Aristotle stands upon it. The walls are surrounded with portraits of benefactors (royal and civilian), with heraldic devices. The Provost, Fellows, and Student of this foundation still preserve the ancient academical system of dining—the Fellows sitting on one side, the Scholars on the other, with the Provost in the centre. They are summoned to dinner by trumpet, by an official called a "tabærdar," so called from a part of their former dress-a taberdum or tabard. In this Hall is also celebrated the "Boar's Head" custom on Christmas Day (see p. 149).

THE LIBRARY is one of the most splendid in the University, 123ft. in length, 35ft. in breadth, and 55ft. in height. It was finished in 1694. The number of books comprised in the whole of the upper and lower Libraries is considerably over 60,000. The exterior has a most elegant appearance, and the interior is fitted up in excellent style. The cast of the Florentine Boar, presented by Sir Roger Newdigate, attracts universal attention, as well as the large orrery, given by six gentlemen-commoners of the College. The delicately-carved bookcases are beautiful, and the ceiling is tastefully stuccoed. Some fine wood carving by Grinlin Gibbons deserves notice. The doorway at the south end of the room is very elegant; above it, a highly-ornamented stone arch, supported by fluted Corinthian pillars. At each end of the arch is a female figure, emblematical of Geography and Astronomy, having between them the instruments used in the cultivation of those sciences. Over the arch are the arms of the College, illuminated, carved in alto-relievo. In the north windows are the original portraits of Henry V. and Cardinal Beaufort, restored to the Society by Alderman Fletcher, of this city, who rescued the former from the chamber in which the Prince lodged. The portrait has an inscription, and Wood states that the original, previous to its removal from the royal chamber, ran thus :-

"In perpetuam rei Memoriam. Imperator Britanniæ, Triumphator Galliæ, Hostium victor et sui. Henricus V. Parvi huius cubiculi Olim magnus incola,

"In memory for ever. Henry V. Emperor of Britain, Conqueror of France, The victor of his foes and of himself. Was formerly the great tenant Of this little chamber.

In 1841 Robert Mason, D.D., formerly a member of the College, bequeathed £30,000 for the purchase of books, as well as a valuable collection of Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and other antiquities, a collection of shells, a portrait of Mr. Belzoni, &c., to the foundation. To contain these, and the ever increasing number of books, a second Library was rendered necessary. The whole space beneath the Library was accordingly fitted up for the purpose. The basement storey is decorated with eight statues in niches, including the founder, Edward III., and Queen Philippa, Charles I. and Queen Henrietta, Archbishop Lamplugh, Bishop Barlow, and Sir Joseph Williamson.

THE BUTTERY possesses one of the curiosities of Oxford—an ancient wassail bowl or drinking horn, said to have been presented by Queen Philippa, and therefore above 500 years old. In shape it resembles a powder horn; height 1ft. 8in., and the outer curve from the extreme point, 3ft. 5in. It will hold two quarts. Richly ornamented with silver gilt, the lid bearing a silver eagle of curious workmanship, supported by eagles' claws. The Saxon phrase, "Wacceyl" (health drinking), is inscribed on several parts of the exterior. The brass of the founder, Robert de Eglesfeld, is also preserved here, and the curious cocoa-nut cup of Provost Bost, resting on four

EMINENT MEN.—The "Black Prince," son of Edward III. King Henry V. Wicliff, who entered the College at its opening. Whilst at College, Wicliff wrote the following striking sketch of Oxford life at that time:-"The scholar is famed for his logic. Aristotle is his daily bread, but otherwise his rations are slender enough. The horse he rides is as lean as is a rake, and the rider is no better off. His cheek is hollow, and his coat is threadbare. His bedroom is his study. Over his bed's-head are some twenty volumes in black and red. Whatever coin he gets goes for books, and those who help him to coin will certainly have the advantage of his prayers for the good of their souls while they live, or their repose when they are dead. His words

the principal of which is the

Boar's Head Procession on Christmas Day, at five o'clock. The spectacle is open to strangers. Tradition represents

this usage at Queen's as a commemoration of an act of valour performed by a student of the College, who, while walking in the neighbouring forest of Shotover and reading Aristotle, was suddenly attacked by a wild boar. The furious beast came open-mouthed upon the youth, who, however, very courageously, and with a happy presence of mind, is said to have "rammed in the volume," and cried "Græcum the strength of the stre est,' fairly choking the savage with the sage.'

"He seized the closed volume-text, comment,

and note, And thrust it afar down his ravening throat."

Till towards the middle of the seventeenth

century it appears to have been customary to bring up to the gentlemen's tables, as the first dish on Christmas Day, a boar's head with a lemon in its mouth: and, although the custom has grown obsolete among the gentry, a relic of it is still observable at the tables of the yeomanry, particularly at the northern part of the kingdom, to which a pig's head is hardly brought without having its jaws distended by

either a lemon or an apple. Of the manner in which the ceremony is conducted at Queen's the following account is given by Aubrey, in one of his manuscripts deposited in the Ashmolean Museum:—"The boar's head, being boiled or roasted, is laid in a great charger botted or roasted, is laid in a great charger covered with a garland of bays or laurel. When the first course is served up in the refectory on Christmas Day, the manciple brings the boar's head from the kitchen up to the high table, accompanied by one of the taberdars, who lays his hand on the charger." Hollingshead says, "In the year 1170, upon the day of the young Prince's coronation, King Henry I. served his some at the table as server, bringing up the some at the table as server, bringing up the Bore's-head, with trumpets before it, according to the manner." The carol now sung by the taberdar is appended, as well as a more ancient one, printed by Wynkin de Worde, from which, deathelder the present one we take. doubtless, the present one was taken.

THE BODELIAN CAROL, (As now sung.)
"The Boar's-head in hand bear I, Bedecked with bays and rosemary, And I pray you, masters, merry be, Quotquot estis in convivio. Chorus-Caput Apri defero, Redden laudes Domino.

"The boar's-head, as I understand, Is the bravest dish in the land, Being thus bedecked with gay garland, Let us servire cantico. Caput Apri, &c.

"Our steward has provided this In honour of the King of Bliss, Which on this day to be served is In Reginensi Atrio. Caput Apri, &c."

On New Year's Day the Bursar presents each member with a needle and thread, accompanying the gift with these words, "Take this, and be thrifty?" This custom is probably derived from the words, 'aiguille et fil:' "needle and thread," a fanciful allusion to the name of the founder, Eglesfeld. When Prince Henry, against whom "certain charges of disaffection" had been brought, went to Court to clear himself from the imputation, he wore a gown of WYNKIN DE WORDE'S CAROL,

(Printed in 1521.)

"Caput Apri differo, Reddeus laudens domino: The bore's-heed in hand bring I, With garlands gay and rosemary, I pray you all sing merely Qui estis in convivio.

"The bore's-heed, I understande, Is the chefe servyce in this lande, Loke where ever it be fande Servite cum cantico.

"Be gladde, lordes, both more and lesse, For this hath ordeyned our stewarde To chere you all this Christmasse, The bore's-heed with mustarde."

blue satin, full of oilet holes, and at every hole a needle hanging by a silken thread.

Dinner-call.—The members are called to dinner by the sound of a trumpet. It has been so from the days of the founder. Taberdars were so called from a part of their former dress, called a taberdum or tabard. This was a short gown without sleeves open at both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders.

Leaving Queen's College, the visitor crosses the road, almost in a direct

line, and enters

University College, to which the place of honour in the University is given, as being the first collegiate foundation. The College is said to have been erected at the cost of Alfred the Great about 872, and called Great University Hall. The legal title of the College is "Collegium Magnæ Almæ Universitatis." Few question the statement that the schools of Oxford were fostered and endowed by Alfred the Great, but there is no existing record to prove that Alfred bestowed assistance upon any particular College or Hall. However, on the ground that this College was a royal foundation, the Crown vests its right to the patronage or visitation, a claim which was decided in favour of the royal prerogative by the Court of King's Bench in 1726. first great benefactor to this College, Hall, or School was William of Durham, who died in 1249, bequeathing a sum of money (310 marks) for the permanent The first purchase endowment for the maintenance of ten or more masters.

with his bequest was made in 1253, and the first statutes are dated 1280. A more enlarged body of statutes was granted in 1292, and again in 1311, 1380, 1475, and 1478, and it was recognised in an order of Parliament as early as the year 1384. This was an order sent in answer to a petition from the College, directing the case to be heard in the King's Council. endorsed copy of this is yet preserved in the muniments of the foundation. The present foundation consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, one By-Fellow, fourteen Exhibitioners, twelve Scholars, and two Bible Clerks. The first elected Master was George Caldwell in 1219. The present Master is Frederick Charles Plumtre, D.D., elected in 1836. Above sixty Masters have been elected since the reputed foundation in 872. The Society has the patronage of ten livings. The number of members on the books is about The chief benefactors have been William of Durham, King Henry IV., Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; John Freestone, Esq., Sir Simon Bennett, Bart., Rev. Charles Greenwood, Dr. John Radcliffe, Dr. John Browne, &c. A building named Drogheda or Drowda Hall (opposite the College) was purchased with a portion of Durham's benefaction in 1255, and eight years after (1263) Brasenose Hall and four schools adjoining Little University (the present site of Brasenose College) were also purchased. There is reason to think that the first body of students gathered as the nucleus of the foundation assembled in one of the many halls formerly standing in School Street, an avenue leading from the High Street to the Bodleian Library (now known as Radcliffe Street). They removed, it is conjectured, to the present College about 1343. In 1441 the University sent letters to Pope Eugenius, in which this College was named the "eldest daughter of Alma Mater"—"Senior Filia, Collegium Antiquius Universitatis." About the beginning of Henry VI.'s reign the old buildings, which, according to Wood's statement, "stood without any method" (without uniformity), were taken down in order that a building partaking more of the essentials of a College should be erected. About 1450 a refectory was added through the munificence of Henry Percy (Earl of Northumberland) and Cardinal Beaufort. A tower was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and extensively repaired and enlarged in 1561. In 1509 the College parted with its property of Brasenose Hall, &c., to Sir Richard Sutton, for his foundation of Brasenose College. The present buildings (the west side) of University College were commenced on April 14, 1634. The north side, fronting the High Street, was begun on June 19, 1635, and just after the south side (containing the Hall and Chapel) was added. The east side was not completed until 1674, owing to the want of funds, and the distraction consequent upon the civil war which the country had been passing through. Mr. Charles Greenwood contributed £1500 and Sir Simon Bennet £5000 to this work. The present front of the College was ingeniously substituted, from a design of Dr. Griffith, in 1800. It is 260ft. in length, and Mr. Chalmers remarks that "Its numerous Gothic ornaments, and especially when contrasted with the airy grandeur of its opposite neighbour, Queen's, serve to perpetuate the notion that this is the eldest daughter of Alma Mater." The front is three storeys in height, embattled by turrets in the ogee manner, and lighted by uniform ranges of windows. The College is entered by two gateways. The statue over the western gateway is Queen Anne, and that over the eastern, Queen Mary (consort of William III.). Two more statues are placed in corresponding niches on the interior-that on the eastern being Dr. Radcliffe, and the western, James II. There is but

another statue of this monarch known, and that is the one behind the Banqueting House, Whitehall, London. This is of brass, by Grinlin Gibbons. James' statue once stood on Sand Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne, but that was thrown into the river by an infuriated mob at the revolution. It was afterwards raised, and converted into a peal of bells for St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle. A statue of Alfred the Great formerly stood in the niche now occupied by Queen Anne. The vaulting of both gateways is adorned with fan tracery. By the western gateway the visitor enters the

GREAT QUADRANGLE, spacious and regular in appearance, bearing no slight resemblance to that of Oriel College. The Hall and Chapel stand in

this Quadrangle. Passing into

THE CHAPEL, gratification at its beautiful features can scarcely fail to be produced in the visitor. Until 1369 no Chapel was possessed by the College, the members of which worshipped in the Churches of SS. Mary and Peter. The old Chapel was consecrated to the memory of St. Cuthbert in 1476. The present Chapel was commenced in 1639, and completed in 1665; the interior was restored, in the decorated style, at a great expense, by G. G. Scott, R.A., in 1862. The carved work over the altar, by Grinlin Gibbons, has been preserved. The windows are illuminated, but are not reckoned of first-class order, except that portion which is the work of Van Ligne. The altar-piece is a curiosity, being burnt in wood, the work of Dr. Griffith, at one period a Master of the College. It is a copy of the "Salvator Mundi" of Carlo Dolci. Chalmers says, "This is a mode of delineating objects which certainly produces a very extraordinary effect, and may be ranked among the most ingenious substitutes for the pencil." The illuminated window in the Ante-Chapel was presented by Dr. Radcliffe, and represents "Our Saviour Driving the Money-Changers out of the Temple." It was executed by Henry Giles, of York, in 1687. There are several fine monuments in the Chapel and Ante-Chapel, amongst which is that by Flaxman in memory of Sir William Jones, an eminent Indian judge. It was originally intended to be sent to Calcutta, but the East India Company having erected one at their own expense, it was presented to this College, and that which had been prepared by the friends of Sir William for University College was transferred to St. Mary's Church. It stands in an arch between the two chapels at the western end. The bas-relief represents Sir William in the act of translating and forming a digest of the Indian laws from the sacred books or Vedas, which the Hindoos appear to be reading to him. It is one of the happiest designs of Flaxman's many monuments. Two other elegant monuments by Flaxman are also in the Ante-Chapel, one to the memory of Sir Robert Chambers, a member of this foundation, the other of Mr. Rolleston, a Fellow and Tutor of the College. Another monument is to the memory of Mr. Thomas Musgrave, youngest son of Sir J. C. Musgrave, Bart. He was drowned in the Thames at Oxford June 5, 1822.

THE HALL is one of the most handsome refectories of the University. It was commenced about 1640, but not completed until 1657. The former Hall was built about 1450. The interior of the present Hall, with its decorations of peculiar elegance, was refitted in 1776 at the expense of the members of the foundation. Previous to these alterations the floor was boarded, and a grate for burning charcoal, according to the custom of the time, stood in the centre of the room. The present floor is formed of Danish and Swedish marble. The splendid marble chimney-piece was the gift of Sir Roger Newdigate, founder of the University Prize Poem which bears his name.

It is said to have been copied from a monument in Ely Cathedral, but it is really an adaptation of the beautiful monuments on the north side of the choir in Westminster Abbey. Several portraits adorn the walls, including one of Sir Roger Newdigate. The fine roof displays the arms of the

benefactors, and they are also continued in the windows.

THE LIBRARY was newly-erected in 1860, from designs by G. G. Scott, R.A. Its origin is attributed to Walter Skirlaw, successively Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Wells, and Durham. He gave several manuscripts for the use of the students. Archbishop Abbot, who was Master in 1597, was likewise a great benefactor to the Library. The Library preceding the present one was built in 1669, and refitted in 1841. Two very fine statues of the brothers Lords Eldon and Stowell ornament it. They were formerly Fellows of the foundation, and their statues were presented by the trustees of the late Lord Eldon.

The Common Room contains some few features of interest, including portraits of Henry IV. and Robert Dudley (Earl of Leicester), burnt in wood by Dr. Griffith, who was a thorough master of this peculiar art. There is an excellent bust of Alfred the Great, by Wilton, after a model by Rysbrach, presented in 1771 by the Earl of Radnor, and a fine bust of Mr. Pitt, by Nollekens, presented by a few members of the foundation in 1811; also two very scarce and valuable engraved portraits of Dr. Johnson (who used to spend much of his time in this room) and Sir William Jones. Boswell says "that the Doctor would often drink off three bottles of port in the common room of University College without being the worse for it."

THE NEW BUILDINGS, to the west of the grand front, detached from the rest, were erected in 1841, in the domestic Gothic or Tudor style, from designs by Sir Charles Barry, architect of the new Houses of Parliament. They were built by Mr. J. Plowman, and consist of eleven sets of rooms.

EMINENT MEN.-Bishop Ridley, the martyr, has been placed on this foundation by some authorities; but although elected to a Fellowship here, he did not accept it, being sure of obtaining a Fellowship in his own College at Cambridge. Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Lichfield, &c., the son of a sieve maker, at Skirlaw, Yorkshire He ran away from his father's house at a very early age, and came to Oxford, and partook of William of Durham's benefaction. When he succeed to the Bishopric of Durham, he sent his steward to Skirlaw to bring his parents to him if they were still alive, that he might make provision for them. He was famed for his knowledge of architecture as well as theology. He died in 1406. Bishop Bancroft, of Oxon, who built the old palace at Cuddesdon, was a Master of this College. A portrait of him, with a view of the palace in the background, is in the Master's dining room. Bishop Flemmyng, founder of Lincoln College, at one period a devoted adherent of John Wicliff, and then thoroughly against him. Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe Library, a great benefactor to this College and other buildings. Three of the most eminent Indian Judges-viz., Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal; Sir Edward West, Chief Justice of Bombay; Sir William Jones, Chief Justice of Calcutta; Sir William, whilst in India, discovered the key to the whole marvellous and beautiful productions of Aryan dramatic literature. One translated by Sir William was entitled "Sacontala; or, The Fatal Ring." Goëthe remarked of this drama, in a musical little epigram, that if any one wanted to name in one word all that there is of lovely in the earth, of tender in the heart, and of subtle in the fancy, say "Sakoontala," and then all is said. Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, author of "Queen Mab," "Prometheus," &c., was a member of

this foundation. He was born at "Field Place," near Horsham, Sussex. death in Italy, in 1822, and the burning of his body by Lord Byron, are narratedlin a graphic letter of the great poet's. Shelley was expelled from University College, in 1812, on account of the bold opinions set forth by him in "Queen Mab," a comparatively youthful effusion. His rooms were on the first floor of the staircase to the right of the Hall, and are thus described: "Their contents were eminently heterogeneous, including papers, boots, philosophical instruments, books, clothes, linen, pistols, crockery, bags, and boxes which were scattered on the floor in every direction. Tables and carpets were stained with large firespots. There was an electric machine, an air pump, and a solar microscope: two piles of books supported the tongs, and a small glass retort above an Argand lamp, which soon boiled over, added fresh stains to the table, and rose in disagreeable fumes." He used to love a walk in the woods, to stroll on the banks of the Thames, but especially to wander about Shotover Hill. At a pond at the foot of the hill on the left of the road, formed by the water which had filled an old quarry, he would linger in the dusk, gazing in silence on the water, repeating verses aloud, or loudly exulting in the splash of the stones he continually threw into the water. Goldwin Smith, so well known for his political opinions, late Professor of Political Economy, and Professor of Cornell University, United States, was a member of University. The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, Ireland Scholar, 1837; English Verse, 1837; Latin Essay, 1839; English Essay, 1840; Professor of Ecclesiastical History; Canon of Ch. Ch., &c., is an Honorary Fellow on the foundation. Sir Travers Twiss, D.C.L., Vicar-General of Canterbury and Chancellor of the Dioceses of Hereford, Lincoln, London, and St. David's, graduated 1830. Lord Chancellor Eldon, who remarked that it was not difficult to obtain a B.A. degree at Oxford in his time, for he says, "My examination comprised two questions—first, 'What is Hebrew for the place of a skull?' My answer was, 'Golgotha.' Second, 'Who founded University College?' Answer, 'King Alfred.' The Examiner:—'You are competent for your degree!'" Dr. Obadiah Walker was the thirty-second Master of the College, in 1676, and held the post between two and three years. On the accession of James 11. in 1685, Dr. Walker professed himself a Roman Catholic, and obtained a dispensation from the King. He procured also a mandate to authorize him to appropriate two chambers on the ground floor, between the College Chapel and the passage leading into the smaller quadrangle, for a Chapel, where mass might be performed. James sometimes attended vespers in the Chapel, during his visit to Oxford ("Letters from the Bodleian," vol. i. p. 35). Lord Macaulay, writing of the year 1637, says, "Already had University College been turned by Obadiah Walker into a Roman Catholic seminary. Already Christ Church was governed by a Roman Catholic Dean. Mass was already said in both those Colleges. The tranquil and majestic city, so long the stronghold of monarchical principles, was agitated by passions which it had never The undergraduates, with the connivance of those who were before known. in authority over them, hooted the members of Walker's congregation, and chanted satirical ditties under his windows. Some fragments of the serenades which then disturbed the High Street, have been preserved. The burden of one ballad ran thus:— ' Old Obadiah sings Ave Maria.'

So mutinous indeed was the temper of the University, that one of the newly-raised regiments—the same which is now called the Second Dragoon Guards, was quartered at Oxford for the purpose of preventing an outbreak. As a necessary consequence of James's arbitrary proceedings, when, in 1688, the insurgents

under Lovelace, appeared before Oxford, they were received with a hearty wel-Already some of the heads of the University had dispatched one of their number to assure the Prince of Orange that they espoused his cause, and would willingly coin their plate for his service. The Whig chief, therefore, rode through the capital of Toryism amidst general acclamation, and at the head of a long procession of horse and foot. The whole High Street was gay with ribbons and banners, and the townsmen and the gownsmen were, for once, united by a common purpose." With James's downfall, came that of "Old Obadiah." He was turned out of the University, and lived for some years obscurely in London; his chief maintenance being by the help of his friends. Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Library, who was educated under Walker, used to "send him yearly a new suit of clothes, ten broad pieces, and a dozen bottles of Canary wine—to support his drooping spirits." Whilst in Oxford Dr. Walker was appointed executor to the Rev. William Stone, Principal of New Inn Hall, and carried out the foundation of Stone's Hospital or Almshouses, in St. Clement's. Sir Roger Newdigate, was also a member of this foundation; and at his death in 1806, left a legacy for the continuation of the Newdigate Prize Poem, before only awarded at indefinite periods. It was first competed for in 1768, when Middleton Howard, of Wadham College, was successful—subject, "Conquest of Quebec." The Rev. Frederic W. Faber," late Superior of the Oratory, Brompton, was of University. He was born in 1814, and died September, 1863. Faber gained the Newdigate Prize in 1836-subject-"The Knights of St. John." His views were so essentially different in early life to what they afterwards became that a brief notice of Faber and his career will be interesting. Whilst young in orders he vindicated the Church of England against the Romish schism. Of the Church of Rome he wrote in the most depreciatory terms: "Now let us turn to that miserable and forlorn Church which once was queen of the nations. With all her professionsthe falsehood of which her own history sets forth—no Church has shown less reverence for antiquity than the Church of Rome: no Church has kept less faithfully the faith once delivered to the saints. The lineaments of the true Church visible on her, are distorted and disfigured, buried beneath the load of utterly abominable and corrupt novelties." The denomination of the "Archbishop of Rome" was "unscriptural:" the Romanists, he said, "added falsehood to the Sacraments;" and, as to the Romish Church, "May God have mercy on her!" When on his foreign travels his mind became imbued with the pomp, glitter, and power of the Romish Church; and it was about that time that he wrote those verses which have been quaintly described as "Lives of the Saints potted down into Sonnets." Having gained a character for ultra High Churchism, he, in 1845, went over to the Church of Rome. At that period he was clergyman at Elton, and took over with him a Mr. Knox (who was his guest), about a dozen of his parishioners, and one or two choir-boys of very tender age. He returned to London in 1849, bringing with him six priests, and established the Oratory in King William In 1854, the Oratory was removed to Brompton, Faber having as many as twenty priests with him. Brompton Oratory is famed for the earnest preaching of the Fathers attached. Faber's poems show great power of description and poetical feeling, intermingled with much credulity. The worship of Mary, known as "Mariolatry," permeated his whole system. Scarcely a poem appeared but what was tainted with this idolatry. Instance the following:—

"Love of Mary was to them As the very outer hem Or the Saviour's priestly vest,

Which they timorously pressed, And whereby a simple soul Might, for faith's sake be made whole."

But for startling effect, nothing can be equal to those parts of his works where it

is gravely stated that a Cardinal Archbishop, in 1688, was buried in the ruins of a house, but was protected by St. Philip of Neri, by whose means his reverence's scabs fell off, and his swellings were reduced; that a certain Canon was cured of dreadful convulsions by "small portions of the præcordia of St. Philip;" that a Venetian, who had a swollen hand, crossed himself, invoked St. Philip, and he was well; that Count Crivelli was dying, and had received extreme unction, when some priest gave him a relic of St. Philip, and he recovered on St. Philip's day. The Rev. E. Bradley, M.A., better known under the nom de plume of "Cuthbert Bede," likewise graduated at University College. Mr. Bradley is the author of of many amusing works and magazine sketches, including that popular book "The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green, at Oxford." Mr. Bradley came from Durham College, and became a Foundation Scholar of University College. The list of eminent men in connection with this College might be greatly extended. CURIOUS CUSTOMS observed at this College :-

Chopping - at - the - Block.—On Easter Sunday, the block, dressed up with evergreens and flowers, is placed on a turf close to the and nowers, is placed on a turn close to the Buttery, and every member then resident, as he leaves the Hall after dinner, chops at the tree with a cleaver. The cook stands by with a plate, in which the Master places half-a-guinea, each Fellow five shillings, and other Members half-a-crown each. The tradition is, that whoever succeeds in cleaving it will become possessor of the College estates.

Holy Communion. - After the administration of the Sacrament, the Master and Fellows adjourn to the Ante-chapel, whither they are followed by a Bible Clerk, bearing the remains of the sacred elements, which they consume, standing in a semicircle.

The Wakening Mallet.—The members are awakened from their slumber each morning

by a violent cudgelling at the foot of each stair-

case, with a large heavy mallet.

Leaving University College, and again crossing the High Street, the visitor approaches

All Souls' College, "with central towers superbly grand." The ninth foundation in numerical order in the University. Founded in 1437, by Henry Chichelé, Fellow of New College, Bishop of St. David's, and Archbishop of Canterbury, for a Warden, twenty Fellows (to be increased to forty), two Chaplains, and four Bible Clerks. The foundation remains the same, with the exception of ten Fellowships, which have been suppressed for the endowment of two Professorships, called the "Chichelé Professorship of International Law and Diplomacy," and the "Chichelé Professorship of Modern History." The first elected Warden was Richard Andrew, in 1437. The present Warden is Francis Knyvett Leighton, D.D., elected in 1858. Thirty-one Wardens have been elected since the foundation of the College. It has the patronage of sixteen livings, and of two others, one presentation in three and four respectively. The number of members on the College books is about 120. There are no undergraduates. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.A., Prime Minister, is an Honorary Fellow on the foundation. The charter of incorporation is dated 1438, and it is styled, "Collegium Omnium Animarum Fidelium defunctorum de Oxon (The College of the Souls of all the Faithful People deceased of Oxford)." It was so called from an obligation under which the Society lay, to offer up prayers for the good estate of Henry VI., and of the founder, during their lives; and for the souls not only of the King and the Archbishop after their decease, but of all subjects who had fallen in the war with France, and of all faithful deceased. Henry Chichelé, the founder, was born of an obscure family, at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, in 1360. Tradition relates that whilst he was tending his father's flock, near his birthplace, he was noticed by William of Wykeham, founder of New College, who was so struck with the intelligence of the lad, that he took him under his favour, sent him to Winchester School, and then to New College, of which foundation he become one of the first Fellows. Belng of a quick and studious turn, his promotion in Holy orders became rapid.

He was also frequently employed as a diplomatist by Henry IV., V., and VI. His knowledge of architecture was thorough, he was a fluent speaker, and a great patron of learning and learned men. When at Sienna in 1407, as embassy, Pope Gregory XII. consecrated him Bishop of St. David's. From this he was transferred to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, which he held for twenty-nine years, a longer period than any of his predecessors for 500 years. His character was full of energy and firmness, prudence and discretion; and the people of that age being so much incensed against the Church and Clergy, Chichelé was the right man chosen to the position he held, insomuch that it was remarked that "Chichelé stood in the sanctuary of God as a firm wall, which neither heresy could shake, nor simony undermine; that he was the darling of the people, and the foster-parent of the clergy." This testimony occurs in a letter to Pope Martin V., dated from the Old Congregation House, Oxford, July 25, 1427. He received the offer of a Cardinal's hat; but declined its acceptance. After passing a long, active, and useful life in the service of his sovereigns and the Church, he died April 12, 1443, aged 80, and was buried on the north side of the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, under an alabaster tomb. This tomb has been frequently repaired at the expense of All Souls' College. Besides founding All Souls' College, he established and endowed St. Bernard's College (now St. John's), for Scholars of the Cistercian order, and a Collegiate Church, Grammar School, and an Hospital for twelve poor men in his native town. He founded a Library at Canterbury Cathedral, and contributed freely to the improvement of the Archiepiscopal Palace at Lambeth, the Church at Croydon, and Rochester Bridge. The first purchase of land for All Souls' College was made on Dec. 14, 1437, and Chichelé laid the foundation-stone on Feb. 10, 1438. The building occupied about six years in erection, the whole expence being about £5,000. Besides another sum of over £4,000 was expended during the same period for books, furniture, &c. Henry VI., at the request of Chichelé, assumed the name of Founder in the charter; and, by a special bull from the Pope, the College was exempted from all jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln, in whose see Oxford was situated. The College was also made extra-parochial as regarded its situation in St. Mary's parish, paying, as an indemnification, 200 marks to Oriel College. The statutes framed by the founder, for the College government, were modelled on those of New College, with one exception-that in the choice of Fellows, a preference was always to be given to the next of kin descended from himself and his brother. Such a provision as this, it may be imagined, has led to great litigation, in consequence of the difficulty of proving consanguinity in remote periods. In 1765, the collateral descendants of Chichelé were to be traced through nearly 1200 families. The wages of the workmen at the erection of the College were as follow :-

Carpenters and sawyers, 6d. per day.

Master carpenters, 3s. 4d. per week.

Labourers, 4½d. ditto.

The windows were glazed at 1s. per foot.

Duildings of the College appoints of The buildings of the College consist of two large Quadrangles, of separate dates and characters, and a small Court of the same date as the old Quadrangle. The principal front is 194ft. in length, and has been restored and faced with Bath stone, within the last few years, at a great expence. The old Quadrangle is remarkable as being nearly in the same state as left by Chichelé. Entrance is gained through a large gateway, over which rises a beautiful tower. Above the gateway are statues of Henry VI. and the Founder, over which is a tall richlydecorated canopied niche, containing a group of figures in bas-relief, "The Resurrection of the Dead." The visitor first enters the

OLD QUADRANGLE, 124ft. in length, by 72ft. breadth. In it is Wren's Dial, constructed by Sir Christopher, whilst a Fellow of this College. It shows time to a minute-having two half-rays and one whole ray to each hour, and the minutes marked on the side of the rays, fifteen on each side. Crossing to a

corner turret, the visitor enters

THE CHAPEL, 70ft. long, by 30ft. broad. Consecrated in 1442. There is a stoup for holy water on the right hand of the entrance. St. Thomas's Hall formerly stood on the site of the Chapel. The Ante-Chapel is of the same size as the Chapel, and resembles that of New College, from which the design was taken. On the first celebration of Mass, on May 12, 1442, an entertainment was given, according to ancient custom, in the choir. In 1444, Archbishop Stratford, the successor of Chichelé, granted forty days' indulgence to all Christians within his province of Canterbury, who would visit this Chapel. In 1457, when the Lady Isabella Shottesbrook was interred, there was a charge for 4,900 wafers, used by communicants. The present interior was fitted up by Sir Christopher Wren, Sir James Thornhill, and Dr. Clarke. The Altar-Piece is the "Noli me Tangere," representing Our Saviour's appearance to Mary Magdalene, after His resurrection, when He said to her, "Touch Me not," &c. It cost 300 guineas, was painted by Raphael Mengs, and is supposed to be the most beautiful effort of his famous pencil. It is placed in the centre of a small Grecian portico, of the Corinthian order. Immediately above it is the "Assumption of the Founder," painted al-fresco, by Sir James Thornhill. Evelyn went "to see ye picture on the wall over ye altar of All Souls, being the largest piece of fresco painting in England, not ill designed." The ceiling, the ten figures between the windows, and the two elegant vases, representing the Sacraments, are likewise the work of Thornhill. The screen, dividing the two Chapels, was designed by Wren, and the gift of Sir William Portman. The Illuminated Windows, with the exception of the western one (by Egginton), were painted by Lovegrove, of Marlow, in chiar'oscuro. The original stalls and desks of the choir, with the misereres, with their grotesque carving, are in excellent preservation. The Ante-Chapel contains a fine marble statue of Sir William Blackstone, beneath the western window. He was a Fellow of this College, first Vinerian Professor of Common Law in Oxford, a Justice of Common Pleas, and author of the celebrated "Commentaries." Bacon was the sculptor, and the cost was 450 guineas. The Warden's lodgings contain a portrait of Charles I., known as the "Oxford Charles."

THE HALL, on the south side of the small court. It is from a design by Dr. Clarke, and was commenced in 1729. There are several busts in various parts, including Bishop Heber, by Chantrey; Henry Chichelé, the Founder, by Roubiliac. There is a large picture by Sir James Thornhill, on the wall, representing "The Finding of the Law-King Josiah Rending his Robe." Several fine portraits of distinguished men also adorn the walls, including the Founder (full length), Reginald Heber (Bishop of Calcutta), Bishop Jeremy Taylor (author of "Holy Living and Dying," &c.), Young (author of "Night Thoughts"), Hon. Edward Legge, D.C.L. (Warden and Bishop of Oxford), Sir Christopher Wren,

Linacre, &c. &c. Adjoining the Hall is

THE BUTTERY, of oval form, and remarkable for its fine arched roof. contains a curiosity in the shape of the Founder's Salt Cellar, about 18in. high. It is wrought in silver-gilt and crystal, supported by a figure armed with a sword. It is placed in the Hall on All Souls' Day, Easter and Whitsun Sundays and Christmas Day. There is also a Drum, from Sedgmoor Field, a relic of the battle fought there.

THE LIBRARY is a most magnificent apartment, occupying the whole of the

north side of the New Quadrangle. The foundation-stone was laid on June 20, 1715, but the building was not completed until 1756—forty years after. Its length is 200ft.; its height, 40ft. The expense of building and furnishing the Library amounted to above £12,000. It contains above 50,000 volumes, including many rare foreign and law books. Colonel Christopher Codrington, Fellow, and Governor of the Leeward Islands, bequeathed the sum of £10,000 towards the building, and a collection of books, valued at £6,000. He was born and died at Barbadoes, but his body was afterwards brought to England, and interred in the Ante-Chapel of this College, on June 19, 1716. Over the upper bookcases are busts in honour of several of the most eminent Fellows of the foundation, cast by Sir H. Cheese, knight, who also cast the statue of Colonel Codrington, to be seen here. In the centre of the room is a

PLANETARIUM, kept in motion by machinery, and wound up every eighth day. The vestibule contains a TRIPOD, found at Corinth, bearing the inscription, "Antony Lefroy, in 1771, presented to the Warden and College of All Souls', this Altar and Tripod, formerly consecrated to Cybele, in the sacred temple of Corinth."

THE NEW OR NORTH QUADRANGLE is 172ft. in length, and 155ft. in breadth, and abounds with rich results of chaste creative taste. Dr. Ingram says, "Nothing can exceed the astonishing effect produced by the assemblage of so many striking objects as are here blended together in one magnificent, though not harmonious whole." The two beautiful Gothic Towers on the east, the Library on the north, the Chapel and Hall on the south, with the Cloisters and entrance from Radcliffe Square on the west, bears this testimony fully out, and will enchant the visitor.

Square on the west, bears this testimony fully out, and will enchant the visitor.

EMINENT MEN.—Dr. Mocket, the "roasted Warden," so called from his book on the "Liturgy of the Church of England" being burnt. Jeremy Taylor, the "illustrious divine," Bishop of Down and Connor, nominated to a Fellowship by Archbishop Laud. Linacre, one of the first Professors of Greek in Oxford, and part founder of the Royal College of Physicians. Joseph Keble, first of Jesus. College, a writer of incredible industry. He reported all the cases in the Court of King's Bench from 1661 to 1710, and all the sermons preached in Gray's Inn Chapel, during his residence in London, amounting to above 4,000. Marchamont Needham, entered as a chorister, He edited several early English newspapers. Matthew Tindal, famous for Deism and gluttony. Leland and Tanner, the celebrated antiquaries. Sir William Blackstone, the well-known judge, elected from Pembroke College, afterwards Principal of New Inn Hall. Archbishop Sheldon, Chancellor and founder of the Sheldonian Theatre. Reginald Heber, from Brasenose, Bishop of Calcutta. Dr. Edward Young, the poet. Sir William Petre, Secretary of State in four reigns. Thomas Palmer, Esq., M.P. for the University, and donor of the picture "Finding of the Law," in the College Hall. George Clarke, LL.D., Lord of the Admiralty in the reign of Queen Anne. Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's Cathedral. Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester. Max Müller, Professor of Comparative Philology, elected to a Fellowship in 1851. Henry W. Acland, D.M., Regius Professor of Medicine and Radcliffe Librarian. Sir F. Hastings Doyle, Bart., Professor of Poetry (1869), &c.

Before departing from All Souls' College we just note the now obsolete

"gaudy" known as the

Mallard Night, a curious custom, formerly observed in the College on Jan. 14. It was in commemoration of the discovery of a very large mallard or drake, in a drain, when digging for the foundation. On the College "Gaudies," however, a merry old song, set to ancient music, is sung, as follows:—

"Griffin, bustard, turkey, capon,
Let other hungry mortals gape on;
And on the bones their stomach fall hard.
But let all All Souls' men have their Mallard.
Oh, by the blood of King Edward!
Oh, by the blood of King Edward!
It was a swapping, swapping Mallard!

- "The Romans once admired a gander;
 More than they did their chief commander,
 Because he saved, if some don't fool us,
 The place thatis called from the head of Tolus.
 Oh, by the blood of King Edward!
- "The poets feign Jove turned a swan, But let them prove it, if they can; As for our proof, 'tis not at all hard, For it was a swapping, swapping Mallard, Oh, by the blood of King Edward!
- "Swapping he was, from bill to eye; Swapping he was, from wing to thigh; His swapping mode of generation Out-swapped all the winged creation. Oh, by the blood of King Edward!
- "Therefore let us sing, and dance a galliard, To the remembrance of the Mallard; And, as the Mallard dives in pool, Let us dabble, duck, and dive in bowl, Oh, by the blood of King Edward!"

The Rev. Mr. Pointer, in his short "History of Oxford," committed a grave offence by asserting that this Mallard was only a 'Goose.' This insinuation produced a reply from Dr. Buckler, published as a pamphlet, which, it is said, for genuine humour and irony, has seldom been equalled. It was entitled a "Complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls' from the Injurious Suggestions of the Rev. Mr. Pointer." Pointer retaliated, having gained partisans in Mr. Bilson (Chaplain of All Souls') and Moses Rowe. He published a folio sheet, entitled "Proposals for Republishing a Complete History of the Mallardians," with the figure of a cat prefixed, said to have been found starved in the College Library. Leaving All Souls' College, the visitor proceeds up the

High Street, past St. Mary's Church, and shortly reaches

All Saints' Church (formerly known as All Hallows), outwardly much decayed, but the interior has been thoroughly restored within the last few It is built of Headington stone, of very inferior quality, which at once accounts for the age-worn appearance of the edifice. The Rev. Sir John Peshall gives a full account of this Church and the charities, &c., connected therewith, in his "History of Oxford." It was formerly connected with the Church of St. Michael and the now unknown Church of St. Mildred, long since demolished. In 1122 Henry II, gave it to the Canons of St. Frideswide. in company with two other churches; and in 1190 it was made a vicarage. In 1327 it was granted by Edward II. to Henry Burwash, or Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, by whom it was retained (in conjunction with his successors) until Flemmyng settled it upon Lincoln College, by this act making it collegiate as well as parochial. It is related that St. Edmund of Abingdon (founder of St. Edmund Hall) was one day preaching in the churchyard, The congregation deserted the when a violent thunderstorm came on. preacher, affrighted by the war of the elements, but he desired them to stay, and prayed that he might be allowed to finish his discourse without interruption; after which, though the rain washed down the High Street in torrents, not a drop fell in the churchyard. How St. Edmund "Preached in Alle Halewene Churchyard" is described in an old black-letter ballad of the reign of Edward I. In 1699 the spire of the ancient Church fell and destroyed nearly the whole edifice; so much so, that it was necessary to entirely rebuild The new Church was commenced in 1705, and finished in 1708, the cost being defrayed by public subscription. The design (generally admired) was furnished by Dean Aldrich, of Christ Church. It is 72ft in length, 42ft. in width, and 50ft. in height. The steeple, one of the noteworthy objects in the High Street, consists of three stages—a rustic square tower, a turret encircled with Corinthian pillars, and a handsome tapering spire. The ground floor forms the vestry, and the tower contains a peal of five bells. The tomb of Dr. Tatham, Rector of Lincoln College, erected in 1843, at a cost of £800, is in the centre of the vestry. He is buried it beneath, according to the special directions contained in his will. On the south side of the Church (the upper part) is a tomb to the memory of Alderman Levins, five times Mayor of the city, who died a centenarian. This tomb was completely hidden for a long period, but uncovered when the Church interior was restored in 1865. The inscription on it is as follows:—

"What others singly wish,—Age, Wisdom, Wealth,
Children to propagate their names and

Children to propagate their names and blood,

Chief place in city oft, unphysicked Health, And that which seasons all—the name of God, In Levins were all mixt, yet all are gone, Only the good name lasts, that look upon."

"In hopes of the Resurrection, here lies the body of William Levins, Alderman, and five times Mayor of this City. Obit, April 12, 1616. Aged 100.

The roof of the Church is remarkable for the extent of its span, unsupported by any pillar. The ceiling is richly ornamented with Grecian fretwork. The altar-piece is of stone, coloured in imitation of marble, and was presented by Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, at an expense of £500. Service is held on Sunday morning and evening. The parish is limited in extent, and contains about 500 population. The value of the living (a perpetual curacy in the gift of Lincoln College) is about £137 per annum. All Saints' parish was noted for the number of Halls within its limited boundary. One was known as Broadgates (or Amsterdam) Hall (one of three having the same name in different parishes) having peculiar privileges. It was situated in a court called Amsterdam, near St. Mary's Church, and formed a sanctuary for all petty offenders, and even for manslaughter. In 1463 a certain J. Parry, tailor, stabbed a man mortally; and, being in fear of his life, fled for refuge to Amsterdam Hall, and he was received. This refuge continued until the Reformation in 1530, after which period immunity from punishment was not ensured. Amsterdam Hall was named after the Dutch students inhabiting The Hall was pulled down in 1661. Whilst the workmen were the building. engaged in digging the foundations for the Church erected in 1705, they discovered a coffin containing a body that had been buried for one hundred and fifty years. It was firm and entire. Exactly opposite the Church stands the new premises of the

London and County Bank, erected in 1866, from designs by Messrs. F. and H. Francis, of London. The builders were Messrs. G. and T. Jones, of Oxford; the cost about £10,000. Architecture, the Tudor or Modern

Gothic.

THE PUBLIC ROOM, 43ft. by 34ft., and 16ft. high, is a very handsome apartment. The floor is laid with encaustic tiles, and all the fittings harmonise with the style of the building. Turning to the left, Alfred Street is

entered, at the bottom corner of which will be found the

Oxford Gymnasium, built in 1858. It is fitted with all the athletic apparatus necessary for its peculiar purposes. The building is equal to any other in England for gymnastic effort, and is largely patronised by members of the University. The manager, Mr. A. Maclaren, is quite an authority upon the special duties that he superintends, and has written several clever pamphlets and magazine articles on Gymnastics. On the opposite side of Alfred Street, are the buildings retained by the

Alfred Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, containing elegant Lodge and Banqueting rooms, and every convenience for the brethren who assemble under its roof. The members include most of the principal citizens of Oxford. Returning into the High Street, and crossing the road slightly to the

left, the visitor enters the

Oxford Market, for meat, poultry, vegetables, fruit, flowers, &c. Special market days—Wednesday and Saturday. The Market was commenced in 1771,

and opened on St. Thomas's Day, 1774. The first stall was let to Mr. William Forte, at a rental of £9 5s. per annum. A newspaper paragraph of 1779, says, "Oxford Market was enlivened last week by the sale of a wife. She was offered by her husband, a navvy employed at the canal. He tied a 'penny slip' round the waist of his wife, the end of which he kept fast till he had pocketed three shillings in part payment for the fair bargain. He then put the cord into the hands of the new possessor of his old love, and took French leave. The woman immediately called for her second wedding-ring, which being put on, she eagerly kissed the purchaser, with whom she walked off." On the opposite side of the High Street, facing the Market, stand Three or Four Old Houses, very diverse in their architectural points, but exceedingly interesting to the antiquary, being the remains of old academical buildings, so numerous in this part of Oxford in former times. Exactly opposite the Market will be found the

New Police Station, approached by a passage-thoroughfare from the High Street. An ancient academical building, known as "Kemp Hall," has been modernised to suit the purposes required. This Hall is noted in Dr. Ingram's "Memorials of Oxford" as being one of the most earliest collegiate foundations in the University. The modernised building contains police offices, cells, and

sleeping-rooms for fourteen men. A few paces beyond the

Chequers Inn is reached. This Inn undoubtedly has been transformed from one of the old monastic halls used for educational purposes. A curious piece of sculpture was brought to light in 1870. The tracery is very elegant, and will

delight the antiquarian. Crossing the High Street into Turl Street,

Lincoln College stands upon the right hand. It is the eighth institution in numerical order, being founded by Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln, on Oct. 12, 1427, for a Rector and seven Fellows. Thomas Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York, and Lord High Chancellor of England, added five Fellowships, and gave a new body of statutes to the College in 1479. These limitations were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1854-5, and the foundation at present consists of a Rector, twelve Fellows, and eighteen Scholars. The Bishop of Lincoln is the visitor. The first Rector was William Chamberlyn, elected in 1427. The present Rector is Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D., elected in 1861. Twenty Rectors have presided over the College since its foundation. It has the patronage of ten livings, including those of St. Michael and All Saints' in Oxford. The number of members on the College books is about 240. Bishop Flemmyng was a native of Crofton, Yorkshire, and took his degrees at University College. He imbibed the opinions of John Wicliff at a very early age; and, being of a most impetuous nature, displayed great energy in their propa-These opinions he afterwards changed for those of quite an opposite nature. Dr. Ingram says, "At what precise period, or from what motives, he changed his opinions respecting the doctrines of Wicliff, cannot be easily now ascertained; but it is an admitted fact, that he was at first a zealous promoter, and afterwards a determined opponent, of those doctrines." In 1406, Flemmyng had the prebend of South Newbold, in the Cathedral Church of York, conferred upon him. He exchanged this for that of Langtoft, in 1415, and had the Rectory of Boston, Lincolnshire, presented about 1417. He was promoted to the See of Lincoln in 1420, being consecrated by Pope Martin V. On Oct. 12, 1427, he obtained the charter of foundation for his College, from Henry VI., to be called the "College of the Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints', Lincoln, in the University of Oxford." He died in 1421, at Sleaford. Through this event the building of the College was retarded—the students residing in Deep Hall, a part of the founder's purchase, and standing on the site of the present kitchen.

The foundation languished until 1474, when a second benefactor arose in the person of Thomas Rotheram, or Scott, Bishop of Lincoln. The occasion of Rotheram's munificence towards the College is said to have arisen from hearing John Tristoppe's sermon, whilst engaged in the visitation of his diocese. toppe was the third Rector under Flemmyng's foundation; and, feeling that the College was decaying, he addressed a stirring appeal to the Bishop, from Psalm lxxx. 14, 15: "Behold, and visit this vine, and the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted," &c. The Bishop was so moved during the exhortation that he could scarcely restrain his emotion, rising from his seat. At its close, he promised to do all that was necessary for the well-being of the foundation, and nobly redeemed the pledge given. Rotheram occupied several high stations in succession-Chaplain to Edward IV., Provost of the Collegiate Church of Beverley, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor of Cambridge University, Prebendary of Sarum, Bishop of Lincoln, Archbishop of York, Secretary to four Kings, and three times Lord High Chancellor of England. In 1480, he founded a College at Rotherham, for a Provost, three Fellows, and six Choristers. For this number he gives a curious reason in his will—that "whereinsoever he may have offended God in His Ten Commandments, these ten persons might pray for his forgiveness." He also founded the fraternity of the Holy Trinity, at Luton. It is supposed that he died of the plague at Cawood, May 29, 1500, aged seventy-seven years. The entrance to the College is by a tower-gateway, into a Quadrangle, 80ft. square. The Hall stands on the east, the Library on the north, and the Rector's residence on the south side.

THE HALL, 42ft. by 25ft., is but little altered from that built by Dean Forest, in 1436. It was repaired (at the expense of Lord Crewe) in 1701, and again in 1835. Several capital portraits of benefactors to the foundation adorn the walls.

THE LIBRARY was originally at the west side of the present erection, and was likewise built by Dean Forest. It was furnished with books, the bequests of the founder and Thomas Gascoigne. The present Library was fitted up in 1739, at the expense of Sir N. Lloyd, and contains many valuable books and manuscripts, including the "Dictionarium Theologicum," a manuscript copy of Wicliff's Bible, &c. Portraits of Bishops Flemmyng and Rotheram, and Lord Crewe, are on the walls. Lincoln Library was the only one in Oxford that escaped the ravages of the commissioners of King Edward VI., when "other Libraries were visited and purged, suffering thereby such an incredible damage, that posterity have cursed their proceedings."

THE RECTOR'S RESIDENCE is remarkable for the rebus on the walls—a beacon over a tun. This part of the College was built at the expense of Dr. Beckynton, Bishop of Bath and Wells. The south Quadrangle contains THE CHAPEL, 62ft. by 25ft. It was built at the expense of Lord Keeper

Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of York, and consecrated in 1631, by Dr. Richard Corbett, Bishop of Oxford. The cedar roof, the screen, and carved figures are deservedly noticeable. The Illuminated Windows are of the most splendid hues and were brought from Italy in 1629. consist of four on each side, and one over the altar. The left side windows represent the twelve prophets; the right side, the twelve apostles. centre window the types and antitypes of our Saviour, in six compartments: IV. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness.
The Crucifixion of Christ.
V. Jonah Delivered from the Whale's Belly.

The Resurrection of Christ.

I. The Creation of Man.
The Nativity of Christ.
II. The Passage through the Red Sea. The Baptism of Christ.

III. The Jewish Passover.

VI. Ascent of Elijah in the Fiery Chariot. The Lord's Supper. The Ascension of Christ. The pulpit in which John Wesley preached is still retained.

Oxfordshire Militia marched to Brighton Camp, during the Napoleon panic, 1793-4.

EMINENT MEN.—Amongst those who have risen "to swell the ranks of collegiate fame," from Lincoln, may be mentioned Sir William Davenant, poet, the "sweet swan of Isis," a native of Oxford, and to whom Shakspeare stood godfather. Robert Flemmyng, nephew of the founder, and author of an elegant poem, entitled "Lucubrationes Tiburtinæ." On his return from the continent he deposited in the College Library some finely illuminated manuscripts, and a Greek and Latin Dictionary of his own compilation, This dictionary is mentioned by Leland. Edward Weston, champion of the Roman Catholic cause. John Wesley was elected to a Fellowship here in 1726, from Ch. Ch. It was his custom to pass daily to devotion from the College to St. Mary's, and to receive the weekly sacrament also. He is mentioned as "going through a ridiculing crowd, submitting to their jibes and jeers with a meek spirit, with his hair remarkably long, and flowing down upon his shoulders." Not only was Wesley persecuted at Oxford, but at every town and village when first pursuing his evangelical labours. At times he was assailed with filthy missiles and language, and with doggrel lines bawled into his ear by stentorian lungs, without the slightest attempt at vocal unison, but merely intended to drown the preacher's voice. The following vulgar distich, sung at Wednesbury, exemplifies the "mob-poesy:"-

"Mr.Wesley's come to town, boys,
To try to pull the churches down, boys;
His sermons are vile, and his prayers are all evil,
And his doctrines and songs have come straight from the devil."

In the latest "Life of Wesley," issued in Oct. 1870, by the Rev. Luke Tyerman. Wesleyan minister, it is stated that Wesley had but one idea in preaching the gospel-not to secure fame, but to save souls. The author remarks that the materials for this life are the accumulation of seventeen years, adding that he has searched hundreds of Methodist publications, besides perusing thousands of private letters (written by Wesley) lent him by friends. It is, certainly, one of the best and most reliable works on Methodism extant. One fact more: John Wesley began his career as a reforming preacher in 1738. He died in 1791: thus showing an active period of fifty-three years engaged in that work. At his death there were attached to the connexion he he had founded, 300 recognised ministers, and above 1,000 local preachers. We give two traits in Wesley's life, respecting matrimony, that may be He did not marry until he had passed the meridian of life, and then was singularly unfortunate—"unequally yoked." In early life, however, he had a narrow escape from matrimony, when in Savannah, America. General Oglethorpe, desiring to damp the enthusiasm of his evangelical views. whilst he was with the Moravians, placed a Miss Sophia Causton (niece of the chief magistrate of Savannah) in his way. She was of a polished mind and cultivated manners; but used an artifice to inveigle Wesley, representing herself as one suffering from a wounded spirit, and desiring salvation. This was a most difficult part to act, but it was nearly successful. Charles Delamotte, one of his companions, saw through the design, and tried to dissuade Wesley from marriage. Prayer was offered by Wesley for guidance in the matter, and it was laid before the Moravian elders. After mature deliberation, they decided that it was unwise for Wesley to proceed further in the matter. "The will of the Lord be done," replied he; and in future avoided Miss Causton's company. Shortly after, she married a Mr. Williamson; and in less than twelvemonths Wesley thought it desirable to repel her from the Holy Communion. This raised a storm of indignation against Wesley, and he was bitterly persecuted. He stopped in the colony for some time, and

then returned to England, "a sadder yet wiser man." Charles Wesley married in his forty-first year; and this again turned John's attention to the matrimonial state, although he had published a book entitled "Thoughts on a Single Life," wherein he advised all unmarried persons to follow the counsel of Christ and St. Paul, and "remain single for the kingdom of heaven's sake." Seeking counsel upon the matter, he was advised to marry; and, accordingly, married a widow named Vizelle, who had been left with four children, and an independent fortune. The money was settled upon herself, and a stipulation made that he should not preach one sermon nor travel one mile the less by reason of marriage. For a time his wife travelled with him; but she soon got tired of his active life, and the company in which he mixed. By her outrageous conduct, abominable temper, and inordinate jealousy, she vexed him in such a manner as to be deserved to be classed in a group with Xantippe and the wife of Job, as one of the three bad wives. And all this because he would not give up preaching duties. He wrote to her in this wise: "Know me, and know yourself. Suspect me no more, asperse me no more, provoke me no more: do not any longer contend for mastery, for power, money, or praise. Be content to be a private insignificant person, known and loved by God and me. Attempt no more to abridge me of my liberty. Stop and consider what you do. As yet the breach may be repaired. You have wronged me much, but not beyond forgiveness. I love you still; and am as clear from all other women as the day I was born." This did not suffice. She searched his pockets, opened his letters, laid violent hands upon him, tore his hair, placed his communications in the hands of his enemies, thinking thereby to blast his character. She frequently left his house; and, on his entreaties, returned oft again. And thus his life was disquieted by this vixen for twenty years. At last she departed, taking part of his journals and many other papers, which were never restored. She did not return. Wesley simply noted this fact in his diary, briefly adding, "Non eam reliqui, non dismisi, non revocabo" ("I did not forsake her, I did not dismiss her, I will not recall her"). Thus this unfortunate marriage was dissolved. Mrs. Wesley lived ten years after her self-sought separation. The epitaph on her tomb describes her as a woman of exemplary piety, a tender parent, and a sincere friend. Nothing is said of her conjugal 'virtues: and, perhaps, well Amongst other eminent men matriculating at Lincoln College have been James Hervey, author of "Meditations among the Tombs," and a sincere friend of John Wesley, &c. Dr. Kilbye and Richard Brett, translators of the Bible. William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, founder of Brasenose College, Henry Foulis, author of a "History of Treasons," &c. Dr. Radcliffe, the eminent physician, founder of the Radcliffe Library, &c., was a Fellow of Lincoln. Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, 1674, a great benefactor to the University. Dr. John Sibthorp, author of "Flora Oxoniensis," and "Flora Græca," John Underhill, third Bishop of Oxford, and fifteenth Rector of the College. He was a native of the city, and died in great poverty. Bolton, the noted puritan. The Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D., the present Rector, one of the writers in the noted "Essays and Reviews," &c. There is a College officer on Lincoln foundation, known as the "corrector," who keeps a scourge as the emblem of his authority, because it was formerly a part of his duty to chastise delinquent Fellows. In olden times several Lollards were imprisoned in the treasury of the College. The next College the visitor will inspect adjoins Lincoln, but separated by a narrow lane, known as "Brasenose Lane," but called formerly "St. Mildred's Lane." This is

Exeter College, the fourth foundation in numerical order in the University. Founded in 1314, by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, and then called Stapledon Hall. The Scholars of this foundation assembled firstly at Hart Hall (on the present site of Magdalen Hall). The first foundation was for a Rector and twelve Fellows: eight to be elected from the Archdeaconries of Exeter, Totness, and Barnstaple; four from that of Cornwall, and one to be nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. In 1404, the College received its present name and two additional Fellowships, through Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter. In 1565, Sir William Petre, Secretary of State, and Privy Councillor to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queens Mary and Elizabeth, added eight Fellowships. In 1636, Charles I. annexed a Fellowship for Guernsey and Jersey, and there are several other benefactors. In 1855, these arrangements were amended; and the Society now consists of the Rector, fifteen Fellows, twenty-four Scholars, and about twenty Exhibitioners. The first Rector was John Neale, elected in 1565. The present Rector is the Rev. John Prideaux Lightfoot, B.D., elected in 1854. Twentytwo Rectors have held office since 1565. The Society has the patronage of sixteen livings, one of which is annexed to the Rectorship, and to another the Dean and Chapter of Exeter nominate, the College presenting. The number of members on the College books is about 660. Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, Chaplain to the Pope, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Secretary of State to Edward II., was born at Amery, near Bideford, Devonshire, and received his education in this University. 1307, he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, an event celebrated by lavish expenditure and hospitality. In 1325 he accompanied Queen Isabella to Whilst there he discovered the treachery of the Queen and those with whom she was implicated, and returned with haste to England to inform the King, that he might be prepared for any contingency. Edward immediately proceeded into Wales, deputing to Stapledon the custody of the city of London. The fate of the King is well-known, and Stapledon's end was of a no less tragical character. Returning to his palace from an excursion, he was dragged from his horse, near the north door of St. Paul's Cathedral, and, with his brother (Sir Richard Stapledon), and two servants, slain on the spot. His body was tumbled into an obscure cemetery near Pye Corner, but afterwards concealed beneath a heap of sand behind his residence in the Strand. Six months after, Isabella and her son (Richard I.), regretting the outrage, caused his body to be interred with pomp on the north side of the altar in Exeter Cathedral. Three years after, his murderers were condemned and executed, an inquiry (tardy in the extreme) being held into all the circumstances surrounding such an enormous offence. The license of mortmain for giving Hart Hall to collegiate purposes is dated May 10, 1314. The benefactions of Walter de Stapledon were, no doubt, much decreased by his premature death: but the College received almost a second and third donation from the munificence of Edmund Stafford (Bishop of Exeter), and Sir William Petre. The College front, embracing a length of 220ft., with its noble gateway, is very striking. The present front was renewed in Bath stone, in 1835; and the gateway has been built thrice-1595, 1703, 1834. The Broad Street front is also very handsome, and was erected in 1832. row of poplars once faced this part of the College, but were removed a few years since. The Quadrangle forms a parallelogram of 135ft. The Hall stands on the right; the Chapel and Rector's residence on the left; and the Library in the College garden. The visitor proceeds into

THE CHAPEL, a most elaborate and magnificent building, erected in 1856-9, from designs by George Gilbert Scott, R.A. The cost of the erection and decorations was about £20,000, of which a good proportion was given by past and present members of the College. It has been designated one of the best efforts of Mr. Scott; and, externally, resembles the celebrated Sainte Chappelle, Paris. The interior is gorgeous. The arches at the apsidal termination of the edifice are filled in with enamelled glass mosaic. The centre arch contains a representation of our Saviour, sitting, the right hand lifted in blessing —the left hand holding the globe, surmounted by a cross. The figure is crowned, and has a nimbus round the head. The full-length figures of SS. Peter and Paul are on the right and left of the Saviour. St. Peter, having the keys of office—St. Paul, the sword of martyrdom. On the north side, the arches are filled in with figures of SS. Mark and Luke—an arch between bearing the Lamb, with passion-flowers, cross, spear, sponge, nails, and crown of thorns. The corresponding central-arch on the south-side is occupied by a credence-table, upon the pedestal of which are carved the emblems of the Holy Sacrament, in the shape of ears of wheat and clusters of grapes. bracket supports a slab of alabaster. The mosaic over the credence-table represents a pelican feeding her young with the blood of her breast, flowing from a self-inflicted wound. It is surrounded by similar emblems to those on the north-side. On each side are full-length figures of SS. Matthew and John. Extending immediately under the windows, along the arcade, is a band of twenty angels, each carrying a scroll, inscribed "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus!" The figures stand out boldly from a gorgeous gold ground. Below them a border of gold and colour, and beneath that alabaster, inlaid with floriated crosses of Sienna and other marble. It requires a very close inspection to discover the separate pieces of mosaic forming such an harmonious whole. The entire work was designed by Dr. Salviati, of Venice, and executed by J. B. Philip, of Chelsea, London. The mosaics were placed in position by Luigi Verona, and another Italian artificer of London. Signor Salviati was the first to reintroduce glass mosaic into Church restoration in England. The Altar-cloth, beautifully embroidered, on a ground of crimson damask silk, with lilies, passion-flowers, and other emblems, was executed chiefly by the ladies of the Sisterhood, at Manor House, Holywell. The length of the Chapel is 91ft. by 30ft.; height, to the roof, 84ft.; to the summit of the vane, 150ft. The windows are filled with stained glass, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The Chapel has been rebuilt thrice—between 1321-6, in 1624, and 1856-9. Dr. George Hakwill, author of an extended work upon "Divine Providence," Fellow of the College, and Archdeacon of Surrey, laid the first stone of the second Chapel in 1623, and it was completed in 1624. In every window was an inscription-"Domus mea, Domus Orationis" ("My House is a House of Prayer"); and "Primo Quæritæ regnum Dei" ("Seek ye first the kingdom of God"). The foundation of the present Chapel was laid by the Bishop of Rupert's Land (Dr. Anderson), formerly a member of the College. (See also page 216.)

The Hall was built about 1618. Sir John Ackland gave £800 towards the expense, and the College £200 additional. A few years since the Hall was refitted and decorated at an expense of £1,800. When the excavations were in progress, a stone coffin was discovered, containing the remains of a man, with a crown upon his head, and at his side, money and other valuable articles. The ceiling of the Hall is a high-pitched timber roof of handsome framework, of a curious reticulated design. Several excellent portraits are on the walls, including those of the founder, Walter de Stapledon, painted

by W. Peters, Esq., and copied from a French print of Bossuet, the celebrated Bishop of Meux; Queen Elizabeth, when young; Charles I., Sir An-

tony Ashley Cooper, and other benefactors.

THE LIBRARY, in the garden, was erected in 1856, from designs by Mr. G. The previous Library was built in 1699, and on Dec. 2 G. Scott, R.A. 1709, the room in which the Library was then deposited caught fire, the greater part of the books being consumed, and the Bodleian Library (only twelve yards distant) placed in great danger. Antony à Wood was of opinion that a Library was founded by Walter de Stapledon, but had no idea of its locality. Stapledon left books to the College, with Bishop Grandesson, so early as 1368. Simon de Bredon added some astronomical and mathematical works to these in 1372; and Bishop Rede, of Chichester, the founder of Merton Library, gave £20, and twenty-five manuscripts, to be deposited therein, in 1374 and 1382, until a handsome Library was formed in 1383. In 1404 it was reconstructed and enlarged. The present room contains a portrait of the Rev. Joseph Sandford, B.D., represented with a book under his arm, supposed to be the first complete edition of the Hebrew Bible, printed at Soncino, in Italy, about 1488. The Library contains very many valuable books and manuscripts, including a copy of the Old Testament, in Hebrew, of the year 1483, and a volume of Polyglot Poems, in manuscript. On great occasions, people whose names are lost, offered premiums for poems in various languages. Did a royal representative die-Oxford poetised it. Get married—the same ensued. The volume, at Exeter, is addressed to the Royalists and Parliamentarians, and consists of English, German, Greek, Hebrew, Latin, and Welsh effusions. The large chesnut tree at the bottom of the garden, is called "Heber's tree," because it directly overshadowed the room which Bishop Heber—the "gentle Reginald,"—used to occupy at Brasenose College. The garden also contains a fig tree, known as "Bishop Kennicot's fig tree." He took a fancy to this tree, being of a very peculiar When the figs were ripe he had a label placed upon the tree, "Dr. Kennicot's fig tree," which an undergraduate altered to "A fig for Dr. Kennicot." Hence its name.

EMINENT MEN. -One of the earliest inmates of Stapledon Hall, was John de Trevisa, Canon of Westbury, Wiltshire, and Vicar of Berkley, who assisted Wicliff in the translation of the Holy Scriptures, and left behind him an English abridgement or Commentary of the Bible, a work scarcely known, a copy of which was presented in 1808 to Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, and author of the "Memorials of Oxford," Dr. Walker, the historian of the clergy, who suffered for their loyalty and religion. John Anstis (the elder), the celebrated herald and antiquary. Dr. Borlase, the biographer of Cromwell. Maundrell, the traveller. Rev. W. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity (1848), and now Bishop of Chester. Right Rev. R. A. P. Venables, Hon. D.D., Bishop of Nassau. Rev. James Antony Froude, the historian. Right Hon. J. T. Coleridge, knight, Privy Councillor (Latin Verse, 1810; English and Latin Essays, 1813). John Duke Coleridge, M.P. for Exeter, mover of the University Tests Abolition Bill. Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, present Bishop of Oxford. Joseph Caryll, commentator on the Book of Job. Samuel Wesley, father of Revs. John and Charles Wesley Samuel was the son of an ejected and starving Nonconformist minister. the age of sixteen he walked to Oxford, and entered himself as a servitor at Exeter College—his sole worldly wealth amounted to £2 16s. In an amusing missive, we find Wesley writing to his mother, and thanking her for the

present of a Cheshire cheese, and saying, "I am a rising lad, mother; and have got prefarment in College allready, for our sexton, being gonn into Heryfordshear, has left me his depoty, which is a very good place;" and, concludes, "with believing he shall do very well, "if you will but send me t'other crowne." He was ordained, entered London with £10 in his pocket, as curate, became a navy chaplain, and distinguished himself by refusing to read James's obnoxious "Declaration," taking for his text the reply of Daniel -"Be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy gods, nor the golden image which thou hast set up." The revolution came, and Wesley wrote in its defence, dedicating his effusion to Queen Mary, consort of William III., and was rewarded with the living of Epworth, Lincolnshire. He engaged in an acrimonious controversy with Dissenters; and the request, that he would drop the dispute, from the friend by whose means he hoped for preferment, had a contrary effect to that intended. He writes, "I left my fortunes in God's hands, and resolved to act according to my conscience." He threw himself with undue zeal into election struggles, wrote letters, was charged with treason, ousted from his chaplaincy, and thrown into prison for debt. Wesley thus chronicles the adversity that beset a poor parson in the last century: "I had been thrown behind by a series of misfortunes. parsonage was blown down ere I had recovered the taking of my living. house, the great part of it, was burnt down about two years since. great part of my income, was wilfully burnt in the night. My income, sunk one-half by the low price of grain, and my credit ruined by the taking away of my chaplaincy of the regiment, I was brought to Lincoln Castle; and, about three weeks since, my very unkind people, thinking they had not done enough, have, in the night, stabbed my three cows, which were a great part of my family's existence. For which, God forgive them!" This letter brought in many subscriptions to aid Samuel Wesley, and £20 was voted by Hearne, the antiquary, says, "There is a gathering the Justices in session. in the University for Mr. Wesley, to the great mortification of the fanatics." Apropos of the Wesleys, it was mentioned in our notice of Christ Church, that Charles Wesley wrote upwards of 900 hymns. Consulting a later work, published in America, and entitled "Evenings with the Sacred Poets," we find a statement giving the authorship of a far larger number to him. volume mentions that Charles Wesley published 4,000 hymns, and left upwards of 2,000 in manuscript. Such may be the case—we have no reason to doubt it; but, it is remarkable, that but about one-twelfth part of these appear in the "Wesleyan Hymn Book." However, Charles Wesley was most prolific with the poet's pen—especially upon sacred themes. Southey considered Wesley's hymn, "Stand the Omnipotent decree," the finest lyric in the English language. Handel composed a few tunes especially for Wesley's hymns. Wesley's last hymn was penned by his wife, from dictation, whilst he lay upon his death-bed, shortly before departing to the unknown world.

The following lines are a brief extract:—

"In age and feebleness extreme
Who shall a helpless worm redeem?
Jesus, my only hope Thou art,
Jesus, my only hope Thou art,

Browne, the poet, author of "Britannia's Pastorals," was an Exeter man; so also Diggory Wheare, the first Camden Professor of Ancient History. Upton, one of the earliest editors of Shakspeare's Works. John David Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall for fifty-five years, and Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic. Dr. John Prideaux, Warden in 1612. He was of poor family, resident at Stowfort, Devonshire. He became parish-clerk at the

village of Ugborough, close to his home; but, after a while, left that locality and appointment, and came to Oxford. He entered Exeter College as kitchen menial. Being of quick natural attainments, he raised himself to a Canonry of Ch. Ch., Regius Professor of Divinity, and to the headship of the foundation he entered as servant. His fame increased, the College became full of students anxious to place themselves under Prideaux, and all appeared flourishing. Prideaux held the Rectorship from 1612 to 1642; and, during that period, was Vice-Chancellor. In 1641, Charles I. advanced him to the Bishopric of Worcester. Matters changed. The Presbyterians became the dominant party—the Bishops' revenues were sequestrated, and so scanty did his pittance become, that he was obliged to sell his library for a subsistence It is said that his distress was even more severe than this. He was met by a friend, in the street of the village where he resided, walking with something carefully covered up in his gown, as if he wished concealment. The friend enquired what his errand was, that he was so careful. He replied, with jocularity, amid his trouble, "that he was like the ostrich, going to make a meal for once off iron," showing some fragments of metal he was about to part with to procure a dinner. About twelvemenths after the execution of Charles I. Prideaux died, a martyr to his sufferings—want, woe, and weakness. John Walter, the principal proprietor of the 'Times' newspaper, was educated at Exeter. He is the third of the same name in connection with the print that has become almost ubiquitous. He has the principal part of the shares in the 'Times,' but takes a very little part in its management. He took his degree of B.A. in 1840, and M.A. in 1843, and is at present M.P. for Berkshire. The 'Times' was first issued as the "Daily Universal Register,' on January 1, 1785; and changed its name to the 'Times' on January 1, 1788. The reason given for this was the many mistakes that "arose from so many 'Registers,' with different prefixes being published." The prospectus announcing this, states "that the printer of the 'Universal Register' has added to its original name that of the 'Times,' which, being a monosyllable, bids defiance to the corruptions and mutilators of the language." And continues, "the 'Times,' what a monstrous name! Granted: for the 'Times is a many-headed monster, that speaks with an hundred tongues, and displays a thousand characters; and, in the course of its transactions in life, assumes innumerable shapes and humours!" The 'Times' has now the most complete and elaborate printing machinery in the world. Mr. John Walter, the father of the present chief proprietor of the 'Times,' expended the sum of £60,000 before he introduced steam machinery to his aid in printing the paper—it being the first printed in England by steam-power (Nov. 29, 1814). Rev. R. J. King, B.A., author of the "Cathedrals of England," is an Mr. Newton, a popular preacher in London, at Bayswater, a Fellow of Exeter, was expelled from the "Plymouth Brethren" for heresy, in 1847. He holds very peculiar views upon the Apocalypse. Leaving Exeter College, the visitor crosses the road and enters

Jesus College, the sixteenth foundation in Oxford of a collegiate nature. It originated with Hugh Price, LL.D., Treasurer of St. David's, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Queen Elizabeth, on the petition of Price, founded the College on June 27, 1571, for a Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars. This number was increased by benefactions to nineteen Fellows and eighteen Scholars. The Fellowships are now reduced to thirteen—one half of which are for natives of Wales. The Scholarships are raised to twenty-two, each of the value of £80 per annum. The Exhibitioners

are nearly thirty in number. The value of each is £40 per annum. first Principal was David Lewes, elected in 1571. The present Principal is the Rev Charles Williams, D.D., elected in 1857 Twenty-three Principals have been elected since the College was founded. The Society has the patronage of twenty livings. The number of members on the books of the foundation is about 200. The visitor is the Earl of Pembroke. Hugh Price was born at Brecknock, South Wales. He graduated at Oxford, but at what College is unknown. It is stated that his uncle was a canon at Osney Abbey, and that Price received his early education under him. Jesus College was founded especially for Welshmen, in pursuance of which Price petitioned Elizabeth that "she would be pleased to found a College in Oxford on which he might bestow his estate for the maintenance of certain scholars of Wales, to be trained up in good letters." Price conveyed estates of the value of £160 per annum for the purpose, which sum was allowed to accumulate to £700 before the foundation was commenced. Elizabeth gave no aid but a donation of timber from Shotover and Stowe. The progress of the building was delayed, and at the commencement of the seventeenth century there was only a Principal, two or three Fellows, and a few Commoners. several benefactors came to its aid, and before the century closed the foundation was placed upon a firm basis. Hugh Price died at Brecknock in 1574, three years after the foundation of the College. In reference to the founder, we find the following epigram in "Comical Dialogues in Welsh, Scotch, and Irish Brogue; or, a Morning Discourse of a Bottomless Tub, introducing the historical fable of 'The Oak,'" published in 1723 :-

"Hugo Preesh
Built this Collesh
For Jesus Creesh,
And the Welsh geesh

Who love a peesch Of toasted cheesh, And here it ish."

The Welsh patronymic of Price was Ap Rice. Dr. Griffith Lloyd, second Principal; Sir Eubule Thelwall, knight; Sir Leoline Jenkins; Rev. Edmund Meyrick, Vicar of Eynsham, &c., have been great benefactors to the foundation. Sir Leoline Jenkins was almost a second founder. He was a native of Glamorganshire, and was the twelfth Principal of the College in 1661. was knighted by Charles II., and resigned his headship in 1673. Sept. 1, 1685, aged 82, at Hammersmith, but was buried at Oxford, in the College Chapel. Sir Eubule Thelwall was the seventh Principal. He procured a new charter for the foundation in 1622. Nearly all the Principals have been Welshmen. Dr. Hoare was Principal from 1768 to 1802. He met his death from a curious accident. He had a favourite cat, who was allowed to live in the doctor's study. Hoare was very deaf, and whilst seating himself in his chair in the study one day, he inadvertently placed the leg of the chair on the cat's leg, not noticing it, or hearing the peculiar sound emitted from the tortured animal. The cat in its agony seized the doctor's leg, and scratched it violently, which the doctor felt, and speedily moved. wound did not heal, and the doctor, after lingering some days, died. This event produced an epigram from an undergraduate (Oxford undergraduates are always ready with their pens), viz. :-

"Poor Dr. Hoare! he is no more, Bid the harp-strings of Cambria mourn; The head of a house died the death of a mouse And Tom must be hanged in return."

The present front of Jesus College was built in 1856, from the designs of Messrs. Buckler, of Oxford. It had been previously rebuilt a second time in 1756. There are two Quadrangles, the first, 90ft. by 70ft., with the Hall facing the entrance, the Chapel on the right hand, and the Library on the

left:—The second Quadrangle, 100ft. by 90ft., was finished in 1676. The clock, with dial plates, facing both Quadrangles, was the gift of Dr. Foulkes.

The Hall is spacious and lofty. The screen is elaborately carved. The

ceiling, at one period purlined with oak, is of stucco. Portraits of several benefactors and others deserve notice. Sir Thomas Lawrence's celebrated

portrait of Nash, the celebrated architect, is a fine likeness.

THE CHAPEL was consecrated May 28, 1621, enlarged in 1836, and restored in 1864. The altar-piece, 10ft. by 7ft., represents "St. Michael overcoming the Devil," a copy of the original in the Capuchin Convent of the Conception at Rome, by Guido. It was presented by Viscount Bulkeley, a nobleman of the College, in 1773. The illuminated east window, by Hedgeland, was placed in the Chapel in 1856. A fine sculptured reredos is also worthy of inspection. So are the tombs of Sir Eubule Thelwall, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Bishop Lloyd, Dr. Hoare, &c., &c.

THE LIBRARY (the second) was erected in 1677 at the expense of Sir Leoline Jenkins. The first Library was built at the cost of Sir Eubule Thelwall in 1626. This Library was taken down in 1639. The troubles of the civil war prevented another building being erected until Sir Leoline Jenkins commenced the second Library. There are many valuable books

and manuscripts in the Library, including-

LLYFR COCH, OR RED BOOK, written about the end of the fourteenth century, containing several ancient histories, romances, poems, &c., in the Welsh language.

THE STATUTES OF THE SOCIETY, beautifully

written on vellum, in the Italian style, with

the head of each statute in German text. The initial letters are most curiously illuminated. They were written by the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Shipston-on-Stour, a Fellow.

THE MANUSCRIPTS of Lord Herbert of Cher-

THE BURSARY contains a beautiful silver-gilt Bowl, holding ten gallons, weighing 278 oz. 17 dwts.; height, 1ft.; girth 5ft. 2in. It was presented in 1632 by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and bears the following inscription:-"Oxon, Coll. Jesu. D.D. Watkin Williams Wynn de Wynnstay in Com. Denbigh, LL.D., olim hujus Collegii socio Commensalis, 1732." One of Queen Elizabeth's huge stirrups, a curious metal watch, presented by Charles I., and a portrait of Queen Elizabeth are also in this apartment.

EMINENT MEN.—Above twenty bishops have been educated at this College. Sir Thomas Herbert, whose volume of "Travels in Africa and Asia," published in 1634, are so interesting. He accompanied Charles I. on the scaffold, and issued in 1678 an account of Charles's last two years of life, entitled "Threnodia Carolina." Dr. Bandinel, Public Orator, and first Bampton Lecturer in 1780. Rev. Rice Rees, author of an "Essay on the Welsh Saints." Dr. P. Maurice, Vicar of Yarnton, and author of several pamphlets on Ritualism. James Howell, Clerk of the Council, 1640. Imprisoned ten years in the Fleet Prison, London, by the rebels. From the Fleet he issued his "Epistolæ Hoelianæ; or, Family Letters," a volume of great interest. John Davies, Welsh lexicographer and antiquary. Rees Prichard, a popular Welsh poet. Edward Lloyd, antiquary, botanist, and keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. Archbishop Usher, not educated on the foundation, but admitted on the books as "Jacobus Armachanus." He probably occupied one of the Halls formerly on the spot of Jesus College, possibly Lawrence Hall. And many others. Leaving Turl Street, so called from "Turl," a small postern or gate in the city walls, which once crossed the top of this thoroughfare, the visitor enters Broad Street, and observes, on the opposite side,

Trinity College, the fourteenth foundation in order of priority.

It was originally founded and endowed by Edward III., Richard II., and the Priors of Durham, and under the patronage of the latter body, being, according to Wood, "a nursery for the monks of Durham;" hence it was known as "Durham College," being dedicated to God and our Lady, and St. Cuthbert." In 1286 Mabella Waffre, Abbess of Godstow Nunnery, made a conveyance of land to the College. The order of Durham monks (Benedictines) thus settled in Oxford became so celebrated, that a superior of the Order was stationed at this foundation—Bishop Aungervyle or Angervyle, or Richard de Bury (author of a work much esteemed in the fourteenth century, entitled "Philobiblos"). His fame on the continent was great, and materials for the large collection of books he left to Durham College accumulated from this fact; and thus he is said to have founded the first public Library in the University. At the Reformation this noble collection was destroyed, and ruthlessly scattered throughout the kingdom. Richard de Bury's successor, Bishop Hatfield, had a room erected to contain the books left by that noted man, and, in addition, left 4,000 marks in the hands of trustees for the perpetual use of the College. Richard II. gave four advowsons to the College, and Edward III. was also most liberal towards it. Sir Thomas Pope purchased the site and buildings in 1554 of Dr. George Owen and William Martyn, gent., to whom a grant of them had been made from the Crown a short time previous. Pope founded the present College by licence and charters obtained from Philip and Mary, and respectively dated March 8 and 28, 1555. It was dedicated to the "Holy and Undivided Trinity," for a President, twelve Fellows, and eight Scholars (afterwards increased to twelve), and thus commenced a new era in academical history. The scholarships are now quite open, and their value about £80 per annum. The visitor of the College is the Bishop of Winchester. The first President was Thomas Sylthurst, elected in 1556. The present President is the Rev. Samuel Wayte, B.D., elected in 1866. Eighteen Presidents have been elected since the foundation of Trinity. The Society has the patronage of ten livings, and the morning preachership of St. Nicholas, Abingdon. One living (Garsington, Oxon) is annexed to the Presidentship. At this village the founder (Sir Thomas Pope) erected a quadrangular edifice, now demolished, to which the scholars of Trinity were to repair in time of pestilence. The number of members on the College books is about 336. Sir Thomas Pope, knight, was born at Deddington, Oxon, in 1508. His parents were of the middle class. He received his early education at Banbury School, and afterwards at Eton. He entered at Gray's Inn, and became an eminent lawyer. He was Clerk of the Briefs of the Star Chamber when twenty-five, and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Henry VIII. was much attached to Sir Thomas, and constituted him Treasurer of the Court of Augmentation, established by Act of Parliament in 1536. He was appointed Warden of the Mint, Treasurer of the Jewels in the Tower of London, &c. During the reign of Edward VI. he lived in retirement, and had the Princess Elizabeth confided to his care. On the accession of Queen Mary to the throne he again came into public life, and was made Cofferer to the Royal Household. He died on January 29, 1559, at Clerkenwell, from a pestilential fever. His body was first deposited in St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, but afterwards removed to the Chapel of Trinity College, with those of his second wife and daughter, and there interred. Sir Thomas possessed above thirty manors, besides considerable estates and advowsons, situated in the counties of Bedford, Gloucester, Hereford, Kent, Oxford, and Warwick. Warton,

in his life of Sir Thomas, remarks—"If it be his crime to have accumulated riches, let it be remembered that he consecrated a part of those riches, not amid the terrors of a death-bed, nor in the dreams of old age, but in the prime of life and the vigour of understanding, to the public service of his country; that he gave them to future generations for the perpetual support of literature and religion." It may be interesting to introduce here, before the precincts of the College are entered, an incident in the life of a descendant of Sir Thomas Pope. When James I. was making a royal tour in Kent in 1618, he visited Sir Thomas Watson, at Halstead House, on June 25th. Sir Thomas's only daughter (Elizabeth) had married Sir William Pope, a grandson of Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity College, and Sir William's eldest daughter Anne (then an infant) presented the following verses to the King. They are chiefly remarkable for their witty play upon the family name:—

"See this little mistress here Did never sit in Peter's chaire, Or a triple crown did weare, And yet she is a Pope!

"No benefice she ever sold, Nor did dispense with sins for gold: She hardly is a sev'nnight old, And yet she is a Pope! "No King her feet did ever kisse,
Or had from her worse look than this:
Nor did she ever hope
To saint one with a rope,
And yet she is a Pope—
A female Pope you'll say—a second Joan:
No sure—she is Pope Innocent, or none."

These lines were written by Bishop Corbet, at that time a young student at Christ Church. James was highly pleased with the verses, and complimented the writer. Poetic license must be allowed, however, respecting the age of the child, who had been born twelve months at the period of the King's visit to Halstead, for she was christened at Wroxton, on Jan, 5, 1617. She died, it appears, in July 1629. Trinity College is approached from Broad Street, through elegant wrought-iron gates, taking the visitor, by a gravelled pathway up to the entrance, leading into the first Quadrangle. Over the exterior of the gateway are the arms of the founder and the College. The arms of the Earl of Guildford can be seen above the interior side. He contributed largely to the improvement of this entrance. The front of the College consists of the Chapel and gateway. The elegant square tower over the gateway is of the Ionic order, embellished with balustrades and pilasters. The top is ornamented with emblematical figures of stone, representing Astronomy and Geometry, Divinity and Physic. The Chapel and gateway, with many other valuable improvements, was added by the munificence of Dr. Bathurst, who was President from 1664 to 1704. He was a most eccentric man in many of his actions, and yet beloved for his cheerful, engaging, and unaffected wit. He had great fondness for young company, and always sought out rising talent. Dr. Radcliffe, the eminent physician. when a young student at Lincoln College, was an especial favourite with Dr. Bathurst, merely for the wittiness of his remarks; and John Phillips, author of the poem of the "Splendid Shilling," was often honoured by the company of Dr. Bathurst, for the smartness of the ridicule displayed by Phillips was exactly suited to the doctor's taste. He delighted to surprise the students of his College, when walking in the lime walk at unseasonable hours, on which occasions he generally carried a whip in his hand, an instrument of academical torture long since discarded. Dr. Bathurst had great regard for Trinity College, and was pleased with the decline of its powerful rival, Balliol College, which suffered greatly in the civil war. One afternoon he was discovered in his garden, then running contiguous to the east of Balliol College, throwing stones at the windows with much satisfaction, as if happy to contribute his

share in completing the appearance of the ruin. Still, despite these ideas, the doctor was not only a benefactor to a great extent to his own foundation, but also to St. Mary's Church, and many other academical edifices. The occasion of his death was singular. He became blind; and whilst enjoying a walk in his garden, he stumbled, and broke his thigh. He would not allow the limb to be set for some time, declaring that there was no marrow in the bones of an old man. At last he consented, but it was too late to preserve his life. He died June 14, 1704, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried in the College Chapel.

THE FIRST QUADRANGLE contains the remains of the ancient buildings of Durham College, and the Chapel, Hall, Library, President's Lodgings, Common Room, &c. It displays great irregularity in style, possessing but few architectural attractions, excepting the front. It was enlarged and improved

in 1618–20.

THE SECOND QUADRANGLE consists of three sides, looking out upon the College gardens. The design was furnished by Sir Christopher Wren. The north wing was finished in 1667; the west front in 1682; the south side in 1728. The original design of Sir Christopher was not fully carried out. An

engraving of it appeared in the 'Oxford Almanack' for 1732.

THE CHAPEL possesses a peculiar excellence in beauty of proportion, and its exquisite carving. The first stone was laid by the Rev. Dr. Bathurst, in 1691, and the building was completed in 1694. It is of the Grecian style of architecture. The carving, by the screen and altar, is in Grinlin Gibbons' best style, and cut in cedar and lime. The Altar-piece, a beautiful specimen of needle-work, was executed by Miss Althea Fanshawe, of Shiplake Hill, near Henley-on-Thames. It represents the "Resurrection." It is worked in worsted, with great taste and brilliancy of colouring, from the painting by Jervais and Forest, after a design by West, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Ceiling was painted by Peter Burchett, a French artist. The subject is the "Ascension." On the north side of the altar is the Tomb of the Founder -Sir Thomas Pope-and his second and third wives-Dame Margaret and Lady Elizabeth Powlet. Effigies of Sir Thomas and his third wife, in alabaster, surmount the tomb. Sir Thomas is in full armour. A griffin reposes at his feet, and a helmet at his head, with his crest. Lady Elizabeth Powlet survived her husband, and was buried with great pomp, in November 1593, the body having lain in state in St. Mary's Church, the whole of the previous day, attracting large crowds. Amongst the altar-plate is an ancient Chalice, of silver-gilt, weighing 20oz., originally belonging to St. Alban's Abbey. This, and a gold paten corresponding with the Chalice, are the only pieces of the plate bestowed by the founder-the other being given to Charles I. to melt into coin, during the siege of Oxford. The Society still possesses the letter acknowledging the gift, as well as a loan of money. Several of the Presidents and Fellows are interred in the Chapel. Josiah How, a Bursar of the College, was the first person interred in the Ante-Chapel. How was Bursar when the Parliamentary visitors demanded the surrender of all the College documents in 1647. They were refused; and How, having secured them, took them into the country with him until the Restoration. Chapel was designed by Sir Christopher Wren; but it has been attributed to Dean Aldrich, of Christ Church. There is an original plan of the Chapel in the Library of All Souls' College, showing but a slight deviation from the present edifice.

THE HALL, built on the site of the old refectory, in 1618-20. The present

ceiling, wainscot, and marble chimney piece, were added in 1772, and several other improvements have taken place at various periods. Several fine portraits adorn the walls, including one of the founder, by Francis Potter, an ingenious mechanic and mathematician, a member of the College about 1637; Thomas Warton, poet laureate, and author of the "History of English Poetry," &c. A half-length statue of the founder is over the entrance-door.

THE LIBRARY is the most ancient part of the College, being the original building that contained the bequest of Richard de Bury, although many necessary alterations have been made. The bookcases were erected at the commencement of the seventeenth century, at the cost of Edward Hyndmer. Richard Hands, Rector of Hartfield, Sussex, left £20 per annum for ever, for the use of the Library. The building contains an extensive collection of topographical works; a curious manuscript of Euclid, supposed to be 600 years old, in an excellent state of preservation, translated from Arabic into Latin, by Adelardis Bathionensis, many other rare and valuable works, and a portrait of Queen Mary, on wood. The remains of painted glass in the windows are worthy of inspection-including figures of the Four Evangelists, Edward III. and Queen Philippa, St. Cuthbert, St. Thomas à Becket, &c. St. Thomas is represented with a fragment of the dagger of Fitz-Urse in his forehead. Adjoining the Common Room, the visitor will observe an elegant gable-window, of an early date, filled with rich painted glass, bearing this inscription in the upper compartments: 9 Will'mus Ebchester, huius custos Collegii. Dominus Vobiscum" ("William Ebchester, President of the College. The Lord be with you"). Ebchester was a President of Durham College, in 1446. He was afterwards elected Prior of Durham. He died in 1456. On a square tablet of freestone, in the outer wall of the Bursary is another ancient inscription: "Jesus, have mercy on Edmund Hutchins, A.D. 1558." Hutchins was a nephew of the founder, and the inscription, in ancient characters, was probably cut by his own hand. From the second Quadrangle, or New Buildings, the visitor enters

THE GARDENS, containing about four acres of ground, tastefully laid out.

On the south-side is a remarkable avenue known as

The Yew-Tree Walk, formed of twenty-four trees on each side, whose boughs are most fantastically woven in the interior into a beautiful twisted roof. Spenser, in his "Faërie Queene" (bk. i. c. i. st. 9), speaks of "the eugh, obedient to the bender's will." In Trinity Yew-Tree Walk the bender's will has been fully exemplified. Dr. Newton, of Hertford College, had a student leave his foundation for Trinity College, "because they had a fine garden there, which he hoped would be of advantage to his health." Dr. Newton made the following reflections upon this event, in his peculiar treatise on "University Education," published in 1727—"I do acknowledge it is a very fine garden. I question whether there are finer evergreens in any garden in Europe, than in that of Trinity College: but I would have him consider, that the proper use of that fine garden is not to create in philosophers an appetite to elegance, but to set forth to young men the advantage of education—for those fine yews could not have been so beautifully formed, if they had not been 'obedient to the bender's will,' and suffered with patience the amputation of every luxuriant and superflous branch, in confidence that all this art and care, and seeming severity of the pruner, would contribute to the improvement and reputation of the plants." There is an entrance to the gardens from Park Street, nearly opposite Wadham College. The Oxfordshire Horticultural Society received its prefix of "Royal" during

an exhibition held in these gardens, in June, 1847. H.R.H. Prince Albert conferred it, whilst on a visit to the city, during the meeting of the British Association.

The Bursary contains a curious old picture of Lady Elizabeth Powlet (third wife of the founder), supposed to have been painted about 1570, by Sir Antonio Moore. Also three valuable portraits of Sir Thomas Pope, founder, and Presidents Kettel and Bathurst. Two other ancient portraits of the founder can be seen in the President's lodgings. They are copies from Hans Holbein. Two large original pictures of Bishop Adams (of Limerick) and Bishop Wright (Lichfield and Coventry), and a head of Thomas Allen. Fellow, a famous mathematician and antiquary, are also there.

Thomas Allen, Fellow, a famous mathematician and antiquary, are also there. EMINENT MEN.—Rev. Robinson Duckworth, M.A., Tutor to H.R.H. Prince Leopold. Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, M.A., Latin Verse, 1828; English Verse, 1829; Latin Essay, 1832; Professor of Poetry, 1852-7; Honorary Canon of Worcester. Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, 1867; Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and keeper of the MSS. at Lambeth. Rev. Isaac Williams, B.D., author of "Our Lord's Nativity," a devotional Commentary on the Gospel Narratives. Williams's work has received the best of praise, and his mind has been described as being "literally saturated with the Patristic tone"-"one continuous breathing of a devout soul in love and gratitude to God." Walter Savage Landor, who came to Trinity from Rugby School. He was born in 1775, at Warwick. He quitted the University without a degree. He was of the most violent temper—impetuous and daring—which he himself describes as being "the worst beyond comparison that man was curst with." He had to be removed from Rugby for "a fierce defiance of all authority, and a refusal to ask forgiveness." He was "rusticated" from the University for firing off a gun across the quadrangle of his College, when mingling with some boon companions. He raised a body of troops, at his own expense, in 1808, in aid of the Spanish patriots, and was created a colonel in the Spanish army. His classical knowledge was very profound. He married in 1811. "Imaginary Conversations" are supposed to be the most lasting of his literary efforts—original in their form as in matter. His latest work was "The Last Fruit of an Old Tree," published in 1853. Landor was compelled to reside abroad permanently, in consequence of being convicted of aspersing the character of a lady at Bath, in a manner which made reflecting persons grieve for so sad an end to so high a reputation. John Bampton, founder of the "Bampton Lectures," was educated at Trinity, and also Henry Birkhead, founder of the Professorship of Poetry. Dr. Arthur Yeldarde, second President, employed by the founder to compile the statutes of the College. He also corrected the University statutes in the reign of Elizabeth. Dr. Robert Wright, first Warden of Wadham College. Robert Skinner, eighth Bishop of Oxford, who ordained several bishops privately during the Protectorate. Dr. Ralph Kettel, third President, who built Kettel Hall. Dr. Seth Ward, seventh President. Dr. Ralph Bathurst, ninth President, during whose presidency eight bishops of this foundation were living. James Ingram, fifteenth President, author of the "Memorials of Oxford,"-"My little work," as he was wont to call it. Dr. Arthur Charlett, thirtysixth Master of University College, 1692-1722. Dr. Charlett had close upon two thousand correspondents, and it is stated that the postage of the letters he received amounted to nearly as much as the profits of his Mastership. Being too good-natured, he died insolvent, for until June, 1707, he had no

more than £80 yearly to support the dignity of his office. At his death, which took place Nov. 19, 1722, he was about £300 in debt: three years longer, and he would have been free. Rawlinson's MSS in the Bodleian Library have an account of Dr. Charlett of a very interesting character. Andrew Coltée Ducarel and his brother James (natives of Paris) were admitted gentlemen-commoners of Trinity in 1731-3; Merrick, the translator of the Psalms into verse; Ludlow, the republican; George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore; Dr. James Ogle, Aldrichian Professor of Medicine; Lord North, Prime Minister; Lord Chatham; Sir James Harrington, author of "Oceana;" Daniel Whitby, the commentator; Sir Edward Bysche, heraldist; Gellibrand, the mathematician; Sir John Denham, Crashawe, Lodge, Settle, Glanville, Manning, Bowles, Warton, and Headley, poets; Sir Roundell Palmer, Deputy Steward of the University (migrated to Magdalen in 1834, gained the Newdigate Prize Poem whilst at Trinity in 1832—subject, "Staffa"); James Dallaway, author of "Essays on Architecture," and many others were also Trinity men.

THE CHRISTMAS MASQUE was at one period observed at Trinity College with great ceremony. The leading personage in the pageant was styled "Emperor." This ceremony is more fully described in the notice of a similar custom at St. John's College, to which the visitor is referred. [Facing the

Colleges of Ballicl and Trinity the visitor will observe

T. Shrimpton and Son's Book and Stationery Warehouse, where every class of book descriptive of Oxford, suitable to interest the stranger, can be purchased. Photographic views of Oxford and its vicinity, portraits of Oxford Dons, arms of the Colleges and boats, guide books and maps, &c., in almost endless variety are kept in stock by Messrs. Shrimpton. Catalogues can be

obtained on application.] Adjoining Trinity College stands

Balliol College, the second foundation in the University in numerical order. It was instituted by John Balliol, of Barnard Castle, Durham, and Devorgilla, his wife, between 1263-8, the precise year not being satisfactorily traced. John Balliol and his wife were the parents of John de Balliol, King of Scotland. His reign was short and comfortless, for he was raised to the throne in 1292 by Edward I. and deposed in 1296. The Masters have borne three different titles. The first two were named Procurators, viz., Hugo de Hertipoll and William de Merryll. The date of their appointment is uncertain, but both held office between 1263-82, during which period the students were lodged in small tenements. The next Masters bore the title of Principals or Wardens, holding office from 1282-1343. These were eight in number, the first being Walter de Foderingey (1282-96); the last, John de Pocklyngton (1332-43). The title of Master took effect in 1343: Hugh de Corbrygge being the first (1343-9). John Wicliff, the translator of the Bible, was the fifth Master: holding office four years only (1361-5). The forty-seventh Master was the Rev. Dr. Scott, elected in 1854, who relinquished the appointment in September, 1870, though not of necessity. He is the joint author, with Dean Liddell, of Christ Church, of "Liddell and Scott's Greek and Hebrew Lexicon." He was appointed Dean of Rochester in 1870. The Rev. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek, was elected to the Mastership of Balliol on September 7, 1870. The rev. gentleman, during his early career at the University, gained the Hertford Latin Scholarship (1837) and the Latin Essay (Chancellor's Prize) in 1841—subject, "De Etruscorum cultu, legibus, et moribus, eorumque apud Romanos vestigiis." He was placed "First Class" in classics in Michaelmas term, 1839, in

company with Sir Stafford H. Northcote, of the same Society, &c. The learned Master by his contribution to "Essays and Reviews" ("On the Interpretation of Scripture") gained world-wide notoriety which seriously militated against his interests when the augmentation of his trifling salary, as Regius Professor of Greek, was voted on in Convocation. Professor Jowett's friends rallied round him in large numbers, but the opposite party, who thought the teaching of the popular Professor dangerous in its tone, were in the ascendant, and the proposal was non-placeted. From that period the popularity of Professor Jowett increased in the University, and his election to the important post of Master of Balliol has been generally regarded with satisfaction, especially amongst the junior members of the University, with whom he has always been a great favourite. According to "Crockford's Clerical Directory," Professor Jowett has wrote on "St. Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans," and "Critical Notes and Dissertations," 1853, second edition in 1859. He was a member of the Commission appointed to arrange the examinations for the admission to the East Indian Civil Service, 1854, and an Examiner in the Classical School at Oxford in 1849, 1850, and 1853. Professor Jowett is a strong Liberal, and has taken an important part in all University reforms. In addition to his labours as a theologian, he has proved himself zealous and hardworking, and is probably the most popular and successful tutor in the University. The new Master has ever been distinguished for his intimate knowledge of Platonism, and was engaged for some years on a new translation of Plato's works, published in four thick octavo volumes. The work is thoroughly complete, and each dialogue prefixed by an introduction of considerable length. work was issued at the latter end of 1870, and many eminent scholars acknowledged its critical acumen and value to the student. Fifty-eight Masters have held office since the foundation, including two Procurators and eight Wardens. Nearly four hundred names are entered on the College books, including commoners. The Society holds the right of presentation to twenty livings, of which two are in London and five in Colchester. Those in London are St. Lawrence, Jewry, and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street. These are alternate presentations with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Those in Colchester are All Saints', St. Botolph's, St. Leonard's, St. Nicholas', and Holy Trinity. That of St. Mary's, Bedford, is alternate with the Bishop of Lincoln. John Balliol joined the standard of Henry III. against Simon de Montfort and the rebel barons just before he entertained the idea of founding the Society bearing his name. He died almost suddenly six years after (1269), without properly maturing his plans; but he charged his wife, the Lady Devorgilla, on his death-bed, to see them fulfilled. He died at Newby Abbey, near Dumfries, Scotland, and was buried there. Devorgilla had his heart embalmed, according to the custom of the time, placed in an ivory casket bound with silver, and interred near the high altar of the Abbey. Devorgilla then proceeded to carry out the injunctions of her husband, and hired old Balliol Hall, situate in Horsemonger Street (now called Broad Street), as a place of residence for the students. The statutes of the foundation date from 1282, the tenth year of the reign of Edward I. They are still in possession of the College. In 1284 Devorgilla purchased Mary Hall of John de Ewe, an opulent citizen of Oxford, to which she added a refectory, kitchen, &c., suitable for College buildings. These she settled on the scholars of the College for ever, to the "honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Catherine, and the whole Court of Heaven." This charter was confirmed by Oliver Sutton (Bishop of Lincoln) and Sir John

Lieut.-Col. Thos. Velley, Oxon Militia, killed through horses of Bath Coach taking fright, 1806.

de Balliol (afterwards King of Scotland), son of Devorgilla. The Lady Devorgilla died in 1289. In 1303 and 1310 additional plots of ground were purchased from the family of Fetteplace, bounded by the grounds of Durham This property consisted of five messuages, afterwards (now Trinity) College. made into one quadrangular pile. The statutes granted by Edward I. remained in force until 1340, when another code superseded them. In 1364 a new system of laws was obtained from Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London, by the sanction of Pope Urban V. In 1504 Pope Julius II. authorised Richard Fox (Bishop of Winchester) and Roger Leyburn (Bishop of Carlisle) to amend the old and frame new statutes for the better government of the College. By these the Society is now governed. In 1588, the thirtieth year of the reign of Elizabeth, a royal charter was granted to the Society, under the title of "The Master and Scholars of Balliol College." There are two curious features in the constitution of Balliol-the members elect their own Master and appoint their own visitor. The present visitor is the Bishop of Lincoln. Balliol College has had many benefactors; the first mentioned being Hugh de Wychenbroke, who conveyed, in 1294, the advowson of St. Lawrence, Jewry, London, together with several houses in that parish to the College. He reserved to the Vicar of St. Lawrence one hundred shillings yearly. This accounts for the emblem of St. Lawrence's martyrdom-a gridiron-being seen so often in different parts of the College Chapel and Library. There are eleven Fellows, fourteen Scholars, and twenty Exhibitioners attached to the Society. It has been mentioned that the College has preserved the original statutes of the foundation, and such is the case; but Thomas Hearne, the Oxford antiquary, of St. Edmund Hall, writing on October 14, 1727, says, "'Tis pity that the old statutes of Balliol College are lost, as I am told they are. The seal was entire some few years since, and on it the intire effigies of Devorgilla, the foundress, in the habit of a vowess. The effigy of her in the Bodleian Library is very pretty, but the face of her was taken by the painter (Mr. Sulman) from Mrs. Jenny Riggs, the greatest beauty (more than thirty years ago) in Oxford." The old front of the College, erected during the reign of Henry VI. 1422-61) was taken down in 1867, and the present

NEW FRONT built in 1868-9, in the mixed Gothic style, by Mr. W. Brass. from designs by A. Waterhouse, Esq., the able architect of London, The cost of the erection, about £30,000, was defrayed by Miss Brackenbury, of Brighton, daughter of an opulent Lancashire manufacturer. The New Buildings include the Master's residence. In addition to the expense of the New Front, Miss Brackenbury also gave £4,000 for the foundation of three exhibitions attached to the College, to be held for three years, for the best scholar of the year in classics, mathematics, or physical science. She likewise gave £1,000 towards the completion of the Manchester Grammar School. Mr. Thorne, editor of the 'British Almanac' for 1870, says of the new buildings-"Sufficiently agreeing with the older buildings of Balliol in style, and fairly harmonising with the general character of the Oxford Colleges, the architect, Mr. A. Waterhouse, has not allowed himself to be too much hampered by precedent, and, consequently, there is a pleasant freshness and vigour, as well as propriety, in the structure." Abutting on Broad Street, to the left of the New Front, are the modern buildings erected at the expense of the Rev. Henry Fisher, a Fellow of the College, who left £3,000 for the purpose. On the north side of these buildings is the following inscription-"Verbum non amplius Fisher." The same inscription is on Mr. Fisher's gravestone in Bero Regis, Dorsetshire, of which parish he was Vicar. Facing Magdalen Church is another range of building, known as the "Bristol Building," erected about 1769. In 1825 twelve commodious sets of rooms were added, at the expense of the Master and Fellows, from a design by Bassevi. In 1826 Fisher's Building was cased with Bath stone, so as to correspond with other parts of the College. A sketch of the proposed rebuilding of the whole College appeared in the 'Oxford Almanack' for 1742, but this was never carried into effect. Previously to 1772 a terraced walk, shaded with lofty elms (similar to that of St. John's College), extended along the south front towards Broad Street, from the eastern angle of the building, in an oblique line to the Master's lodging. This was abolished in 1772, being surrendered to the City Commissioners under the Paving Act, for

the enlargement of Broad Street. THE CHAPEL was entirely rebuilt in 1856-7, from a design by Mr. Butterfield, at an expense of £8,000. The style is foreign Gothic, with variegated masonry. A portion of the windows are filled with geometrical tracery, the design of which is very peculiar-not at all harmonising with the tracery of a similar nature so much in use in the reign of Henry III., and the other windows are filled with the illuminated glass taken from the windows of the second Chapel (built in 1521-9). The window by Abraham van Ligne in the Ante-Chapel was also taken from the previous edifice. It was painted about 1637, and represents the "Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ." The brass lectern was presented by Dr. Edward Wilson during the reign of Charles II. The screen is heavy in appearance, and is partly iron and partly stone. The Chapel has no chancel-arch, but merely a kind of broken arch of stained wood. The summit of the northern end has a small belfry turret, not very graceful in design. There are a few interesting tablets in the edifice. Dr. Henry Savage, the thirty-sixth Master of the College, author of "Balliofergus," a history of the foundation, is buried Three Chapels have been built since the College was before the altar-pace. founded. Adjoining is

THE LIBRARY, built at two different periods; the western half at the expense of Dr. Thomas Chase, Master from 1412-23; the eastern half about 1480, by the benefaction of Robert Abdy (Master from 1477-94), aided by Dr. Grey, Bishop of Ely and Treasurer of England. It was entirely refitted by Mr. Wyatt in 1792. The original Library stood on the spot now occupied by the Common Room. The windows of the present edifice were, when first placed, rich in the figures of saints, armorial inscriptions, &c., a great portion of which were destroyed by the misdirected zeal of the Puritans. The small portion preserved has since been replaced. The Library is rich in beautifully illuminated manuscripts, curious tracts bound in volumes, a large collection of rare and early printed English Bibles, &c. A treasure that ought to have been obtained for this Library was disposed of at the late Marquis of Hastings' Library sale in December, 1868. This was a manuscript copy of the four Evangelists, written by John Wicliff, fourth Master of Balliol. It was formerly in the Library of the Earl of Oxford. The first bid for this treasure was £10, but it finally realised £215. Bought for the British

Museum.

THE FIRST HALL (still to be inspected) dates from about 1387, the tenth year of the reign of Richard II., who granted a patent for the enlargement of the College. Wood places the erection of the Hall to the time of Henry VI. (1422-61), but the architecture is so essentially different from that of the

reign of Henry, that architects differ from him. The present Hall is essentially modern in architecture and fittings. Several portraits of eminent men in connection with the foundation adorn the walls. From

THE FELLOWS' GARDENS, beautifully laid out, an excellent view of the

Chapel and Library may be obtained.

THE OLD CITY WALL was formerly in front of Balliol College, just beyond where the present houses stand on the south side of Broad Street, at one time named Horsemonger Street, from a market for horses held on the spot. The privileges of the fair and profits were granted by Henry I. (1100-35) to St. Frideswide's Priory. Broad Street has also been called Canditch (candida fossa), from the clear stream of water which ran in the moat without the city walls. An unknown part of the city wall was discovered in August, 1870, whilst the foundations for the new Free Methodist Chapel, New Inn Hall Street, were being dug. It was one of the best preserved portions, and included a bastion, down the centre of which was a well, having a capital spring of water at the bottom. The well was lined with wood.

EMINENT MEN of Balliol College.—Bishop Frederick Temple, of Exeter. Bishop Temple is the son of an officer who served his country in the serried ranks of war. The Bishop was born November 30, 1821, thus being but forty-eight years of age when he was promoted to the See of Exeter. He was educated at Tiverton Grammar School, and entered Balliol College about 1838. He took his M.A. degree in 1842, and soon after was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of the College. He was ordained in 1846, and accepted the appointment of Principal of Kneller Hall Training College, near Twickenham, in 1848. This post he resigned, after seven years' holding, in 1855. From that period to 1858 he held an Inspectorship of Schools, and succeeded Dr. Goulburn as Head Master of Rugby School in the latter year. He was also appointed a Chaplain to the Queen about the same time. In 1860 the celebrated volume called "Essays and Reviews" appeared. work contained seven essays aiming at the fundamental doctrines of Christianity on a latitudinarian principle, Dr. Temple writing the first. Two sections of the Established Church looked upon that work with totally different feelings: the one regarding it in a bitter spirit as being hostile to the progress of the Church; the other viewing it as a satisfactory sign of the From the first party bitter persecution followed; by the other he was fortified. Bishop Temple is an able man, full of energy and genius, a rare scholar, a smart controversalist, and exceedingly liberal in his views on scripture. To promote the progress of eduction perhaps he has done more than any man living. He preached his farewell sermon at Rugby on Sunday, December 12, 1869. The occasion was marked by the crowd of old Rugbeians that assembled to honour their beloved master. It will be long The Chapel was unable to hold all. Three sons of Dr. Arnold remembered. The Chapel was unable to note an. Third sample a vowed were present. It was Communion Sunday, and one old Rugbeian avowed the had not been that he had never seen the Chapel so full before. He had not been present for a quarter of a century, and remembered that in his time generally the sixth form, with few exceptions, and a small sprinkling of the others stayed—not more than forty or fifty at the most. To his astonishment 230 boys remained, and it was touching to see how all of them tried to get to the end of the rails at which the doctor was officiating-almost seemingly hanging on his words and his presence. Dr. Temple, before commencing the service, standing on the raised altar-step, upon Dr. Arnold's grave, said-"This is the last time I shall receive the Holy Communion with you as Head Master of this School. I beg of you all to remember me in your prayers to-day." The sermon was, as usual, at the afternoon service, following the hymn for the last Sunday before the holidays. The hymn ends—

"Let Thy Father-hand be shielding All who here shall meet no more, May their seed-time fast be yielding Year by year a richer store."

The Right Rev. Henry E. Manning, known as the late Dean of Chichester, but now Archdeacon of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Westminster. He was a member of Balliol in 1830, and joined the Roman Catholic Church Archdeacon Manning is one of the firmest supporters of the famous Popish dogma of "Infallibility," declared an article of the Romish faith at the Œcumenical Council of 1870. The Archbishop was present at the Council, and the following remarks were spoken by him, after his return from Rome, when opening the Holloway Roman Catholic Church on August 17, 1870. After referring to many passages in the life of Christ, recorded in the New Testament, which explained to some extent the authority which Christ gave to His disciples to teach all nations, the Archbishop dwelt particularly on the expression that God would remain with His Church to the consummation of the world. All members of the Roman Catholic Church consequently were bound to believe, and did believe, that their Church was infallible as regarded religious teaching and doctrine. Church body had for ages been looked upon and believed to be infallible. Was it not reasonable and right that the head of the Church as well as the body of the Church should be also believed to be infallible? The body and head were part and parcel of the same system—the one could not exist without the other—what was an attribute of one was also an attribute of the other. They could not exist separately. An infallible body and a fallible head could not co-exist. The Vicar of the Son of God was the representative on earth of the uncreated truth. His chief office was to teach the Church. How was it possible that a man, being the Vicar on earth of the Son of God, the representative of the uncreated truth, and the witness of the Incarnate God in this world—how was it possible for anything to come from the lips of such a person that was not truth? Catholics were conscious of a union with God, realised by means of the sacrifice of the altar. That union was to be found in the head as well as the body of the Church. God was with them, and would remain with them, as He had promised, to the consummation of the world. The Lord God promised that He would not leave the members of His Church orphans-disconsolate, desolate, and alone. had well kept His word, for His Church was the centre of truth, and the disciples of Jesus could always say, "We are not alone because our Heavenly Father is with us." Besides He was always to be found in their churches and on their altars in a supernatural manner, which only the heart in unison with faith could believe. God was incomprehensible to the majority of mankind until He came on earth. When He became man, God brought Himself within the reach of our intelligence, and to a knowledge of God was sure to follow a love of God. As the Church was infallible, as it was the depository of all sacred truth, so also must be the head of the Church. Other eminent men of Balliol have been the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster (gained Newdigate Prize with poem of the "Gipsies, in 1837); the Right Rev. Archbishop of Canterbury (Archibald Campbell Tait, formerly Bishop of London); the Right Rev. George Moberly, Bishop of Salisbury; Rev. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., late Regius Professor of Greek, and now Master; Robert Southey, D.C.L., Poet-Laureate; Lord Radstock,

M.A., the eminent evangelical preacher, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, D.C.L., M.P. for the City of Oxford, and Secretary of State for War under the Premiership of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone. The Right Hon. Gentleman recited one of the Congratulatory Odes on the Installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor in June, 1834. The concluding lines were:—

"Blend we the olive with the bay, and bind The wreaths of Peace upon our soldier's brow. To thee, tried friend of noble Loyalty (The parent she of Liberty high-souled, Of generous Virtue, Peace, and Public Love), Doth loyal Science at thy feet lay down

Her choicest offering.—Pleased with her faint notes

To swell, as best she may, the world's applause,
And deck her Hero-Patriot Statesman's

And deck her Hero-Patriot States name."

Dr. Adam Smith, author of "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," was a member of Balliol. Dr. Charles Davenant, son of Sir William, the "sweet Swan of Isis." He was an early writer on finance, by his essay on "Ways and Means." William Sandys Wright Vaux, M.A., Keeper of the Coins in the British Museum. William Spottiswoode, M.A. (Eyre and Spottiswoode), Her Majesty's Printer. Isambard Brunel, M.A., son of the originator of the Thames Tunnel. Rev. Henry Nutcombe Oxenham, M.A., author of the "Doctrine of the Atonement." Hardwicke, D.C.L., the eminent London police magistrate. Hun Duke of Gloucester, one of the earliest benefactors to the University (Bodleian) Library. Parsons, the Jesuit. Thirty Bishops, seven Archbishops, two Cardinals, a Bishop of Smyrna, and a Patriarch of Alexandria. Kyrle, the "Man of Ross," in Herefordshire, was a member of Balliol. Hearne says-"Kyrle was never married. He was a very humble, good-natured man. He was a man of little or no literature. He always studied to do what good charitable offices he could, and was always pleased when an object offered. His estate was £500 per annum, and no more, with which he did wonders. He built and endowed an hospital, and built the spire of Ross. When litigious suits fell out, he would always stop them, and prevent people going to law. They would, when differences happened, say, 'Go to the great man of Ross,' or, which they did the more often, 'Go to the Man of Ross, and he will decide the matter.' He smoked tobacco, and would generally smoke two pipes if in company either at home or elsewhere." Dr. Theophilus Leigh was the forty-third Master of the foundation, 'a post which he held for fifty-nine years (1726-85). Dr. Leigh has been mentioned by some authorities as being a centenarian: such, however, is not correct, although he lived to be over ninety. He was a man more famous for his sayings than his doings, overflowing with puns, witticisms, and sharp retorts, but his most serious joke was his practical one of living much longer than had been expected or intended. He was a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and the tale is, that the Balliol men, unable to agree in electing one of their own number to the Mastership, chose him, partly under the idea that he was in weak health, and likely soon to cause another vacancy. It was afterwards said that his long incumbency was a judgment on the Society for having elected an "Out-College Man." His fame for witty and agreeable conversation extended beyond the bounds of the University. Mrs. Thrale, in a letter to Dr. Johnson, writes thus-"Are you acquainted with Dr. Leigh, Master of Balliol College? And are you not delighted with his gaiety of manners and youthful vivacity, now that he is eighty-six years of age? never heard a more perfect or excellent pun than his, when some one told him how, in a late dispute among the Privy Councillors, the Lord Chancellor struck the table with such violence that he split it. 'No, no, no,' replied

Leigh; 'I can hardly persuade myself that he split the table, though I believe he divided the Board!" He once visited a gentleman who made it a rule never to open a book. He was taken by this gentleman into a room of his residence overlooking the Bath Road, which was then a great thoroughfare for travellers of all classes, saying rather pompously, "This, doctor, I call my study." The doctor glanced around the room, and seeing no books, replied, "And very well named too, sir, for you know Pope tells us, 'The proper study of mankind is man.'" This ruling passion of wit was strong in death. Three days before he expired he was told that a friend had been lately married; that he had recovered from a long illness by eating eggs, and that the wits said he had been egged on to matrimony. He at once trumped the joke, saying, "Then may the yoke sit easy on him." Miss Austen, author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Mansfield Park," "Pride and Prejudice, &c., was a grand-niece of Dr. Leigh. Dr. Parsons was the fortyfourth Master of Balliol, from 1798-1819. In 1804 he was Vice-Chancellor, and during his tenure of office the celebrated Theodore Hook matriculated at St. Mary Hall, under the care of his brother (the future Dean). Theodore was presented to Dr. Parsons, and the doctor asked him if he "was prepared to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles?" "Oh, certainly, sir,' Theodore "Forty, if you please!" The doctor was horrified, and the wit was desired to withdraw. It required all the influence of his brother after this to get a permit for Theodore's matriculation. But he did; and Hook revelled in a few of his practical jokes in the University before he left it. He afterwards became the editor of the 'John Bull' newspaper (first published in 1820) and the writer of many dramatic pieces and novels. Leaving Balliol College, the visitor will proceed up Broad Street, at the top of which, in the centre of the road is a Iron Cross, marking the spot where

"The Nobie Three," CRANMER, RIDLEY, AND LATIMER WERE BURNT IN 1555-6. Ridley and Latimer were martyred on October 16, 1555, and Cranmer on March 21, 1556. The actual spot was supposed until late years to have been in the city ditch, under the northern wall, running down the side of Broad Street. This ditch was close beneath the old tower known as the "Martyrs' Tower" (now used as a stable in the Ship Inn Yard). formed part of the Bocardo Prison. Whilst a drain was being constructed, close by the spot where the iron cross is now placed to mark the locality of the martyrdom, the excavators came upon a stake, about 6ft. below the surface, surrounded by a large quantity of blackened and charred wood, which distinctly showed that there the "Noble Three" were subjected to the "baptism of fire." The stake is now possessed by the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, of Long Wittenham. The waist-shackle of Cranmer was purchased a few years since in a blacksmith's shop, the owner of which had irrefutable proof that the relic was substantially the one which encircled the waist of Cranmer when he perished at the stake in March, 1556. Strype says that Cranmer saw the martyrdom of Latimer and Ridley from St. Michael's Church Tower, and "looking after them, and devoutly falling upon his knees, he prayed God to strengthen their faith and patience in that their last but painful passage." The Rev. John Keble thus fervently poetises their martyrdom:-

"These are they Who armed themselves with prayer, and boldly

Wisdom's untrodden steeps, and won their way, God's Word their lamp, His spirit was their guide.

These would not spare their lives for fear or

Therefore their God was with them, and the

Of their death-fires still lights the land to truth.

To shew what might is in a martyr's prayer. Read and rejoice; yet humbly—for our strife Is perilous like theirs; for death or life." The account for the burning is a curiosity, and has been preserved in "Strype's Memorials." It is as follows:—

For three load of wood f burn Ridley and Lat	agots,	to }			æ 0	s. 12	0	
Item, one load of furze f	agots	. 1.			0	3	4	
For the carriage of these Item, a post	four	loads	•	•	0	2	0	
Item, two chains			:	:	ő	3	4	
Item, two staples					0	0	6	
Item, four labourers .	•	1.	•	•	0	2	8	
					£1	5	2	

The amount for burning Cranmer, according to the same authority, was :-

100 wood fagots 150 furze fagots Carriage of them Two labourers	:	:	: 1	:	:	0 0 0 0	6 3 0 1	8484	
- 110 1000 011012	Ĭ	3	·	i	1	£0	12	0	

The same stake, chains, and staple served for both purposes. The expenses of the bailiffs of the city, including the above sums, amounted to £63 10s. 2d., which they had great difficulty in getting from Government, for "the authorities in those days were more zealous to send these three good men to Oxon, and there to serve their ends upon them, and afterwards to burn them, than they were careful to pay the charges thereof." It is strange to note how the prophetic words of Joan Boucher, the Kentish martyr, burnt in 1550, were fully borne out five years later, when Ridley was led to the same doom. Burnet, in his "Collectanea," p. 208, says—"Bishop Ridley visited Joan the day before her martyrdom, and reasoned with her as to her erroneous opinions on the nature of the incarnation (her chief crime). replied, 'It was not long ago since you burnt Anne Askew for a piece of bread, yet came yourselves to believe the doctrine for which you burnt her; and now you will burn me for a piece of flesh, and in the end you will believe this also." The martyrs were confined in the Bocardo Prison, a short distance to the south of the spot the visitor is now interested in. The account of the martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer is given in the quaint language of John Foxe:-"Then they brought a lighted fagot, and laid the same down at Ridley's feet; upon which Latimer said, 'Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England as I trust shall never be put out.'...When Dr. Ridley saw the fire flaming towards him, he cried with a loud voice, 'In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum : Domine, recipe spiritum meum.' And after repeated this latter part often in English, 'Lord, Lord, receive my spirit.' Master Latimer cried as vehemently on the other side, 'O, Father of heaven, receive my soul !' and received the flame as it were embracing it He soon died, as it appeareth, with very little pain, or none. And thus much concerning the end of this old and blessed servant of God, Master Latimer, for whose laborious travails, fruitful life, and constant death the whole realm hath cause to give great thanks to Almighty God. But Dr. Ridley...the fire burned first beneath, being kept down by the wood; which when he felt, he desired them, for Christ's sake, to let the fire come unto him. Which when his brother-in-law heard...intending to rid him out of his pain...as one in sorrow not well advised what he did, heaped fagots upon him, so that he clean covered him, which made the fire more vehement beneath, that it burned all his nether parts before it once touched the

upper....Yet in all this torment he forgot not to call upon God, still having in his mouth, 'Lord, have mercy upon me.'...In which pangs he laboured till one of the standers-by pulled the fagots off above; and where he saw the fire flame up, he wrested himself unto that side. And when the flame touched the gunpowder he was seen to stir no more, but burned on the other side, falling at Mr. Latimer's feet. In beholding of which horrible sight hundreds were moved to tears, and signs of sorrow there were on every side." Latimer's sermon on the Virgin Mary gave great offence, and the following articles were drawn up against him :- "That he should preach against Our Lady; for that he reproved, in a sermon, the superstitious rudeness of certain blind priests who taught that she never had any sin, and that she was not saved by Christ; that he should say that saints were not to be worshipped; that Ave Maria was a salutation only, and no prayer; that there was no material fire in hell; and that there was no purgatory, trifling with the subject, and saying that he had rather be in purgatory than in the Lollards' Tower." Hone, in his "Every-day Book," relates that "Honest old Latimer, instead of presenting Henry VIII. with a purse of gold, as was customary, for a New Year's gift, put into the King's hand a New Testament, with a leaf conspicuously doubled down at Hebrews xiii., 4. Henry, turning to the passage, read, to his chagrin, 'Marriage is honourable in all, and the bed undefiled; but whoremongers and adulterers God will

judge." Nearly opposite the visitor will observe

St. Mary Magdalen Church. The original Church was said to have been built before the Conquest, the only portion of which now remaining is a semicircular arch, dividing the nave from the chancel. St. Mary Magdalen Church originally formed part of Sir Robert D'Oily's grant from William the Conqueror. He presented it to his College of St. George, then newly founded in the precincts of Oxford Castle. It was transferred in 1129, with St. George's College, to the Abbey of Osney, by the son of Robert D'Oily, The Canons of St. Frideswide disputed the donation, but it was confirmed by a Papal bull. Henry VIII. transferred it at the dissolution of Osney Abbey in 1546 to Christ Church, which Society still retains the patronage. The living is a vicarage of the annual value of £145. The population of the parish is about 2,700. Service in the Church on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. The Church now consists of a nave, chancel, three aisles, and a The original north and south aisles were built at the expense of Bishop Hugh, of Lincoln (St. Hugo of Burgundy), about 1194. He was a native of Grenoble, and was brought to England by Henry II., because of his sanctity and superior learning. His memory was much respected in the city, the bells of the Church being always rung on St. Hugh's Day. last item in the Church accounts for this practice occurs in 1562. nave was also rebuilt in the time of Bishop Hugh, and again in the reign of Henry VIII. The tower was rebuilt in the same reign with some of the old materials brought from Osney Abbey. The south aisle was rebuilt in the reign of Edward II., and a portion of it, called "Our Lady's Chapel," dedicated in honour of "Our Lady of Mount Carmel." There was a distinct entrance to this Chapel from the churchyard by steps, the floor being raised on account of the crypt beneath. A part of the north aisle was fitted up by the Lady Devorgilla, wife of the founder of Balliol College, about 1280. It was used as an oratory for the students of Balliol, and called "St. Catherine's Chapel." In 1293 a Chapel was built on their own College. The intermediate aisle, known as "St. Thomas's Chapel," had a separate altar. The

Church was refitted in 1826, when the galleries were erected. The great bell dates from 1562, and the four smaller bells 1626, 1681, and 1710. On the north wall, near the door, is a brass, bearing the inscription-"Pray for the soul of Philippa Caxston, widow, which died 20th of September, A.D. 1514. On her soul God take merci." In the pavement at the end of the north aisle is a brass, 8tt. in length, in memory of Baker Morrell, solicitor, died April 8, 1854, aged 74. It represents him in his robes, under an elaborate canopy, enamelled in scarlet and purple, flanked by pinnacled Near the east end of the south aisle is a marble slab in memory of Dr. Holmes, Dean of Winchester, died 1805. He was the editor of the Septuagint. His widow died in 1846, aged 103. In 1552, the fifth year of Edward VI., eight tabernacles, which stood over the altars, were sold out of the Church, with the altars also. Wood says that the altars were set up again in Queen Mary's reign. The Jewel Chest of curiously carved oak, in which were placed the plate and other ornaments used in the Roman Catholic services, is still preserved in the vestry. In 1541 the first organ was removed. The present organ, built by Davis, was purchased by subscription in 1830. It has sixteen stops and one octave of pedals. The ancient font is remarkably elegant. The illuminated windows were painted by Wailes, of Newcastle, in 1834. The eastern window in the south wall represents "Simeon taking our Saviour in his arms." The eastern window has three subjects—"The Entombment of Christ," "Mary Magdalen Anointing our Lord's Feet," "Christ Appearing to Mary Magdalen after His Resurrection." The subject of the south-east window:—"Our Lord between the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen." In the middle window of the south aisle are seven medallions of Dutch glass.

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL AISLE, or North Aisle, was entirely rebuilt in 1840, by public subscription, as an expressive memorial of the martyred prelates, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, who were burnt, as previously narrated, within two hundred yards of the spot. The cost of the aisle and the Martyrs' Memorial adjoining was about £8,000. The aisle is divided into two parts, one for divine service, the other for historical commemoration.

In the latter portion is placed

The Door of the Cell of the Bocardo Prison in which the martyrs were confined previous to the Romish "Auto-de-Fe." This was the gift of Mr. Alderman Fletcher. The Martyrs' Memorial Aisle was designed by Messrs. Scott and Moffat, and the erection was undertaken by Mr. Kirk, of Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The acts and sufferings of the "noble three" are commemorated on the exterior of the aisle by heraldic and other devices. The three pelicans, Cranmer's arms, are portrayed on the sunk panels of the second storeys of the buttresses. The three pelicans were substituted for the three cranes in 1543 by Henry VIII. They are emblems of Cranmer's devotion to his children—Henry telling him that "these birds should signify to him that he ought to be ready, as the pelican was, to shed his blood for his young ones, brought up in the faith of Christ;" the King adding, in his coarse manner, "For you are like to be tasted, if you stand to your tackling at length." The cornice has a boss of foliage, bearing the initials, T. C. On one side is the right hand, which the Archbishop thrust into the flame, exclaiming, "This hand hath offended." On the other side is an open Bible. Bishop Ridley's initials, N. R., are at the east end of the cornice, with a firebrand and crozier on one side, and a chalice on the other, with ears of wheat and the fruit of the vine, expressive of his farewell address to the parish of Herne, Kent, when

he said, "I must acknowledge me to be thy debtor for the doctrine of the Lord's Supper." The initials of Bishop Latimer, H.L., are at the west-end of the cornice, with a crown of thorns and a crown of glory, interlaced, on one side, and and a palm of victory laid crosswise over a firebrand on the other. The aisle was opened for divine service, May 19, 1842, a sermon being preached by the late Bishop of Chichester (Dr. Gilbert, B.N.C.). In 1823, on the third Sunday in August, the Rev. C. Atterbury, senior student of Ch. Ch., preached a sermon from the text, "Set thy house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live." During the ensuing week he was thrown from the box of a Birmingham coach, which he was driving, and killed on the spot. Prophetic sermon! Opposite St. Mary Magdalen Church stands the

Victoria Theatre, a small compact building the only one of the kind in the city. Open during the vacations for dramatic performances. A few paces

further on, at the corner of Beaumont Street, the visitor will observe the

Randolph Hotel, a noble pile of building, in the Gothic style of architecture, erected in 1864, at the cost of £18,000. First-class accommodation may be obtained there. At the opposite corner of Beaumont Street stand the

University Galleries and Sir R. Taylor's Institute, commenced in 1841, completed in 1844, from designs by C. R. Cockerell, Esq. D.C.L. buildings were erected by Messrs Baker and Son, of Lambeth, London, at the cost of £49,373. The style of architecture adopted is that of the Grecian Ionic, taken from the Temple of Apollo Epicurus, at Bassæ, near Phigalea. temple was situated at the south-western angle of the province of Arcadia, Greece. It was built (according to Pausanias) by Phygalus, about 430 years before the era of Christianity. Ictimus, the architect of the temple, died 429 years before Christ; and the building emanating from his fertile brain may be classed among the most important of the architectural remains in Greece. Mr. Cockerell visited the locality in 1812, accompanied by Mr. Haller. The remains of the building were excavated, its richness being unknown to the modern world until the visit of these gentlemen. The dimensions were found to be 125ft. by 57ft. The roof was of marble beautifully polished. The exterior was of the Doric order, and in the interior were a series of columns of the style adopted by Mr. Cockerell in the University Galleries. The Galleries consist of a centre and two wings, 240ft. by 102ft., faced with Whitby stone, with a spacious forecourt raised upon a terrace, to give elevation to the building, An elegant portico forms the centre, the figure of Apollo surmounting the pediment. Four attached Grecian-Ionic columns, having blocks of entablature and vases, shown in profile, stand on the side of each wing. The entrance to the Taylor Institute -east wing-is adorned with four detached Ionic columns, with blocks of entablature over each, bearing elegantly sculptured figures, personifying the European languages—German, French, Italian, and Spanish. The bosses are engraved with the names of the most eminent literary characters of those countries.

THE TAYLOR BUILDINGS were erected in accordance with the desire of Sir Robert Taylor, knight, an architect of no mean fame in the last century. He died in 1788, leaving a considerable sum of money to "the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford, and their successors, for the purpose of applying the interest and produce thereof in the purchase of freehold land within the jurisdiction of the said University, for the erecting a proper edifice therein, and for establishing a foundation, for the teaching and improving the European languages in such manner as should from time to time be approved by the said Chancellor and Scholars in Convocation assembled." His bequest did not take effect until 1835, owing to certain contingencies. The building contains six

Lecture Rooms, a spacious Library, 40ft. square, and Superintendent's residence, A Professorship of Modern European languages has been attached to the foundation, in order that the stipulations of Sir R. Taylor might be fully carried out. Teacherships and Scholarships have also been established. Nine Curators have the direction of the institution. The valuable Finch Collection, so rich in Greek and Latin Classics, and Italian literature, has a separate room. The Library is open between the hours of eleven and five o'clock during the year, with the exception of five weeks, viz., from August 16 to Sept. 14, and from Christmas Eve to January 2. All Members of the University have free admission to the building, and resident Members are allowed to take books out from the Library, subject to the rules. The leading periodicals of France, Germany, Italy, and Spain lie upon the tables. The Librarian's salary is £150 a-year.

THE UNIVERSITY GALLERIES contains a splendid series of art-treasures. owe their erection to a legacy of £1,000 bequeathed in 1796, by Dr. Francis Randolph, President of St. Alban Hall, "for erecting a building for the reception of the Pomfret Statutes, belonging to the University of Oxford, and for paintings. engravings, and other curiosities which may occasionally be left to that learned body." The University gave a large sum to this bequest, thus adding to the munificence of Sir R. Taylor and Dr. Randolph. Three Curators manage the Galleries. and they are in charge of a resident keeper, who has a salary of £100 per annum. They are open without fee throughout the year, except a few weeks in the Long Vacation, when they are closed for cleaning. The hours are between eleven and four o'clock to Members of the University and friends introduced by them. On Thursdays no introduction is required. The original drawings of Raffael and Michael Angelo are preserved in a fireproof gallery, and there are also many rare and beautiful specimens of paintings by eminent masters, including a collection of drawings, by Turner, presented by J. Ruskin, Esq., Slade Professor of Art, and the successful competitor for the Newdigate Prize Poem in 1839, "Salsette and Elephanta." The Chantrey and Westmacott models, and Pomfret Collection are in the Galleries. Emerson, in his "English Traits," says, "My friend, Dr. J., gave me the following anecdote:—In Sir Thomas Lawrence's Collection, at London, were the Cartoons of Raffael and Michael Angelo. This inestimable prize was offered to Oxford University for £7,000. The offer was accepted; and the Committee charged with the affair had collected £3,000, when. among other friends, they called upon Lord Eldon. Instead of £100, he surprised them by putting his name down for £3,000. They told him they could now very easily raise the remainder. 'No,' he said, 'your men have probably already contributed all they can spare; I can as well give the rest.' He withdrew his cheque for £3,000, and wrote £4,000. I saw the whole collection in 1848." The characteristics of Angelo and Raffael are thus described :-

'Angelo is like a hurricane from heaven That tears up oaks like withies, and scatters

Is living thunderbolts; while Raffael Is like a zephyr stealing o'er the face of heated nature in the dusky even; It soothes you into calm to look at him:

Of heated nature in the dusky even;
It soothes you into calm to look at him:
Among the many art-treasures in the building a few are selected:—

SCULPTURE GALLERY.
Admiral Lord Nelson.
Dean Cyril Jackson, Ch. Ch.
Right Hon. George Canning.
John Hunter, Comparative Anatomist.
Right Hon. Henry Grattan.
General Washington.
James Watt, Engineer.

ilding a few are selected:—
Sir Walter Scott.
His Majesty, George III.—Chantrey's first
public monument—1820.
Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta.
Basso-Relievo of Queen Adelaide.
Colossal Bust of Wellington.
&c. &c.

Or one is like the music-march of life, Grand in its fulness and stateliness,

Or roll of battle to the wavering troops; The other like a lady's serenade, Where sweetest music wooes the listening

VESTIBULE.

Casts of the Nine Muses, from the originals in the Saloon of the Muses, Rome. Presented by Phillip B. Duncan, Esq., in 1847. The Casts commence on the left-hand:—

1. Calliope. Presided over Eloquence and

Heroic Poetry.

2. Terpsichore. Presided over Dancing, of which she was reckoned the inventress. 3. Erato. Presided over Lyric, Tender, and

Amorous Poetry.

4. Melpomene. Presided over Tragedy.

5. Urania. Presided over Astronomy.6. Thalia. Presided over Festivals and Pastoral and Comic Poetry.

7. Polyphymnia. Presided over Singing and Rhetoric. She was also deemed the inventress of Harmony.

8. Euterpe. Presided over Music; and was looked upon as the inventress of the flute, and

all wind instruments.

Clio. Presided over History. Here commence the Collection of Marbles presented by the Countess of Pomfret. Also other objects. On the first landing of the

great staircase is

A Slab of Marble from Nineveh. Presented by A. H. Layard, Esq., D.C.L., in 1852.
And, in recesses on the Staircase, Casts of
1. Venus Celeste.

Venus de Medici.
 Venus de Medici.

Fresco Painting from Pompeii.

Model, by Westmacott, "The Dream of Horace.

The Frieze, introduced above in this Staircase, are Casts of the celebrated Phygalian Marbles now in the British Museum: bas-reliefs, representing the battles of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and of the Greeks and Amazons. The marbles were found in the ruins of the Temple of Apollo Epicurus (or the Deliverer), built on Mount Cotylion, at a little distance from the ancient city of Phygalia in Arcadia.

THE PICTURE GALLERIES.

Entering the ante-room, on the walls are hung ten important drawings, by J. M. W. Turner; designed for the 'Oxford University Almanack,' in the years mentioned:— 1799. South-west View of Christ Church, from

the Meadows.

1801. Oriel College: first Quadrangle.1802. Interior of Merton College Chapel.1804. Worcester College.

1805. Brasenose College: first Quadrangle. 1806. Exeter and Jesus Colleges: Turl Street. 1807. Interior of the Hall, Christ Church. 1808. Oxford from the south side of Headington

Hill.

1810. Balliol College: first Quadrangle. 1811. The Cathedral from Corpus Christi College Gardens.

Almanacks, derived from the Arabic words al manah, to count, are of very ancient date, and among the earlier and more remarkable and among the earner and more remarkable works of this character were 'John Somer's Calendar, 'written in Oxford, A.D. 1380; one in Lambeth Palace, written in 1460; first printed one, published at Buda, 1472; first printed in Eugland by Richard Pynson, 1497. 'Poor Roman Calendar's Calendar Pynson, 1497. bin's Almanack' appeared in 1652, 'British Merlin' in 1658, Moore's 1698, 'British Almanack and Companion' in 1828. Of Moore's, under the management of Henry Andrews, (the able computor of the 'Nautical Ephemeris'), at one time upwards of 430,000 copies were annually sold. Andrews died in 1820. The Stationers' Company claimed the exclusive right of publishing almanacks, in virtue of letters patent from James I. granting the privilege to them and the two Universities, but the monopoly was broken up by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas in 1775. A bill to renew the privilege was lost in 1779. The stamp duty, which was very heavy (half a crown), was abolished in 1834, since when almanacks have been innumerable. There are several ancient and curious almanacks in the Bodleian Library. See pp. 97, 98, 99. Ashmolean Museum, p. 108. Shrimpton and Son have two complete sets of University Almanacks from commencement.

MR. RUSKIN'S GIFT.

Forty Drawings and Sketches, by J. M. W. Turner, in two costly Cabinets. Presented by John Ruskin, Esq. M. A., 1861 (Slade Pro-

fessor of Art):-

1. Mount Lebanon, engraved in Finden's Bible. 2. Jericho. 3. Coombe Martin, "Southern Coast." 4. Bocastle. 5. Margate. 6. Venice:-The Grand Canal; the Academy; Riva Schiavone. 9. Yarmouth. 10. Spina Chapel, Pisa, "Byron's Works." 11. School of Homer. 12. On the Meuse. 12. Bridge of Blois: Fog clearing. 14. Amboise. 15. Tankerville. 16. Harfleur. 17. Calm on the Loire, near Nantes, 18. Angers. 19. Coast of Genoa. 20. Nantes, vignette to "Rivers of France." 21. Near the Coteaux de Meauves. 22. Between Clairmont and Meauves. 23. Coteaux de Meauves. 24. Tour. 25. Coast of Leither 25. 24. Tours. 25. Canal of Loire and Cher at Tours. 26. Amboise. 27. Amboise: Chateau and Bridge. 28. Beaugency. 29. Rietz, near Saumur. 30. Blois. 31. Chateau de Blois. 32. St. Julien's, Tours. 33. Orleans. 34. Cha-teau de Nantes. 35. Chateau Hamelin. 36. Mont Jean. 37—40. Sketches, in black and white chalk, on grey paper.

There are also in this room—

Sea Piece, by Turner. Bequeathed by Dr. Penrose.

Whole-length Portrait of Charles, second Duke of Grafton. An early picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Passing on, the visitor enters

THE FIREPROOF GALLERY. Seventy feet long, by twenty-eight feet wide, in which are deposited the

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY RAFFAEL AND

MICHAEL ANGELO, Purchased by a subscription of £7,000; towards which the late Earl of Eldon contributed the

munificent sum of £4,105.

They embrace one hundred and sixty-two drawings by Raffael, and seventy-nine by Michael Angelo: a much larger number than exists in any single Gallery in the world.

At the end of the room :-

The School of Athens. A copy in oil, from the original fresco, by Raffael, in the Vatican at Rome. Given by Francis Page, Esq. D.C.L., 1780. He gave 3,000 guineas for the picture.

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

Ninety-six feet long by twenty-eight feet

wide. It contains the Copies of Raffael's celebrated Cartoons, or Coloured Drawings on Paper. Presented to the University, by John, Duke of Marlborough. Copied from those at Hampton Court Palace, by Henry Cooke, a painter employed by William III. to repair the original Cartoons. Although there are but few persons unacquainted with these great works, it may not be amiss to state that the series were produced by Raffael in the years 1513-14, in order that the tapestries might be worked to decorate the interior of the Sistine Chapel, where those tapestries still exist, in a very faded and dilapidated condition. The Cartoons at Hampton Court were purchased by Charles I., acting under the advice of the painter Rubens.

1. The Intended Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas by the People of Lystra, a City of Lacaonia.

2. The Miraculous Draught of Fishes. (Luke v.)

2. The Biffactions and the American Street, (John xxi.)

4. Peter and John Healing the Lame at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple. (Acts iii.) 5. The Death of Ananias. (Acts v.)

6. Elymas, the Sorcerer, Struck with Blindness.

(Acts xiii.)

7. Paul Preaching at Athens. (Acts vii.)

Under the Cartoons, on the right hand, are Specimens of the Early Italian School. Presented by the Hon. W Fox-Strangeways, 1850.

There are several other valuable paintings, including :-

A Triptych: Fra Angelico. In the centre, "The Virgin and Child, surrounded by Angels;" on the folding doors, "St. Peter and St. Paul."

The Crucifixion and Deposition of our Lord:

Simone Memmi, 1284.

David Garrick: Battoni, Painted at Rome, 1746. Right hand leaning on a volume of Head of White, the Paviour: Sir J. Reynolds. A Study from the same model who sat to Sir Joshua for his Ugolino. Painted with a very bold pencil; possesses great richness and vigour of colour.

Four by Hogarth—Sketch for the Enraged Musician—A Society of Artists, existing about 1730—Old Inn Yard; a Sketch—The

Rake's Progress.
Rome—The Piazza del Popolo: Canaletti
Christ Mocked: Teniers, after Bol.
A Landscape: Teniers.

A Very Company Teniers. A very company teniers.

The Village Surgeon: Teniers. A very careful, silvery specimen. The figure of the surgeon especially characteristic of the harmony and breadth of the master.

A Landscape: Teniers.
The Extacy of St. Augustine: Vandyke. In

chiaro'oscuro

The Family of Darius before Alexander the Great, after the Battle of Issus, B.C. 333: Antonio Bellucci. The royal captives having mistaken Hephæstion for Alexander, the Queenmother (Sisygambis) implores pardon of the

conqueror.
On the Desks are the Original Studies by Michael Angelo, seventy-nine in number. No. 77 appears to have been a Lesson for a Pupil. On the reverse is a sonnet by Michael Angelo. Returning to the Great Staircase, and de-

scending the stairs, the visitor is led to
The Crypt (or Sub-gallery), which contains
the remaining portion of the Pemfret Marbles,
and Models by Chantrey and Westmacott. On
the Stairs are eleven fragments of Ancient Greek Sculpture, presented by the Rev. J. W. Burgon, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

In the Cells on the right and left-hand sides,

and between the pillars, are numerous fine busts and studies by Chantrey, and a quantity of the Pomfret Marbles. On the Floor is a Model, by Sir R. Westmacott, for a portion of the Pediment of the British Museum; "Man Redeemed from a Savage State."

Full descriptive catalogues may be obtained of the Keeper of the Galleries.

At the bottom of Beaumont-street, on the right hand side, stood

Beaumont Palace, built by Henry I., in order that he might reside in the University and watch over its interests. The last trace of the Palace was removed in 1829. It was without the city, which the King entered by going round the walls, that he might avoid the "curse of St. Frideswide." Henry II. resided at Beaumont Palace during the greater portion of his reign, and used to visit Fair Rosamond, at Godstowe and Woodstock. Richard Cœur-de-Lion, (the "Lionhearted") and Prince John (proclaimed King of Ireland, at Oxford, in 1177) were born at Beaumont Palace; and it was granted by Edward II. to the Carmelite Friars, in fulfilment of a vow made in the panic of the battle of Bannockburn. The opening up of Beaumont Street, and the front of Worcester College, was effected by its being the price asked by the authorities of Worcester from the foundation of St. John's, when the latter College wished to return Sir J. Nichols to Parliament. Nearly opposite Beaumont Street the visitor will observe the

Martyrs' Memorial, erected in 1841, from the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. The cost was about £5,000. The height is 73ft. bles the Eleanor Cross at Waltham. It is in remembrance of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, martyred near this spot, on Oct. 16, 1555, and March 21, 1556.

The inscription on the north side of the Memorial is as follows:-

"To the Glory of God, and in grateful commemoration of his servants, Thomas Cranmer, Nicholas Ridley, Hugh Latimer, Prelates of the Church of England, who, near this spot, yielded their bodies to be burned, bearing witness to the sacred truths which they had affirmed and maintained against the errors of the Church of Rome, and rejoicing that to them it was given not only to believe in Christ, but also to suffer for His sake, this monument was erected by public subscription, in the year of our Lord God, 1841."

The statues in the second storey are of Caen stone, obtained from Normandy. Henry Weekes, Esq., was the sculptor, on the recommendation of Sir F. Chantrey. Cranmer faces the north side, and bears on his left forearm the edition of the Holy Bible, dated May, 1541. This was the year that witnessed the peremptory circulation of the Bible in every parish in England. Ridley faces the east side, having his hands firmly clasped together, representing the strength of his faith and the firmness of the confession he made a few hours before his martyrdom: "I believe in the Holy Catholic, or Universal Church, which is the Communion of Saints, the House of God, the City of God, the Spouse of Christ, the pillar and stay of the Truth. I believe in the rule of this Church, which is the Word of Latimer faces the west. His arms are crossed over his breast, and he appears stooping under the burden of fourscore years. His face is self-possessed. firm, and submissive. And he was so; for he remarked to his judge, "I pray you to be good to an old man. Disputation requireth a good memory, and mine is marvellously weakened, and never the better, I wis, for the prison. The Popish doctrine hath erred, and doth err. There is no mention of any eating but spiritually. The Romish Church begot the error of transubstantiation." The stone of the Memorial is crystalized magnesian limestone. It came from Mansfield Woodhouse Quarry, opened expressly for the purpose. Dr. Plumptre. the late Master of University College (died Nov. 21, 1870), laid the foundation of the Memorial on May 19, 1841. Leaving the Martyrs' Memorial, and proceeding a short distance along the western side of St. Giles, the visitor arrives at

St. John's College, the fifteenth in order of foundation in the University. Sir Thomas White was the founder of the present College, which stands on the site of St. Bernard's College, founded by Archbishop Chichelé, for monks of the Cistercian order, in 1437. The Cistercians were governed by a Provisiore, or Prior, subject to the Chancellor of the University. The first President of the College as now instituted, was the Rev. Alexander Belsire, B.D., appointed in 1555. The present President is the Rev. Philip Wynter, D.D., elected in 1828. Twenty-four Presidents have held position since the foundation of the College. in 1555. Archbishops Laud and Juxon were the ninth and tenth Presidents of the Society: Laud for ten years (1611-21), and Juxon for eleven years (1621-32. The College enjoys the right of presentation to thirty-three livings, situated in seventeen counties. St. Sepulchre's, London, is amongst these, so are also the vicarage of St. Giles, Oxford; the curacy of SS. Philip and James, Oxford; and the curacy of St. John the Evangelist, Summertown, about a mile from the College. The rectory of Creek, or Crick, Northamptonshire, must be presented to a Merchant Taylor's Fellow. The number of members on the College books is about 400. The original foundation was for a President, fifty Fellows and Scholars, one Chaplain, an Organist, six Singing-men, eight Choristers, and two Sextons. There are now between thirty and forty Fellows on the College-books. The number in, due course will be only eighteen (open, and tenable for life). The number was reduced under an Ordinance of the University Commissioners. amended by a Committee of the Privy Council. There are also four Fellowships established under the will of Dudley Fereday, Esq., of Ettingshall Park, Stafford-

shire. The holding is for the space of fourteen years—firstly, to founder's kin; secondly, to natives of the county of Staffordshire; thirdly, to any member of Church of England, should the others fail. In addition, five Open Scholarships and twenty-eight Appropriated Scholarships, tenable for five or seven years, are given to persons elected from Merchant Taylors' School, London. The 'Times' Scholarship is, we believe, in connection with this foundation. This is one of two Scholarships established from the proceeds of the subscription raised by the merchants of London, &c., to reimburse the proprietary of the 'Times' (the well-known daily newspaper) for the expense incurred in the exposure of a remarkable fraud in the mercantile world. This occurred in 1841, when a vast system of forgery by means of false letters of credit, purporting to be issued by the eminent banking firm of Glyn and Company, London, was essayed to be carried out upon the continent. The limit of the spoil was fixed at one million The company of forgers, many of them of high standing, agreed, when sterling. their scheme was fully developed, and the proceeds secured, to assume various disguises, and wend their way to safety, if possible. O'Reilly, the Paris correspondent of the 'Times,' got an insight into this noted scheme, and sent full particulars to the paper he represented, and they were published, in extenso, but not before nearly £10,000 had been secured by the forgers. A certain Mr. Bogle, an Englishman, engaged in banking transactions in Florence, and to a great extent implicated in the forgery, brought an action against the 'Times' for libel. He was outwitted, although desiring the trial should be quickly proceeded with, losing the verdict, for the solicitor to the 'Times' had secured the most conclusive evidence personally from several continental cities. The action was "Bogle (the banker) v. Lawson" (the publisher of the 'Times'). Public meetings were held to expresss sympathy with the 'Times' proprietary; and when the verdict was recorded, £2,700 were raised by the merchants to cover the expenses of the trial. The proprietors of the 'Times' declined to receive it; suggesting, however, that it should be devoted to the public good. Two Scholarships were therefore purchased, to be called the "'Times' Scholarships," one at Christ's Hospital School, London, afterwards proceeding to Oxford, the other at the City of London School, afterwards proceeding to Cambridge. Tablets commemorating the trial, the result, and the Scholarships were affixed in the Schools, at the Royal Exchange, and at the exterior of the 'Times' office, in Printing House Square, London.

ST. BERNARD'S COLLEGE, the previous foundation on the site of St. John's College, was instituted, in accordance with the petition of several Scholars of the Cistercian order, by Archbishop Chichelé, in 1437. This was in the same year that Chichelé purchased the site for the erection of his other Oxford foundation -All Souls' College. The ground for the latter College was bought on December 14, 1437, and the foundation stone laid on February 10, 1438. The royal license for St. Bernard's College is dated March 20, 1437, in the reign of Henry This College was instituted in honour of the "Most Glorious Virgin Mary and St. Bernard." The Cistercians had no endowments, being supported by the abbeys of the order. Dr. R, Hoveden, the sixteenth Warden of All Souls', in a manuscript life of Archbishop Chichelé, states the founder intended St. Bernard's to be a seminary for academical scholars; but, disliking the situation, he left it to the Cistercians, and built All Souls.' Considering that All Souls' College was commenced in the following year, his determination was quickly taken. Polydore Virgil describes St. Bernard's and All Souls' as being the "two altars of all St. Bernard's, being a monastic foundation, was dissolved by Henry VIII., and the buildings, together with a site called the Grove, formerly belonging to the monks of Durham, presented by the King to his new foundation of Christ Church, in 1546, just over a century after Chichelé had established his College. Sir Thomas White purchased St. Bernard's from Christ Church on

May 25, 1555, paying an annual quit rent of twenty shillings.

St. John's College was founded four days after (May 29, 1555), by Sir Thomas, in virtue of a royal license, previously obtained by letters patent, under the style and title of "St. John Baptiste College, in the University of Oxford." The letters patent are dated May 1, 1555, and on June 18, the first President. the Rev. Alexander Belsire, B.D., and three scholars, took possession. On March 5, 1557, a new charter was procured, Sir Thomas having made considerable additions to his benefaction. The latter date is therefore sometimes given as being the foundation of the College. Sir Thomas White was born at Rickmansworth, Herts, in 1492, at a farmhouse belonging to his father, who was an extensive clothier in that town. Shortly after the birth of Thomas, he left Rickmansworth, and settled in Reading, hence the statement made in many records, that Sir Thomas was born at Reading. The mother of Sir Thomas was Mary Keblewhite, daughter of Sir John Keblewhite, of South Fawley, Berkshire. At the age of twelve Thomas avas sent to London, and apprenticed to a tailor, whom he faithfully served for ten years. His master at his death bequeathed to Thomas the sum of one hundred pounds, and this, with a small paternal bequest, enabled him to commence business in 1523. This business was so successfully managed that it speedily brought independence, and enabled him to dispense those charities that have made his name famous. He was twice married; firstly, to Agnes, at Luton, Bedfordshire in 1530; secondly, to Jane, widow of Sir Ralph Warren, in 1559. His first wife died in February, 1558, and his second in 1573, having survived Sir Thomas seven years. Sir Thomas was Sheriff of London in 1546, and Mayor of London in 1553 and 1557. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him by Queen Mary, in 1553, for his services during the insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyatt, in that year. Sir Thomas had desired to found a College at Reading, but relinquished that idea, it is traditionally said, in consequence of This is related in Dr. Plott's "History of Oxfordshire." He was "warned in a dream that he should build a College near a place where there was a triple elm growing from one root;" and that, after a short search, "he met with something near Gloucester Hall, that seemed to answer his dream; where he accordingly erected a great deal of building: but, afterwards finding another elm, near St. Bernard's College, more exactly to answer his dream, he left off at Gloucester Hall, and built St. John Baptist's College." There is probably an error in this description relating to the buildings at Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College), for Sir Thomas did not purchase that property until March 20, 1560, from William Dodington, to whom they had been granted by Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign. St. John's College took possession on March 26, and Gloucester Hall, after being extensively repaired at the expense of Sir Thomas, was made into an academical Hall under the title of "The Principal and Scholars of St. John Baptiste Hall." One of the Fellows of St. John's College was elected Principal of the Hall, and on St. John Baptist's day, 1560, the New Principal and scholars, to the number of one hundred or more, took their first commons in the refectory. The decline in Gloucester Hall took place after the Restoration. St. John's College used to grant leases of the Hall for twenty years. It was purchased of St. John's College, in 1714. Thomas White was a member of the ancient guild of Merchant Taylors. school in connection with that body was founded in Suffolk Lane, Thames Street, London, in 1561; and it is supposed that one of the principal motives of Sir

Thomas in founding and endowing St. John's College, was to provide for the advancement of the youth educated in that school, which is therefore visited. and the Upper Form examined, by the President and Fellows of St. John's College, previously to the election of Scholars for that foundation, no fewer than thirty-three being chosen from the school. Sir Thomas White, in addition to founding the College, left a legacy of £3,000, with which the manor of Walton was purchased. He also gave large sums of money to the Corporations of Bristol. Coventry, Leicester, Oxford, and other places, to the number of twenty-four, for the relief of aged tradesmen, and the encouragement of young tradesmen, oppressed for want of capital. He died on February 11, 1566, at Oxford, aged seventy-four, and was buried in the Chapel of the College, a funeral oration being delivered by Dr. Edward Campion, the Jesuit. St. John's College has also very many munificent benefactors in addition to Sir Thomas White, including Archbishop Laud, who gave several large sums towards the Library, and left £500 by will. Archbishop Juxon left £7,000. Dr. William Holmes, the eighteenth President, left £13,000, his wife adding another £2,000. Dr. Rawlinson, who died in 1755 left estates in Warwickshire and Essex, several houses in London, and a quantity of books, coins, and other antiquities. Sir William Paddy, President of the Royal College of Physicians, left £2,800, in 1634, for eight singing men and four choristers, for the repair of the organ, books for the Library, &c. He also bequeathed his copyhold estate, near Woodstock, for the librarian's salary. The College has two quadrangles. The principal front is towards St. Giles's Street. It has a terraced walk in front, finely shaded by majestic elms. This was enclosed by the dwarf wall in 1586. This enclosure is 208ft. in length, by 44ft. breadth. Dr. Ingram says, if this wall was removed altogether, "the front would not lose in grandeur of effect, and the elm avenue would be less interrupted." A similar walk once existed in front of Balliol College, but this was cleared away in 1772. The visitor enters the College through

St. Bernard's Gateway, a relic of the foundation of Chichelé. It is a square embattled tower, with a bay window, flanked by canopied niches. In the upper division is a statue of St. Bernard. Over this entrance are the arms of

the founder. This gateway leads into

THE FIRST QUADRANGLE, containing the Chapel, Hall, Common Room, President's Lodgings, &c. The east side was built in 1597, and the whole Quad-

rangle embattled in 1617.

The Second Quadrangle to the east of the first, is principally occupied by the Library, which is in two divisions. The design was furnished by Inigo Jones, and the expense was chiefly born by Archbishop Laud; Charles I. giving two hundred tons of timber from the forests of Shotover and Stowe. The first stone was laid on July 26, 1631, and it was finished in 1635. The east and west sides have beautiful Doric colonades of sixteen pillars, each an entire solid block of Bletchingdon marble. The centre of each has a handsome portico of the same order, surmounted by Ionic pillars, having embellishments in profusion. Above are niches with bronze statues of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta, cast by Francis Fanelli, a Florentine. These were given by Archbishop Laud, and cost £400. They were taken from their pedestals at the time of the Rebellion, and ordered to be sold, but were refused, because they were not solid. The pediments of these statues are of the Corinthian order, so that in this Quadrangle the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of architecture are represented. Returning into the first Quadrangle, the visitor enters

THE CHAPEL, on the north side, originally belonging to St. Bernard's. It was

not consecrated until 1530. In 1678 a tasteless innovation spoilt much of its previous grand effect. The costly illuminated east window, placed in the reign of James I, at a cost of £1,500, was taken down at the same time, and the other windows deprived of their rich traceries. It was, however, rebuilt in an elaborate manner, by Mr. Blore, in 1843, when the open roof of carved oak was substituted for a plastered ceiling. On the altar of the old Chapel was a piece of tapestry, on which was a representation of Titian's picture of "Our Saviour and the Disciples at Emmaus." The countenances of the personages were the Pope, the Kings of France and Spain, and the artist. This is now preserved in the Library. The organ was built in 1679, by the younger Byfield, and is very powerful.

CHORAL SERVICE is performed daily in the Chapel, at five o'clock, except on Sunday, when the time is a quarter-to-seven in the morning. In the north-east

corner of the edifice is a small Ante-Chapel, containing

THE MONUMENTS erected to many benefactors and Presidents, who are interred beneath. These include Sir Thomas White, the founder; Archbishops Laud and Juxon; Dr. Richard Baylie, President from 1632-48, and who had the Ante-Chapel built. In 1648, during the puritanic era, he had the office of President taken from him to make room for one Francis Cheynell, succeeded by Thankful or Gracious Owen. He was, however, replaced at the Restoration in 1660 and was President for seven years after. He became Dean of Salisbury, and died there on July 27, 1667. In the north wall is a black marble urn, in which is deposited the heart of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, a distinguished and eccentric antiquary, who died April 6 1755. This was placed there by the request of Dr. Rawlinson. The inscription is prefaced by a scriptural motto-"Ubi thesaurus, ibi cor" ("Where the treasure is, there is the heart." Reduced from "Where the treasure is there will your heart be also"). Dr. Rawlinson's body was interred in St. Giles's Church. It has been stated that one of the heads of the two traitors, executed in 1746, on Kennington Common, is buried in his coffin. These two traitors were Fletcher and Townley, whose heads were afterwards exposed on Temple Bar. During a violent storm in April, 1772, one of the blackened heads was blown off the spikes, picked up by a non-juring attorney, and buried under the floor of a public house; yet afterwards taken up and sold to Dr. Rawlinson. If Dr. Rawlinson died in 1755, how came he to purchase the traitor's head in 1772? This tradition, like many others, must be cast on one side. Dr. Rawlinson was one of the greatest book-collectors of his time (see an account of his collection in the Bodleian Library, p. 99). The sale of his library, prints, &c., occupied sixty-eight days. His brother Thomas (familiarly called "Tom Folio") was an equally great collector of literary curiosities. His chambers, at Gray's Inn, were so completely filled with books, that his bed was obliged to be removed into the passage. His library was dispersed in 1734, and Dr. Richard purchased a quantity of his brother's books. The father of the Rawlinsons was Lord Mayor of London in 1706. Dr. Rawlinson founded the Anglo-Saxon Professorship in the University, stipulating that St. John's College should have the first and every fifth appointment. Dean Holmes and his lady, Sir William Paddy, &c., are also interred in the Ante-Chapel.

THE HALL next claims the attention. This likewise is a portion of the old foundation of St, Bernard. It is a handsome well-proportioned room, tastefully fitted up. The marble-arched roof is particularly fine; and the screen of Portland stone, together with the variegated marble chimney piece, also attract attention. There are numerous portraits in the Hall, amongst which may be enumerated a curious scagliola picture of St. John the Baptist, by Lambert

Gorius, presented to the College in 1759, by Dr. Duncan. This is a species of plaster-work, made of pure gypsum, mixed with a weak solution of glue, variegated with colours, and polished in imitation of marble. There are also portraits of George III. in his coronation robes, painted by Ramsay, bequeathed to the Society in 1779, by the Countess Dowager of Lichfield; Hudson, who gave his name to the Hudson Bay territories in British America; Archbishops Juxon and Laud; Sir W. Paddy, President of the Royal College of Physicians and Physician to James I.; Dr. Rawlinson, antiquary, and benefactor both to the College and Bodleian Library; Bishop Buckeridge; Sir John Michell; Edward Wayte, Archdeacon of Taunton, &c., &c. The Hall has been the scene of many festivities. On June 12, 1834, the Society entertained the Duke of Wellington, when installed as Chancellor of the University. The Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Eldon, and a bevy of noble guests were present, including the two members for the University. There were four tables filled with the titled of the land, and a gallery over the entrance was filled with ladies.

THE COMMON ROOM is handsomely wainscotted, and has an excellent ceiling of stucco-work, by Roberts executed in 1676. The adjoining room contains an an excellent portrait of Dr. Michael Marlow, the twenty-third President of the foundation, educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Presidents Buckeridge, Derham, Delaune, Dennis, Holmes, Hutchenson, Juxon, Levinz, Meaux (or Mews),

and Wynter (the present President), were also educated at that school.

THE KITCHEN was partly erected at the expense of Thomas Clark, senior cook, in 1613, and the remainder by the College, in 1638. Clark enjoyed the rent of some chambers as a reimbursement for his outlay, for twenty years. Passing into the second Quadrangle by a passage, the ceiling of which is a splendid stone

specimen of fan-tracery, the visitor reaches

THE LIBRARY, consists of two handsome rooms. Over the entrance to the first room is a bust of Charles I. The eastern division of the Library was constructed at the expense of Archbishop Laud, who also contributed munificently towards the other portion. At the upper end is a portrait of Laud, by Vandyck, the arms of the founder, of the Merchant Taylors' Company, arms of several benefactors to the Library fund, and a portrait of the founder. In a window on the right-hand are the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury, beautifully executed. A portion of the material of which the Library was built came from the remains of the Monastery of the Whitefriars, or Carmelites. many rare volumes and curiosities in the Library, amongst which are :-

LAUD'S CROZIER, or Pastoral Staff, 6ft. 1 inch in height. It is made of hard shining dark wood, headed and infoliated with silver. The workmanship is elegant, after the arabesque style. The Crozier was accidentally discovered some few years ago, in a garret of the President's lodgings. This is the third Pastoral Staff known in the University—the others being at Corpus Christi College (Bishop Fox's), and New College (William of Wykeham's).

LAUD'S WALKING STROK, which supported his steps to the scaffold, when he was executed.

hatths whatking Strike, which supported his steps to the scaffold, when he was executed. After his execution the Puritans made a doggrel rhyme, which became very popular with them, viz.—

"All praise and glory to the Lord,
And 'Laud unto the devil.'"

LAUD'S EFISCOPAL MITRE and Cap, that he wore when beheaded. There was a legend in the College at one time that Laud used to nightly perambulate the Library carrying his head in his hand.

BRONZE BUST OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD, finely

THE OLD ALTAR-PIECE OF TAPESTRY, used in the scond Chapel of the College, taken down in 1843. It represents "Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus." By a freak of fancy, the artist portrayed in the faces of the figures portraits of the Pope, the Kings of France and Spain ard binoral. Spain, and himself.

CAXTON'S CHAUCER, the only perfect one in existence.

ANCIENT MISSALS, beautifully illuminated. PORTRAIT OF CHARLES I., having the whole FORTRAIT OF CHARLES 1., faving the whole Book of Psalms written in the lines of the face, and on the hairs of the head. Many of the words may be read by the aid of a strong magnifying-glass, but the damp, which accidentally spoilt some portion of the picture, has obliterated many of the phrases of David's muse. When Charles II. was at Oxford, he begged this relic of the College, and offered to give them anything they might ask in return. They reluctantly yielded, not wishing to be adverse to the royal desire. "And now what will you have?" asked the King. "The portrait back again, if it please your majesty," was the rejoinder. Charles laughingly gratified their desire, having offered anything in return. CURIOUS PAINTINGS ON COPPER, supposed to be by Carlo Dolei, of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and Twelve Apostles.

MINIATURE PORTRAITS OF CHARLES I. AND

MINIATURE PORTRAITS OF CHARLES I, AND QUEER, beautifully painted. CARVED EAGLE, in the style practised in the reign of Louis XIV. Carved by Snetzler, and

presented by Thomas Estcourt, Esq., of Estcourt, in 1770.

EARL OF ESSEX'S (Walter D'Evereux) FUNE-RAL SERMON, preached in Wales, and printed in Old English type. There is a large family genealogy of the family before it. The Sermon consists of three or four sheets, and bears the consists of time of roor sheets, and bears me autograph of Robert, Earl of Essex. Hearne, the antiquary, regarded this as a wonderful curiosity, stating that, in 1763, Mr. Murray, of London, gave £10 for a copy of it, thinking, even then, that he had secured a prize.

The "Oxoniensis Academia," of 1749, notes several curiosities not in existence at the present time, and even if they were, would not be exactly interesting in a For instance, there was a "flea, one inch long, fettered by a silver chain of thirty links;" some "Virginian spiders, with bodies as large as nutmegs;" "unicorn's horn, very curiously turbinated;" an "annular tooth of a rabbit" On August 30, 1636, Archbishop Laud, at that period Chancellor of the University, entertained Charles I., Henrietta his Queen, and Prince Rupert to dinner in the Library. They were accompanied by "the whole court, and all the gallantry and beauty of the kingdom." Besides the tables for the royal party there were thirteen additional tables laid in other rooms (the Hall, &c.). After dinner was cleared, the royal party witnessed a play in the Hall, entitled "The Hospital of Lovers," written by Mr. Wild, a Fellow of the College; and at eight o'clock they proceeded to the Hall of Christ Church to see another play, entitled "The Royal Slave." Wood says, at this time that "the College was so well furnisht, as that they did not want any one actor from any College in the University." Leaving the Library and re-entering the Quadrangle, the visitor will be conducted by another elegant passage way, with a fan-tracery ceiling, into

THE GARDENS, some of the most tastefully-arranged in the University, and have stood unrivalled for a long period. They occupy an area of about five acres. and are celebrated for their fine horse-chesnut trees and variegated flower-beds. Fine views of St. John's Library, Wadham College, and other University buildings are obtained from them. They were once divided into two gardens, separated by a wall. The larger part (about four acres) was purchased by Sir Thomas White, and they were enclosed at the expense of Edward Sprot, a Fellow, in 1612-13. In the "Foreigners' Companion," by Salmon, published in 1748, the gardens are described as "large and well laid-out;" and it continues, "In the first the walks are planted with Dutch elms (stunted pollards), and the walls covered with evergreens. The inward garden has everything almost that can render such a place agreeable: as a terrace, a mount, a wilderness, and wellcontrived arbours; but, notwithstanding this, is much more admired by strangers than the other. The outer garden is become the general rendezvous of gentlemen and ladies every Sunday evening in summer. Here we have an opportunity of seeing the whole University together almost, as well as the better sort of townsmen and ladies who seldom fail at making their appearance here at the same time, unless the weather prevents them." From this eulogistic description, we might infer that the Gardens were on these evenings Lilliputian Show Sundays. Trinity College Gardens were similarly described in the same work. Salmon published in 1743, a work entitled "The Present State of the University of Oxford." Dr. Ingram observes that Salmon "had the credit of producing the first Pocket Companion or Guide." In this he accused the editor of the 'London Magazine,' and others, of plagiarism, and yet he copied the principal part of "The Present State," &c., from Dr. Ayliffe's History: Dr. Ayliffe was expelled the University because his volumes were deemed so untrustworthy. There was a

CURIOUS CUSTOM once in use in St. John's College, known as

The Christmas Masque and Yule Log Celebration.—Frobably the last exhibition of this kind took place in 1607, for there is no after-mention. The masque then was entitled the "Christmas Prince," and was carried out on a very grand scale with much rejoicing. The presiding genius was called "Lord." At Trinity College, where a similar observance was carried out, he was named "Emperor." The titles of one of the St. John's functionaries have been preserved. They were as follow:—"The most magnificent and renowned Thomas, by the favour of fortune, Prince of Alba Fortunata, Lord of St. John's, High Regent of the Hall, Duke of St. Giles, Marquis of Magdalen, Landgrave of the Grove, Count Palatine

of the Cloisters, Chief Baylive of Beaumont, High Ruler of 'Rome' (from a piece of ground so called), Master of the Manor of Walton, Governor of Gloucester Green, Sole Commander of all Tilts, Tournaments, and Triumphs, Superintendent in all solemnities whatsoever." As an accompaniment to the Yule Log, the huge Yule Candle shed its light on the festive board on Christmas Eve. St. John's buttery has an ancient candle socket of stone, ornamented with a figure of the Holy Lamb. This was formerly used for holding the Yule Candle during the twelve nights of the Christmas Festival, and it was burned on the high table at supper.

EMINENT MEN.—Four Archbishops have been educated at this College, including Juxon and Laud, and about twelve Bishops. Archbishop Juxon or Juxton, was born at Chichester, Sussex, in 1582. Doubts have been cast as to the place of his birth-some writers stating that he was born at Albourne, in the same county. He certainly resided at a mausion called "Albourne Place," near Hurstpierpoint, Sussex; and from this fact the error probably arose. To set all doubt at rest, it is only necessary to refer to the books of St. John's College, in which Juxon registered himself as "William Juxon, President, born at Chichester." Juxon was a devoted adherent to Charles I., and attended that monarch during his last moments on the scaffold. He preached a funeral sermon from Lamentations, iv. 20:-"The breath of our nostrils, the anointed of the Lord, was taken in their pits." He lamented Charles as "England's Josiah." Dr. Juxon was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, entered St. John's College, and was elected a Fellow in 1598, at the age of eighteen. In 1609 he was Vicar of St. Giles; President of St. John's, 1621; Vice-Chancellor of the University, 1626; Dean of Worcester, 1632; Clerk of His Majesty's Closet, 1632; Bishop of London, 1633; Lord High Treasurer, 1636; and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 1662, aged eighty; his body was embalmed, conveyed to Oxford, and laid in state in the Divinity School. He was afterwards buried in St. John's College Chapel. Should the visitor desire to know more concerning this prelate of the English Church, he is referred to the "Memoirs of Archbishop Juxon and his Times," by the Rev. W. H. Marah, Vicar of Little Compton, Oxon., of which place Juxon also held the living. Archbishop Laud was executed, as a sacrifice to party violences, January 10, 1645, aged seventy-one. It was alleged that he was unfriendly to the progress of the Church of England, being more inclined to the heretic Church of Rome. One of the principal articles of his impeachment was, that he was the instigation of the erection of St. Mary the Virgin's porch, constructed at the expense of Dr. Morgan Owen (see St. Mary's Church, page 86). Other eminent men of St. John's College have been-Dr. Edward Bernard, mathematician; Chief Justice Sir James Eyre; Lord Chancellor Northington; Wheatly, author of "A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer;" Gregory Martin, principal translator of the Rhemish Testament; Peter Whalley, the commentator on Shakspeare and Ben Jonson; Shirley, the dramatic poet; Gayton, the humorous poet; Dr. John Perin, Regius

Professor of Greek, and Dr. Ralph Ravens, two of the translators of the Holy Bible; Dr. Bliss, the antiquary, editor of Hearne's "Collectanea;" Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, author of "Memorials of English Affairs;" Dr. G. Hickes (afterwards of Lincoln College), the learned Nonconformist; Edmund Campion, the noted Jesuit; Samuel Bishop, poet, Master of Merchant Taylors' School; Dr. Richard Rawlinson, the antiquary; Blagrove and Biggs, eminent mathematicians; Dr. Vocesimus Knox, who was so greviously assaulted by some officers of the Surrey Militia (stationed at Brighton Camp in 1793) in the Brighton Theatre, for preaching a sermon in the parish Church of St. Nicholas, from the text, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace." It was stated that Dr. Knox spoke against the evils of war, and counselled peace, therefore the officers considered their profession made light of. Dr. Knox was desired to leave the Theatre at once, and if not complying he would be forced out. After appealing to the audience from the stage, the doctor and his family left the house. Dr. Knox proved conclusively that the officers were wrong. Dr. John Byrom, a poet of some pretensions, and of great Jacobite reputation. He it was who penned the following ambiguous stanza, in 1746:—

"God bless the King! I mean our faith's defender. God bless (no harm in blessing) the Pretender! But who Pretender is, or who is King. God bless us all, that's quite another thing!"

Dr. Coniers, who restored the servant of Miss Clive to life after her first execution, and Dr. W. Petty, Deputy Professor of Anatomy, who brought Anne Green to life after her body had been hanging for half-an-hour, and stamped upon by her friends to make sure that life was extinct, before the knife of the dissector touched the body (see p. 33). In addition to his knowledge of Anatomy, Dr. Petty was deemed very clever in music. A sketch of his career, and the strange origin of the peerage bestowed on the family, will William Petty was born at Romsey in Hampshire, the be interesting. eldest son of Anthony Petty, a poor dyer there. He went to sea as a common sailor-boy. He seems to have made about sixty pounds, principally by traffic in his seafaring expeditions, by the time he was two-and-twenty. On this money he determined to go abroad into the Netherlands to study, and he kept himself upon it for three years. He seems to have had plenty of trouble, however: lived for a week on threepennyworth of walnuts, and was thrown into prison for debt. After this period he commenced the study of medicine and anatomy with great application. He took his degree of M.D. with much credit, and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians. He visited Ireland, and remained there for a considerable time, accumulating a large fortune. Petty employed the pen largely, writing treatises on almost every point of medical science. Music, political economy, &c., were likewise touched upon by this man of varied talent. His general appearance was most prepossessing; his manner, thoroughly courteous; his conversational powers, brilliant. Charles II. was exceedingly fond of Petty, and often chose his company in preference to that of the wits and roues of the Court. Professor Petty was distantly allied to the Lansdowne family. His death, in 'fulness of time,' was deeply regretted, and it was felt that sufficient honour had not been accorded to him during his lifetime, therefore his son was raised to the peerage, by the title of Earl of Shelburne. The descendants still inherit the title: a noble memento of the Romsey lad who ran away to sea, and thriftily accumulated a sum of money to qualify himself to take a high rank in the medical profession of his day. Departing from St. John's College and its many interesting associations, the visitor proceeds up the right-hand

side of St. Giles's Street for about two hundred yards, and will then reach the

locality of the intended

New Direct Thoroughfare to the University Museum, Parks, the "Lamb and Flag" Inn and other buildings being removed for the purpose. This improvement will bring the principal part of the Museum front into view from the main thoroughfare. Close by this point the high road divides itself into two sections—that on the right-hand leading to Banbury, the left-hand to Wood-

stock. In the centre stands

St. Giles's Church, a very ancient edifice. Antiquaries contradict each other respecting the date of its first erection. Ross (of Warwick) states that was built about the time of the Conquest; and another authority gives the date about 1120: the probable founder Alwin. It was dedicated in the latter year to St. Giles. In 1138 the advowson was bestowed for ever on Godstow Nunnery, dedicated at this period; the grant being confirmed by the Empress Matilda and her son, Henry II. At the dissolution of religious houses in 1546, this Church, being part of the Godstow possessions, was seized by the Crown, and granted to John D'Oyley and John Scudamore. It afterwards passed to Dr. George Owen, of Godstow, the King's physician. Becoming the property of his son, the building, together with the manor of Walton, were purchased by the authorities of St. John's College, from the special fund left by Sir Thomas White. It is worth notice, that generally Churches dedicated to St. Giles, stand at the extremity of towns possessing such edifices. For instance—such is the case at Northampton, Norwich, Oxford, and two Churches in London—St. Giles-in-the-Fields at the north-west, formerly a suburb, and St. Giles, Cripplegate, at the extremity of the parish. This is supposed to favour St. Giles's idea of a retired life from the haunts of men and business, in order that more time might be devoted to works of charity and piety. Some writers assert that an ancient temple was built on the site of the Church in British or Saxon times, and afterwards used as a Convocation House, when, as it is affirmed, the University stood more to the north of Oxford. The Church consists of a nave, north and south aisles, porch, and chancel, the latter dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The tower forms the oldest part of the present edifice, and some points of the later Norman architecture can be seen therein, as well as in the north and south walls. On the south side, five of the original single-lancet windows still remain. The communion rails are very elaborate in design, reported to be the work of Inigo Jones. The arms of Archbishop Juxon are on the rails: he was Rector of St. Giles for five years, 1610-15. The font is elegant, and in design very rare, enriched with the "dog's-tooth" pattern of the time of Henry III. The porch is of the early pointed style, both doorways being of an elegant form and well executed; but seemingly more injured by violence than time. Opposite the porch is a large table-tomb of freestone, to the memory of some person unknown. This is supposed to be the tomb behind which a noted royalist concealed himself, while the soldiers were pursuing him, in Cromwell's time, and eluding them in this manner, he escaped. The Church was restored a few years since by Mr. Underwood. The cost was £1,800. The population of the parish is 4,000. The value of the living £160. Services are held on Sunday morning at 8 and 11, afternoon at 3, and evening at 6.30, also frequently during the week. Dr. Philip Bliss, Principal of St. Mary Hall from 1848-57, editor of Wood's "Athenæ Oxoniensis," and the "Reliquiæ Hearnianæ," Registrar of the University from 1824-53, lies buried to the west of the north door in the churchyard. The parish of St. Giles is

nearly six miles in circumference. Opposite the eastern entrance to St. Giles's

churchvard the

New Direct Thoroughfare to Keble College and the Clarendon Laboratory will be shortly opened. "Ye antient holsterie, yelept ye 'Pheasant," so well-known to travellers in past days, being removed for the purpose of this desirable improvement.

Keble College is fully described on pp. 124-6, and a biographical summary of Keble's life on pp. 70-2. Proceeding from this locality, and continuing the walk, on the upper, or Banbury road, will conduct the visitor to the large and increasing suburb of the city in this direction, should he desire to extend

his knowledge of the extent of Oxford. Numerous

Elegant Villas have been erected in this direction within the last few years. Their architectural points are varied, not any two being similar, and are fine specimens of design and skilful workmanship. Each has a distinctive name, such as—Burcot, Ketilby, Laleham, Norham, Wykeham, &c. Proceeding still onwards, the visitor will arrive at

Park Town, laid out in 1853, from designs by S. L. Seckham, Esq., city architect. The enclosures and shrubberies were planned by Mr. W. Baxter, of the Botanic Gardens. About fifty houses have been erected. Half-

a-mile further on lies the suburb of

Summertown, a village numbering nearly 2,000 inhabitants. There are

several villa residences about the locality. The

Church or St. John the Baptist was erected in 1833 from designs by Mr. Underwood. The style—Early English. Commodious School-rooms are attached. The cost of the whole about £2000. A small Independent Chapel in the village is at present supplied by the United Methodist Free Church. Services are conducted at both edifices at the usual times on the

Sabbath. A short distance from this suburb

The Royal Agricultural Society was held upon the Woodstock Road, in close proximity to Summertown, from July 18-22, 1870. A great influx of visitors from all parts of the country came into the city during the festive period. It was upwards of thirty years since that the Society was founded at Oxford, in 1839, and the first Show held of this now powerful organization took place in a meadow in the parish of Holywell. It was then known as the English Agricultural Society. The citizens of Oxford raised a guarantee sum of £4000 to forward the works for the Show of 1870; and the Railway Companies made a special siding from their lines direct to the Show ground. The city, during the Society's sojourn, gave itself up to carnival; amusements being provided in abundance. There was a loss on the Exhibition, however, but it has been acknowledged that the Oxford Show was the largest ever held, from the measurement of the shedding and the area of canvas covering, supplied by Mr. John Unite, of Paddington. At Oxford the total length of sheds amounted to 26,000 lineal feet, or 2,300 feet more than at Manchester. At Bury St. Edmunds, in 1867, the shedding reached to a length of only 12,000 feet. The canvas roofs at Oxford measured 12,000 square yards, so that about 25 acres were actually under cover, the ground itself being nearly three times this size. The total number of admissions was 86,867, and the sum taken at the gates £5,385 13s; to which must be added the sale of season tickets. The total of admissions at Manchester was 194,733, the receipts from payment at the gates, £15,629. At Leicester the number was 96,784; the receipts £6,688. At Bury St. Edmunds the number of admissions was 61,837; so that Oxford eclipsed Bury. Proceeding towards Oxford, the next object attracting attention is

SS. Philip and James' Church erected in 1860, from designs by Mr. J. E. Street, of London, and built by Castle and Co., of Oxford. Style—Early Decorated, with foreign admixture. It consists of a nave with north and south aisles, transepts, a central tower, forming the chancel and vestry. The interior is beautifully decorated. The seats are free and unappropriated, and consist solely of chairs. The spire was added in 1866, forming another to the many spires, towers, and turrets by which Oxford is marked. The Church is an auxiliary or district edifice for the largely-populated parish of St. Giles. Services are held on Sundays at 8, 10.30, and 11.30 a.m., at 3 and 7 p.m. Contiguous to the Church is the

Anglican Convent of the Holy Trinity, erected in 1866-8, by Mr. Wyatt, through the munificence of a lady. The design of the building was furnished by Mr. C. Buckeridge. The style—Early English. The inhabitants are Sisters of Mercy, who employ themselves principally in the education of young girls for service, &c. The interior of the building is plain, and contains commodious refectories, common rooms for the sisters and probationists, &c. The present chapel is but temporary, a more suitable one is intended to be erected shortly, so completing the design of the building.

On the opposite side of the road stands the

Radcliffe Observatory, erected from funds left by Dr. Radcliffe, who founded and endowed the Radcliffe Library, the Radcliffe Infirmary, &c. The site and grounds were presented by George, third Duke of Marlborough, and comprise an area of ten acres. The cost of the erection was close upon £30,000. The first stone was laid in 1772. The architect originally was Mr. Henry Keene, but he died before the design could be carried out, and Mr. James Wyatt, who succeeded him, materially altered it. In consequence of this, it was not completed until 1786. The front of the building extends 175ft.; width, 57ft.: the wings, 69ft. by 24ft.; the height, 110ft. The third storey of the building consists of an octagonal tower, designed from the Temple of the Winds, at Athens, with sculptures of the eight winds on the entablatures. At the summit is a large earth-coloured globe, supported by straining figures of Atlas and Hercules. The Institution comprises a dwelling house for the Observer, Library, Lecture Room, Observing Room, &c., and it is provided with all the first-class modern astronomical instruments necessary for its purposes. The first-appointed Observer was Thomas Hornsby, D. D., Corpus Christi College (1772)—the present holder is R. Main, Esq., M.A. Pembroke College, appointed in 1860. The adjoining building is

Radcliffe Infirmary, opened in 1770, therefore now a century old. The foundation-stone was laid in 1759, the erection of the building occupying a period of eleven years. The design, simple in extreme, was furnished by Mr. Leadbeater, of London. It was built and furnished by the trustees appointed under Dr. Radcliffe's will. The grounds, extending five acres, were given by Thomas Rowney, Esq., M.P. for the city. Bishop Lowth, in a sermon preached in the University Church of St. Mary, on July 3rd, 1771, said, "The noble and respectable trustees of a most successful Professor of the medical art in the beginning of this century. Dr. John Radcliffe, very judiciously appropriated a part of that great wealth, which arose from his skill and the gratitude of his patients, to the relief of the sick poor, and to the improvement of the art itself, by the donation of a commodious and complete building, amply furnished with all necessaries and conveniences for a general Infirmary. It is placed with the utmost propriety (with respect to the principal benefactor) in this seat of learning, the place of his education,

the first scene of the successful exercise of his profession, and the favourite object of his munificence." The Infirmary consists of three storeys, 150ft. by 71ft., and is divided into numerous wards and proper apartments for the consulting physicians, surgeons, dispensing of medicine, &c. The Children's Ward is deserving of inspection, the well-being of the little inmates, generally many in number, being most carefully studied. The current expenses of the institution are defrayed by voluntary subscription; and visitors' contributions are sought towards the support of the sick and needy. The services of the four physicians, four surgeons, treasurer, and auditors, are gratuitous; but the working expenses of the Infirmary are necessarily heavy, through the constant calls upon its space and funds. In 1869, the foundations of the new

pavilion in the grounds for

The Wards are two in number, and are con-FEVER WARDS were laid. nected with the main building by a cloister-like corridor on the boundary between the Infirmary and Observatory grounds. Mr. C. Buckeridge supplied the designs, G. G. Scott, R.A., being consulting architect. The builder was Mr. Wyatt, and the workmanship is efficiently executed. The buildings are large and lofty, and in his designs Mr. Buckeridge seems to have attained perfection as regards ventilation and anti-infectional contrivances. are two main storeys, the lower one being for male patients, and the upper one for females. In size and general arrangements they are identical; so that we need describe only one. The Ward is 50ft. in length by 25ft. wide, the height being 14st. 6in. There is room for from eight to ten beds, besides dressers, chest of drawers, &c. Eight windows light the ward, the centre of the room being occupied by an immense stove, scientifically constructed by Mr. Kennard, and similar to those in use at the Herbert Hospital. Over the stove is a large gaselier, which is on Benham's system, and not only carries off its own fumes, but assists in purifying the air of the Ward. The vital point of ventilation is secured by an extensive application of the system invented by Messrs. Sherringham and Arnott. The hot and cold air valves are the only objects (except the windows) which break the surface of the walls. By the use of Parisian cement the whole surface of the walls and ceiling is almost as smooth as china, and quite as easily washed. When it is considered how readily the infinitessimal and mysterious atoms of infection attach themselves, the importance of such a polished surface will be understood. The walls are cream-coloured, with panels of delicate green, the colour being mixed up with the cement, not applied to it afterwards. On each floor are rooms for the nurses, bath-room and lavatory completely fitted up, and supplied with hot and cold water (iron cisterns being fixed under the roof), together with scullery and necessary offices. The flooring is of pitch pine, which is, in smoothness and durability, nearly equal to oak. A large paved vestibule on each floor is connected by a wide staircase, constructed of Portland stone. The iron balustrade has a handrail of polished oak. The walls are of Parian cement, like the rooms. Messrs. Lucy and Co. supplied the ironwork. The exterior is of light-coloured bricks, with dressings of Pudlicote stone—the roof of slate. This important and valuable addition to the Infirmary appears in every respect admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, and combines fitness, simplicity, and substantiality of workmanship in a degree which must be extremely gratifying to every supporter of this invaluable charity. The Wards were opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870—the one hundredth anniversary of the Infirmary. In the front part of the Infirmary grounds stands St. Luke's Chapel, built expressly for the use of the patients, at the sole expense of T. Combe, Esq., M.A., of the University Press, in 1864.

style is similar to SS. Philip and James', from designs by Mr. Blomfield, of London. The interior is remarkably chaste. The edifice was consecrated by the late Bishop of the Diocese (S. Wilberforce), on Oct. 17, 1865. The founder has presented several additions to its ornamentations, amongst the most recent of which are the

Pictures of the Four Evangelists on panel, about 4ft. 4in. by 2ft., painted with all the delicacy of miniatures, on a golden ground, richly chased and adorned with exquisite borders. Colours of deep and rich tints are introduced sparingly, with a master's hand, that the necessary harmonisation may be produced. The pictures came from Troitska (Holy Trinity) Monastery, about forty miles from Moscow, Russia, in 1867, when the Monastery was visited by the founder of St. Luke's Chapel. This Troitska Monastery is a most remarkable building in the midst of a forest, and is surrounded by massive walls, extending 4,500ft. in length, from 30ft. to 40ft. in height, and 20ft. thick, flanked by eight towers, and forming a fortress of great strength, triumphantly repelling siege and assault. It is said that cholera and fever have never entered the place. Within the walls are a Cathedral, ten

Churches, Palace, University, Convent, Schools of Art and Industry, and all the requisite accommodation for its many thousand inmates. Objects of interest there are in abundance—paintings, carvings, frescoes, shrines emblazoned with gold, silver, colours, &c. All the paintings and decorative work for the Greek Catholic Church, generally so profuse in ornament, are executed in the monastery. There are three large apartments devoted to this work, and one expressly to miniatures. About sixty monks, under the direction of Symeone, a chief monk, are engaged in the work of painting. The first apartment is for novices in drawing, the second for those of advanced grade, who are initiated into the mysteries of colour, the third for the elder monks, proficients in the art. Possibly it should be incorporated amongst the wonders of the world.

Leaving the Radcliffe Infirmary, and retracing his steps for about one hundred yards, the visitor will turn down St. John's Road, opposite Holy Trinity Convent. This will take him direct into the suburb known as "Jericho." At the bottom of St. John's Road—the upper end of Walton Road—he will observe

St. Sepulchre's Cemetery, for the parishes of St. Giles, St. Martin, St. Michael, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Paul's district of St. Thomas. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and contain several monumental tablets and other erections. The whole is consecrated ground. Quitting the Cemetery, and proceeding back towards the city into Cardigan Street, the visitor proceeds to

St. Barnabas' Church, built by the munificence of T. Combe, Esq., M.A., of the University Press. The foundation-stone was laid on April 26, 1868, the day after that of Keble College. The consecration took place on Oct. 19, 1869, by the late Bishop of Oxford (S. Wilberforce), a period of only eighteen months being occupied in the building. The cost of the building, including decorations, was about £5,000. The model was taken from the Church of Il Torcello, Venice. Mr. Thorne, contributor to the 'Companion to the British Almanack,' 1870, in the article on "Architecture and Public Improvements," remarks of this building that-" St. Barnabas, Jericho, Oxford, deserves note as a departure from the received type, in order to meet at a moderate cost, the requirements of a large but poor town congregation. Instead, therefore, of the usual Gothic form, the architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, has turned to the Roman basilica for his model, with, we are told a considerable amount of success. To us the exterior, when not quite finished appeared rather peculiar than pleasing. The building is a parallellogram with an apse at each end-at the east for the altar, at the west for the babtistry. The style is quasi-Lombardic, additional effect being obtained by colour. The Church will accommodate a congregation of 1000 persons. The cost is said to have been much below that of one of the same capacity built in the customary mode and form." The Church being so remarkable, the description of Mr. Thorn, although concise, does not quite perhaps

specify so much detail as necessary to the mind of the visitor. The Romanesque or basilica style is undoubtedly the foundation of the modern church architecture. There are some few buildings of basilica type on the continent, which are fully noted in Fergusson's "Illustrated Handbook of Architecture." Let us instance one or two, stating that the buildings of Torcello (the model of St. Barnabas) and Ravenna are valuable connecting links. Ravenna still possesses two first-class three-aisled basilicas—(1), the San Apollinare Nuevo, originally an Arian Church, built by Theodoric, King of the Goths, in 493-525; (2), the San Apollinare ad Classem, at the Port of Ravenna, situated about three miles from the city, commenced in 528, and dedicated in 529. Both these edifices are similar in appearance, and a trace of St. Barnabas is evident. The Church of Il Torcello in the Venetian Lagune. from which the design of St. Barnabas was more immediately taken, was built about 1010. It is a simple basilica, with nine pillars on each side and two terminating aspes. The interior of St. Barnabas is rectangular, about 100ft. long by 60ft. wide, and is lighted by a lofted range of simple roundheaded clerestory windows, square windows in the aisles, and a large oriel. without tracery, at the western end. From the floor to the beginning of the roof the height is 26ft., and the roof itself, constructed of fine open timberwork, is effectively decorated in colours, artistically executed. The walls are 2ft. Sin. thick, built of stone of the neighbourhood, in blue lias mortar. The arches are brick. The exterior of the walls are plastered with rough Portland cement. The choir is a raised platform taken out of the nave, and divided off by a stone and metal screen, closed by iron gates-in the centre and on each side. Within the dome of the eastern apse is the communion table, over which is a canopy termed a baldachino, decorated in a pleasing manner. The apse at the eastern end of the Church is remarkable for the brilliance of its decorations. The ceiling of the dome is painted of a blue ground, on which is a figure of "Our Lord in Majesty," holding in the left hand a globe surmounted by a cross. The figure is surrounded by a rainbow and stars. The twelve Apostles are painted below, and there is also a quantity of floral decorations. In front of the chancel, suspended from the ceiling, hangs a large metal cross, 7ft. in length, set with five brilliants, one at each end. It is covered with gilding, and has a most peculiar appearance. The pulpit is circular and moveable, standing without the choir. The baptistry is raised one step, and holds a fine massive font, supported by a central figure of red stone, and having at each corner a polished Devonshire marble column, with carved capital and base. The seats are free and unappropriated, and consist of rushed chairs. The males and females of the congregation are separated. The choir-benches and book-boards are constructed of New Zealand pinewood. The chancel floor is paved with encaustic tiles. The carving of the pillar capitals include portraits of the late Bishop of the diocese (S. Wilberforce), the founder (T. Combe, Esq.), the first vicar (Rev. H. M. Noel), &c. The external architecture of the Church is of a very plain character. At the eastern end are figures of "Christ and the two Thieves" crucified. The campanile, or tower, is at present unfinished, but when completed will add another tower-landmark to the many already in Oxford. is now used as a vestry. The rectory house is close adjoining. vices are held on the Sabbath at 7, 8, and 11 a.m., at 3 and 6.30 p.m., and on The services are of the most advanced Ritualistic order. every week-day. Father Rivington, Revs. A. H. Mackonochie (St. Alban's, London), W. J. Butler (Wantage), J. Bennett (Frome), &c., have frequently preached in the

The ground for the Church was given by the Messrs. Ward, of Oxford, and the edifice was built by the local firm of Castle and Company. Leaving St. Barnabas' Church, the visitor will enquire for Clarendon Street. and on arriving at the top of that thoroughfare, facing will be observed

St. Paul's Church, erected in 1836, from the designs of H. J. Underwood, Esq. The style is Ionic. It was built by Mr. J. Johnson, of Oxford, and will seat about 700 persons. The ground for the Church was given by the Radcliffe trustees, the cost of the building being defrayed by public subscription. The delegates of the University Press gave £500 to the building fund and £1000 towards the endowment. St. Paul's forms the District Church for this portion of St. Thomas's Parish. Services are held on Sundays at 8 and 11 a.m., at 3 and 6.30 p.m.; also frequently in the week. The value of the living is £170. The inhabitants of the district are about 1200. Nearly opposite the Church stands the extensive and well-managed

Robertson, in 1826-30. The builder was Mr. C. Smith, of London. The order of the building is Corinthian. The Press is managed by a body of University delegates, who are elected especially for the purpose. It is now governed by T. Combe, Esq., M.A., Architypographer to the University, and the donor of St. Luke's Chapel to the Infirmary and St. Barnabas' Church

to the citizens. The building is divided into two portions, known as

The Classical or Learned—the north wing, in which classical works, and books in foreign languages are put in type; and The Bible—the south wing, from which

many thousand Bibles are sent forth annually, a vast quantity being printed for the British and Foreign Bible Society. Not less than twenty-six different editions of the Holy Scrip-tures are printed at the Press, most of which are kept standing in type, or printed from sterotype plates. In the Store Room are still preserved the matrices of twenty founts of Greek, Roman, Coptic, Syriac, and Samaritan types, presented by Bishop Fell, in 1666, and and thousands of stereotype plates of the many works printed within the building.

works printed within the building.

The Machine Room is supposed to be the largest in the kingdom, being 200ft. long, and 28ft. wide. Thirty machines are generally kept in use, printing the various works issued by the house. Above this room aretwo storeys devoted to drying, gathering, and pressing the sheets, the composition of type, &c.

The Boiler House, fitted with a most powerful engine, driving the whole of the machinery required in so large a building. A

machinery required in so large a building. A

few years since another large composing room

Iew years since another large composing room was added through increase of business.

The Type Foundry is noted for the excellency of its workmanship. Very rare sorts are cast: Anglo-Saxon combinations, Arabic, Chaldee, Coptic, Ethioptic, Greek, German, Hebrew, Hindustani, Syriac, &c., &c. There is one peculiarity deserving notice—the type is a trifle higher than that of any other printing establishment. establishment.

establishment.

Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Inkmaking, &c., are carried on in the premises.
The Press has also a

Large Paper Mill at Woolvercote, a
village two miles to the north of Oxford, where
a proportion of the required paper is made.
It supplies but a small quantity of that necessary for the establishment. The number of
men employed varies with the demand, but an
average may be struck, including boys, at about
200. Taken altogether, the University Press
may be stated to be one of the most complete
in the kingdom. The History of Printing in
the city, has been mentioned at length previously. (See pp. 7, 8, 9, 105, 106.) viously. (See pp. 7, 8, 9, 105, 106.)

After leaving the Clarendon Press, the visitor proceeds about 500 yards in

a direct line, and then reaches

Worcester College, the nineteenth foundation in numerical order in the University, and previously to the addition of Keble College the most modern educational institution in the Unversity. The College stands upon the site of one of the earliest foundations for the promotion of religious culture in Oxford—Gloucester College, founded in 1283. It is stated, in Dugdale's "Monasticon," that a house of learning for novices of the Benedictine order existed on or near the spot in about 1170, and that there was a confirmation of its charter, by Pope Alexander III., in 1175. The principal monastery of this Order was at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire. In 1260 it was inhabited by Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, but shortly after came

into the possession of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. It was then purchased of them by John Giffard, Baron Brimpsfield, and yet once again allotted to the Benedictine monks, who erected (in 1283) Gloucester At this time it was chiefly devoted to novices attached to College. St. Peter's Benedictine Priory, Gloucester; but in 1291 it was thrown open to all Benedictine foundations in England. There was a peculiarity about their accommodation that deserves notice—a distinctive cell or lodging being allotted to the respective houses, and in these the students from that particular foundation were placed. Over the doorways of these cells were escutcheons and rebuses appropriate to the name of their founder. Over the western door of one a rebus of this nature is still to be traced, a W carved on stone, with a comb and a tun, surmounted by a mitre, expressive of the name of William (or Walter) Compton. Close to this, separated only by a niche, is the device of three cups under a crown. A portion of the old buildings still remain, particularly the eastern gable with the adjoining gateway, leading to the back court and offices of the College. Abbot Whethamsted, of St. Alban's, was a great benefactor to the old foundation. When the monastic establishments were dissolved by Henry VIII., Gloucester College formed one of them, and the premises were granted to several individuals; but when the See of Oxford was founded it is said that the premises were converted into the episcopal palace. It is doubtful, however, whether Bishop King ever inhabited them, he having another residence built in St. Aldate's parish—Bishop King's House (see p. 46). Shortly afterwards the ground and premises were given by Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, to William Dodington; and in 1560 they were purchased by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, and again converted into a place of instruction, under the title of St. John Baptist Hall. Considerable repairs were made, and the Principal and scholars took possession of the foundation on St. John Baptist Day, 1561. It continued in a very flourishing condition until the Rebellion in 1642, having amongst its members those who wore their "doublets of cloth of silver and gold." A succession of Principals were continued up to the commencement of the eighteenth century, but the scholars dwindled away until not one remained. In 1678 it was only inhabited by the Principal (Byrom Eaton) and a few poor families, who were allowed to live in the rooms free. So dilapidated had the Hall become, that we read that "the paths were grown over with grass, and the way into the Hall and Chapel made up with boards." The last two Principals appointed under the old order were Benjamin Woodroffe (1692) and Richard Blechynden (1712). In 1714 the trustees of Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart. (who died in 1702), of Bentley, in the parish of Tardebigg, Worcestershire, purchased the property. Sir Thomas left £10,000 to the Archbishop of Canterbury and others in trust "for the erecting and building of an ornamental pile of building in Oxford for a College or Hall, with so many Fellowships and scholars' places as they may think fit," &c. The sum accumulated to £15,000 before the trustees carried out the purposes of the application by purchasing St. John Baptist Hall. The new College was incorporated by royal charter on July 14, 1714 (only two days before the death of Queen Anne), by the style of "The Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Worcester College, in the City of Oxford." Dr. Clarke, of All Souls' College, and Mrs. Sarah Eaton, daughter of Principal Byrom Eaton, increased the endowment. The trustees of Sir Thomas Cookes founded the College for a Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars. Through extra endowments it has now a Provost.

fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, seven Exhibitioners, and two Bible Clerks. The Provostship of this foundation is vested in the Chancellor of the University, thus forming an exception to the usual rule. The first Principal of St. John Baptist Hall was William Stocke (or Stocker), appointed in 1560; the last, who was also first Provost of Worcester College, Richard Blechynden, appointed in 1712. The present Provost is Richard Lynch Cotton, D.D., appointed in 1839. The foundation has the patronage of ten livings, situated in eight shires. The number of members on the books is between three and four hundred. The College is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, backed by one of the subsidiary streams of the river Thames. The new buildings were completed in 1759, and the contrast between the old and new divisions is very striking. They consist principally of one quadrangle only, having the Chapel, Hall, Library, and entrance gateway on the east (fronting the street), the apartments for members on the north and south, and the Gardens and Lake on the west. The inner part of the east side has an open arcade or piazza. Taken as a whole, the appearance of the College to the visitor is rather disappointing, failing in architectural beauty. The clock over the entrance was added in 1856. Entering the gateway, passing the

porter's lodge, and turning to the right, the visitor enters

THE CHAPEL, one of the most magnificent interiors in the University, being only completed in October, 1870. It forms one of the finest examples of the Rennaissance in England. The (altar-steps, the vestibule, and the floor from the entrance to the reredes is marble, comprising rouge royale, Genoese, green, and Welsh. The lectern and gigantic altar candlesticks are of alabaster. The floor of the chancel represents the "Parable of the Sower." In the corners of the remainder of the flooring are figures of SS Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome (representing the early Church); SS. Alban and Boniface (martyrs); SS. Aldelmus and Wilfred (bishops); and Alfred the Great and the Venerable Bede (representing English men of learning); SS. Albinas and Oswald (religious benefactors); and SS. Etheldreda and Frideswide (pious ladies). The subject of the ceiling is various prophets and kings; the frieze, or series of panels above the stalls, is emblematical of the Te Deum. They are six in number, each containing twelve figures. Beginning at the east end, the first represents the "Earth," typified by a king, bishop, judge, soldier, &c. Opposite this are the "Heavens," typified by eight angels in the centre, two archangels at each end, Gabriel and Michael in front, Raphael and Uriel in the rear. No. 3, the "Twelve Apostles." No. 4 (opposite), "Twelve Prophets," including David, Enoch, Miriam, Noah, St. Anna, St. John the Baptist, Solomon, &c. No. 5, the "Noble Army of Martyrs," beginning with the Innocents, followed by John Huss, Bishop Hooper, St. Jerome of Prague, Bishop Latimer, and SS. Agnes, Catherine, Cecilia, Perpetua, Polycarp, and Stephen: No. 6 (opposite), the "Holy Church throughout the World," typified by SS. Ambrose, Benedict, Chrysostom, Catherine of Sienna, Elizabeth of Hungary, Helena, and Monica; Charlemagne, Thomas Aquinas, Luther, Pascal, and Wicliff. The ground of the various subjects is gold, and the entire series are processional, the figures standing two and two, each panel being divided into three parts, the centre occupied by eight and the sides by two figures erect. The ceiling, the frieze, and the windows were painted by Mr. Henry Holiday, under the charge of Mr. Burgess. The subject of the centre altarpiece is the "Entombment of our Lord," after the same pattern as the friezes. Immediately on the right is a portrait of Sir Thomas Cookes, the founder, in

1714, of Worcester College, presenting, in the orthodox style (speaking artistically) a model of the College. Facing him is a Benedictine monk, presenting a miniature of Gloucester Hall. The stained-glass windows, also designed by Mr. Holiday, represent, on the east, the "Crucifixion;" north, the "Annunciation," the "Offering of the Wise Men," and the "Teaching in the Temple;" south, the "Resurrection," the "Woman at the Sepulchre," and the "Ascension." The centre subjects on the ceiling are the "Fall of Man," and the "Expulsion from Eden." The "Virtues," the four crowned ancestors of our Lord, and sundry ornaments, fill up the interstices. The four great arches at the upper angles of the Chapel contain gilt statues (by Mr. Michell) of the "Four Evangelists." In the panels between the windows, and in other parts of the buildings, are animals, fruits, and a variety of graceful arabesque and other traceries, from the pencil of Mr. Smallfield. Almost every square inch is covered with some design, so arranged as to contribute to the excellence of the general effect. The visitor will not easily forget such an aggregation of delicate outline and brilliant colour: in harmony with which are the stalls of walnut wood, inlaid with box, and the chequered floor. It would be a pity if the visitor left the Chapel without inspecting the two magnificent volumes, the

Old Testament and the New Testament, with the Apocrypha, which adorn the lectern. These were presented by the Rev. C. H. O. Daniel, Vice-Provost of the College, and are worth over £70. The covers are of massive silver, with scripture subjects in alto-relievo, and elegant arabesques in panel. The pictures in relief were secured by Mr. Daniel in Rome and Belgium. There are two large ones, the "Adoration of the Magi," and the "Baptism of our Saviour by St. John-the-Baptist in the river Jordan"—the first being gilt, and containing, as may be supposed, the composition of the tableau being considered, a large number of figures. The smaller subjects are "Eliezar and Rebecca," and "Jacob and Rachel." The centre panels excepted, the work was executed by Mr. Barkenton, of London, under the direction of Mr. Burgess, the architect of the Chapel. Amongst the embellishments are the arms of the College, coloured, and delicate bits of damascened work in the protecting knobs—gold hammered into iron. The inscriptions are "D.D. Henricus Daniel, S.O.C.," and eight texts; "Via vita veritas," 'In principio erat," "Verbum caro factum," "Ecce Agnes Dei," "Adhesi tostimonus," "Lucerna pedibus meis," "Audiet sapiens," and "Fulgibunt justi."

The cost of restoration of the Chapel was £5,000.

THE HALL is on the left hand side. It is a fine handsome room, without ornament, except the two Corinthian fluted columns at the end. Length, 60ft. (the same as the Chapel). There are several paintings in the Hall, including (at the upper end) a "Dutch Fish Market," the fish by Sneyders; over the fireplace, Sir Thomas Cookes, the founder, full length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; in other parts, Provost Blechyndon, Dr. Landon, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Eaton, Mrs. Sarah Eaton, Provost Cotton, &c.

THE LIBRARY is built over the arcade or piazza. Its length is 120 feet, with a fine gallery attached. Dr. Clarke bequeathed £1,000 to the Library. There are many curiosities in the building, including a curious ancient

French Poem, reciting the achievements of Edward the Black Prince (died 1376), written by John Chandos, the Prince's herald, frequently mentioned by Froissart. The English names are correctly spelt, the chronology is exact, and the peroration (or epitaph), the same as ordered by the Prince in his will. There are likewise casts of

Antiquarian Statues presented by Philip Pusey, Esq., in 1847, and placed in the Library. "Remembrances of God's Mercy," by Carleton, printed in 1627, consisting of Anecdotes relative to Queen Elizabeth. It is superbly bound in purple velvet, and covered with pearls.

The "Pallado." Inigo Jones' Bare Work, with his own manuscript notes in Italian, several of his famed architectural drawings for the intended Palace at Whitehall, London, &c.

THE COMMON ROOM has paintings of the "Assumption of the Virgin Mary" (artist unknown); a view of the College, by Mr. Hinckes, at one time a Gentleman Commoner of the Foundation; portraits of Sir Thomas Parkes, by Clarke, and Antony Cooper (upwards of sixty years a servant of the College), &c. In

THE BURSARY there are two or three good paintings, including a "Roman

Fountain," and a "Flemish Interior" (artist unknown).

THE GARDENS are very extensive, and may be fairly placed on an equality with those of St. John's and New College. They are well kept, and form a most agreeable promenade. Towards the north end is

THE LAKE, well stored with fish, and surrounded by shady and diversified

walks. Before leaving the foundation, we will notice a few of the

EMINENT MEN that have been educated within the College walls: Thomas Coryate, a celebrated and eccentric traveller; Thomas Walsingham, Thomas Winchcombe, and John Whethamsted, Abbots of St. Alban's; Richard Lovelace, of loyal and poetic memory; Thomas Allum, "the very soul and sun of mathematics;" the learned Sir Kenelm Digby, died 1685; Dr. John Godolphin, Judge of Admiralty in Cromwell's time; Rev. John Miller, M.A., Bampton Lecturer in 1817; Dr. John Budder, Principal of New Inn Hall, 1609, and Principal of Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College), 1618; Dr. Harding, Bishop of Bombay; Dr. Hibbert Binney, Bishop of Nova Scotia; Dr. Carr, Bishop of Chichester and Worcester successively; Rev. Frank Garrett, Head-master of Port Adelaide Grammar School; De Quincey, the "Opium Eater," and author of "Recollections of Oxford',' in 'Tait's Magazine,' and the essay entitled "Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts;" Foote, the wit, who acted Punch in disguise in the streets, and amused the crowd by his ridicule of the pomposity of the Provost. He resided in the College in 1740. We are told that his dress was of the utmost extravagance-frock suit of green, and silver lace. bag wig, sword, bouquet, and point ruffles. When summoned before the Provost to account for his audacious behaviour, he made his appearance with a dictionary under his arm. No sooner had the Provost uttered the first long word, but Foote interrupted him, begged his pardon, with the appearance of humility, and wanted to know the meaning of the word-opened the dictionary to find it, and then asked the Provost to proceed, and so continued whenever a word came forth rather out of the common place. On his return from a trip to Bath, he came up to College in a coach and six, attended by a couple of footmen, and accompanied by a not very worshipful lady. For this freak he quitted the College; but it is expressly mentioned that his departure was voluntary, and "without any public censure." Mr. District Judge Carey, Australia, was a Worcester man. His career was curiously eventful. Many an old Oxford man still entertains amusing reminiscences of the strange appearance and the still more eccentric doings and demeanour of "Old Carey," of Worcester, of which College the Sydney district-judge was in his days a scholar. At the age of twenty-three, in 1827, he was called to the bar, and chose the Oxford Some of our readers will be familiar enough with the stories told of the protracted nights spent by Mr. Carey and his legal brethren over their claret and their whist, within the precincts of the quiet little College at the hottom of Worcester-street; of the manner in which the cupboards of grave dons were laid under contribution for the supper table of those young sages in the law at abnormal hours, and of the startling rumours of practical jokes of unparalleled audacity played upon innocent and unsuspecting victims. Whether it was these

[&]quot;Parliamentum Magnum" held at Oxford, under Henry II., 1185.

recreations which recommended him to the responsible post or not, it would be presumptuous, perhaps, to say but Mr. Carey, while the talk of Oxford was still of the freaks of the batch of barristers who frequented Worcester, was appointed Proctor in the Vice-Chancellor's Court; and odd enough are the anecdotes still current as to the manner in which he conducted himself in this capacity; on his mode of remonstrating with insolvent undergraduates, and of the method he devised for the punishment of the trusting tradesmen. By this time Mr. Carey had seen enough of legal life. He determined to take orders, and in a very short time was appointed to the incumbency of St. Paul's, situated in that part of Oxford commonly spoken of as "Jericho." Even the increasing gravity of his newly-elected calling did not prevent Mr. Carey from indulging the various idiosyncracies of his humour and whims of taste as before. A sense of fun seems to have been the controlling feeling which characterised, in no small degree, the discourses of the first incumbent which St. Paul's had. His discourses were largely interlarded with personal allusions, appropriate of individual members of his congregation, which he would attempt to justify by grotesque distortions of the language of his text. His addiction to snuff-taking stamps him at once as a clergyman of the old school, and there are past members of his flock at St. Paul's who will tell you with what infinite gusto he would stop in the middle of his sermon to recreate his wearied energies with a pinch of snuff. While Mr. Carey was an undergraduate of Worcester, he had translated the "Odyssesy" of Homer -a translation which, we believe, was subsequently incorporated in the Bohn series; as a barrister he has published manuals and pamphlets innumerable; and now that he had abandoned secular occupations his literary activity did not cease, but he devoted himself to the subject of patristic theology. He was applied to by Dr. Pusey to write, and actually did write, a translation of Cyprian's Letters for the "Library of the Fathers," edited by Dr. Pusey, Dr. Keble, and Dr. Newman. Countless works came from his pen. In several pamphlets he advocated a system of national education upon a religious and denominational basis. He wrote lexicons for Sophocles and Herodotus, and translated the latter author, as well as a volume of Plato for the Bohn series. About this time, however, Mr. Carey became the subject of a gossip too pointed to be pleasant, and he left England for New South Wales in the autumn of 1849. A clergyman he landed there, and a clergyman he remained for a year or so, till his legal love predominated over his clerical ambition, and he threw aside the gown of the preacher for that of the advocate. Mr. Carey was, in truth, a born lawyer. His shrewdness, his power of repartee, his love of fun, and much else about him all marked him for the law; and it may well have been considered by him matter of regret that he ever left it. As a barrister he made great headway in Sydney, and in 1861 accepted the office of District Court Judge, His colonial popularity was great, and it was deserved. He died in 1870, at Sydney. There was an eccentricity about Mr. Carey's death which was worthy of his life, Religious party zeal had never been a strong feature in the character of the district judge; but it had been taken for granted that he was sound Protestant enough. When his end drew near, he surprised every one by by sending for a Roman Catholic priest, and making a confession which-if published, would certainly be deemed an extraordinary production-in proper Catholic fashion. He was buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Sydney. Leaving Worcester College and its associations, just opposite is the wide and noble thoroughfare of Beaumont Street. Crossing the road, the visitor enters a wide open space, known as "Gloucester Green," in the centre of which stands the

[&]quot; Parliamentum Insanum" held at Oxford, under Henry III., 1257.

City Gaol, erected in 1789, in a plain substantial manner. It is used by the University and City authorities. Two Russian guns, relics of the Crimean campaign, are mounted at the portal. The building was greatly improved, and additional accommodation added in 1870, at a cost of about of £3,000. It was near this spot that the barbarous re-execution of Elizabeth, the servant of Miss Clive, took place at midnight, in 1658 (see p. 33.) At the upper part of the Green stands the

Congregational British Schools, built in 1868, from designs by Mr. Codd, architect. They are designed to accommodate about 300 children. The lower part of the building consists of class rooms, vestries, &c., attached to the Independent Chapel. Entering George Street, by a narrow outlet,

known as "Chain Alley," the visitor speedily arrives at St. George's Church, a Chapel-of-Ease to the parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen. The building was erected in 1849, from designs by Mr. Harrison, a a cost of £4,500, of which £1,250 was paid for the site. There are a few modern stained-glass windows in the interior. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m.

and 6.30 p.m. A few paces from this is the

Independent or Congregational Chapel, built in 1832, from the plan, and under the directions of Mr. Greenshields. The front is a neat specimen of the Early English style. It was improved, externally and internally in 1868, from a design by Mr. Codd, architect, of the city. The entrances, two in number, being added. The cost, including the addition of the Schools before-mentioned, purchase of the ground, &c., was about £2,000. There is a spacious Schoolroom under the Chapel, as well as other Schools in the rear. It is, probably, the most complete nonconformist edifice in the city. Service is held on Sundays at 10.45 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., Proceeding down George Street, a tributary of the river Thames is reached, and the Canal, the two streams being side by side. On the left bank of the river

formerly stood, many years since,

Rewley Abbey, founded in 1279, by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in
pursuance of his father's will (Richard, King of the Romans, second son of
King John, and brother to Henry III). The Cistercian monks occupied the building. They were sixteen in number-an Abbot and fifteen monks. The Abbey was endowed with nearly all the founder's lands and tenements in North Osney, as this suburb was then called. The monks came from Thame Abbey. The Church of Rewley Abbey was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was consecrated in 1281. The Countess of Warwick (Ela Longespe), founded and endowed a Chapel or Chantrey, in connection with the Abbey. There is a small relic of Rewley Abbey still standing, forming the upper part of the London and North Western coal wharf. It consists of a gateway only, and can be seen from the river-bank. The thoroughfare at this part is called Hythe Bridge Street, from an old wharf or landing place for goods on the river near this spot. The word 'Hythe' is Saxon. A small ornamental

School Room was built in 1869, and will be noticed by the visitor on his way to the Railway Stations. The building is one of six district Schools in connection with St. Thomas's Church, and cost £400, generously provided by Mr. W. Ward and his sisters, with a few other donors. The number of children attending is about 100. Divine service is held in the room on Sunday afternoons at three o'clock. The peculiarly shaped house almost

contiguous to the School is named Hythe House, the residence of one of the district Curates. The visitor is now nearly at the close of his ramble through the City and University of Oxford. The property in this locality will be greatly improved in a few years, Christ Church having purchased the land. Modern buildings have already been erected on the right-hand side; and this entrance to the city will present an architectural appearance more in harmony with the other inlets to the city "wherein so many learned imps doth make abode." The

The Railway Hotel, was built in 1869. Immediately opposite is The London and North-Western Terminus. And adjoining

The Great Western Railway Station. And now the visitor departs from "Fair Oxford with her crown of towers," her antique stateliness, her time-worn edifices, her pleasant gardens and meandering waters, her treasures of bibliography, art, and science—taking with him historic associations and traits of many eminent men that have passed her curriculum.

"Pleasant the city stands and fair."

"Like a rich gem, in circling gold enshrined
Where Lsis' waters wind
Along the sweetest shore
That ever felt fair Culture's hands,
Or Spring's embroidered mantle wore."

CORRIGENDA.

"The flighty purpose never is overtook Unless the deed go with it.—SHAKSPEARE.

NCE the "Historical Handbook" has been passing through the press some alterations have been made in a few buildings noticed in the earlier pages. It is thought well to insert these, in order that the work may be rendered as complete as possible. The alterations in buildings noticed in the latter pages of the work have been inserted in their proper position.

Christ Church Cathedral (see page 54).—The work of restoration was commenced on July 2, 1870. It was found that the massive masonry of the building was in good preservation. The most

masonry of the building was in good preservation. The most striking alteration has been in the chancel. For the eastern window, late decorated in style, and not very good of the kind, a handsome circular window, 12ft. 6in. in diameter, has been substituted. Sections of the old round window were plainly to be traced in the eastern wall: and in the course of the alteration portions of the ancient mouldings were actually found amongst the rubble in the walls. It is almost certain that the east end, with its pair of deeply-recessed round-headed windows (blocked up for many years), the arcade above them, and the rose window over all, present very nearly the aspect of this part of the building when completed by the original builders. Beneath the large window are two of plain Norman design, similar to some in the south transept. As regards most of the windows it is inferred that they were originally pure Norman, that they were altered to perpendicular, and that the elegant traccries were subsequently removed when stained glass was introduced. Such of the windows as

were altered in the last process have been restored. They are dispersed in various parts of the Cathedral, in number about a dozen, and include the finely-proportioned five-light window in the north transept. New mouldings have been placed to the tower arches. A cursory examination of the Chancel will convince the spectator that this part of the restoration has involved a great deal of labour. Another noticeable feature is the removal of the stone screen between the pillars on the eastern-side of the north transept, so that now the transept is open to the Chapels, known as the Dean's Chapel and the Latin Chapel, with their canopied tombs, &c. This is a very marked improvement. Of the old monuments in the Cathedral sixty-four have been removed and refixed, forty-three of these being more conveniently and tastefully located. The organ in the south transept has been removed, and has not yet been refixed. There is some talk of re-erecting it in a western gallery, but this seems an infraction of one of the now generally accepted rule for Church arrangements. In the course of the removal of the wainscot, of Jacobean character which lined the walls of the sanctuary, a small doorway was discovered in the south-east angle, communicating with a staircase formed in one of the low pyramidal spirelets, so well known as characteristic of the Norman period of architecture, and which groups so well with the central spire in the views of the Cathedral as seen from Christ Church Meadow. This doorway will be no longer obscured, but the staircase made available for approaching this portion of the building. The south transept is in course of restoration to its original form. It is contemplated to extend the nave westward to its original dimensions-a work which will involve the destruction of some of the Canons' lodgings on the east side of the large quadrangle. Mr. J. R. Symm is the contractor for carrying out the restoration.

The Clarendon Laboratory, (see pp. 123-4).—A more extended description of this fine building is given now that it is completed. The total cost has been £10,282; defrayed out of a fund handed over to the University by the Clarendon trustees (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Duke of Marlborough, the late Marquis of Lothian, Lord Carnarvon, and Sir W. Heathcote). In general style the building (Venetian Gothic) harmonises with the Museum. The outer facing of the wall is of Bath stone, diversified with light green Hornton and red Mansfield stone, the elevations being agreeably diversified by balconies, buttresses, dormer windows, and tasteful carvings, with a pretty conical tower and spire at the south-western corner. The roof is slated in patterns. The main portion of the Laboratory consists of two storeys; but over the Lecture Theatre is a third storey, with photographic rooms, large water tank, &c. The building is lined throughout with brick. To the left, on entering, is the porter's lodge, and then the staircase of Portland flags, with stone ballustrades, and supporting columns of red Mansfield and Bath stone. The Central Court is paved with red and black tiles and two storeys high, being lighted from the roof. At the first storey is a broad corridor down the four sides. Against the walls of the Court will be arranged cases for the apparatus not in use. On the ground-floor, reached from the Central Court, are eight Laboratories for Professor Clifton, F.R.S., and the students under his instruction. These rooms include two for spectrum analysis and radiant heat rooms for instruments used in weighing and measuring, for statical electricity, and for acoustics, magnetism, electric batteries, store-rooms, &c. In the Theatre is a long table for the lecturer, with necessary fittings. In front of this nine rows of seats with desks rise one above the other; and over all at the back is a gallery. The woodwork is of deal, stained and varnished. Four sun-lights illumine the Theatre with gas; and opaque shutters may be shifted with a windlass in front of the windows so as to exclude every ray of day-

light. On the first floor, on the south side, is a large room for the study of optics; also rooms for dynamic electricity, a Lecture Room, 27ft. by 20ft., the Professor's private room (with the oriel window), a Students' Common-Room and a library. Forty students can work simultaneously in the various laboratories. In the roof of the west side is a gallery 70ft. long, for optical experiments, the walls of a dead black, with one circular window. Between the southern end of this room and the photographic rooms over the theatre, the roof is flat and covered with lead, intended for experiments which are to be performed in the open air. A covered passage on the ground floor connects the Laboratory with the Museum, and leads to three workshops and necessary offices. It need scarcely be said that in such a building, above all others, the best methods of warming and ventilating have been adopted. The apparatus required for each branch of physics has a separate room allotted to it. The building is arranged to meet all requirements-experimental lectures on the principles of physics, mathematical discourses upon the principal theories, and the practical study of experimental methods. It seems strange that in our University the study of the most precise and the most fundamental of the natural sciences should have been so long neglected. Now Oxford possesses the complete means of prosecuting this branch of education, the importance of which is day by day becoming more fully recognised.

Exeter College Chapel (see page 166).—An additional adornment has been placed in this magnificent structure, consisting of rich hangings at the back of the double sedilia. The groundwork is a ribbed cloth of olive green, upon which are fixed, in the style known as applique, conventionalised floral devices of brilliant colours. Each hanging measures about 7ft. in length by 4ft. in height, and has an ornamental bordering. The spaces above, in the points of the arches, are filled up with lillies and passion flowers, painted upon a golden ground. The effect of the new hangings is exceedingly good, and does credit to the skill of the artist, Mr. Edward Tattersall, of Southampton Row, High Holborn, and to the taste of the donors, the undergraduates of the College.

University College (see page 150).—Dr. F. C. Plumtre, Master of the College.

died Nov. 21, 1870. He was buried in the Ante-Chapel of the College.

New Church of St. Frideswide, Osney Town (see page 11).—The erection of this edifice has been commenced. Situation, in a meadow at the top of West Street, between the two back-streams of the Thames. The cost, about £4,000. It will be completed in 1872.

New Church at New Headington.—A small edifice, 50ft. by 20ft. A vestry is attached. This was the second Church opened in Oxford (within the par-

liamentary boundary) by Dr. Mackarness, Bishop of Oxford.

New Church and School at North Hincksey.—A building serving for the two purposes has been opened in this improving locality. It is a plain substantial

structure. Opened by Bishop Mackarness, in 1870.

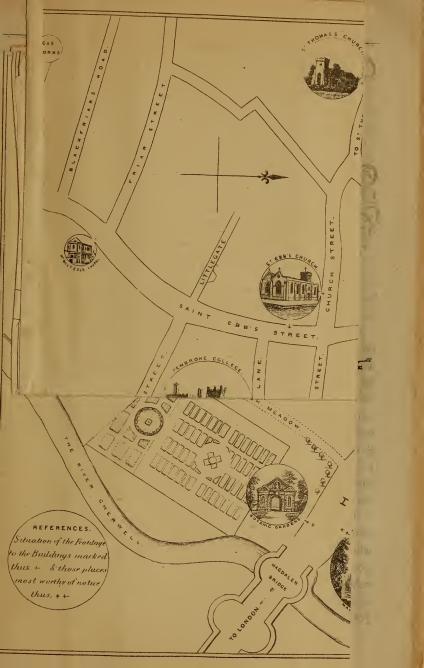
Free Methodists' Chapel (see pages 15-37).—The foundation-stone of this edifice was laid by the Mayor of Oxford, in September, 1870. A portion of the old city wall was discovered whilst the foundations were being dug.

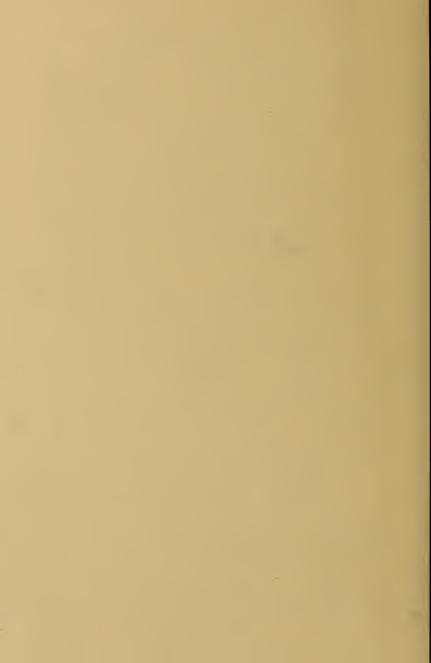
Jews' Synagogue.—A room has been opened for this purpose in St. Aldate

Street, after eighteen years lapse.

The Remarkable Pargetted House Front, in Queen Street, noticed on page 36,

has been destroyed, and quite a modern front inserted in its place. During the year 1870 the Local Board sanctioned the erection of about 240 additional residences. The census for 1871 will probably approach 35,000.







ligh opti Pro:

a lil In t

wall this COVE

oper the be s

and phy requ disc

met and

negl of e nise

E plac the

are lian

and are

effe arti

tast U

died -Λ this

Stre'

It w

is a

lian

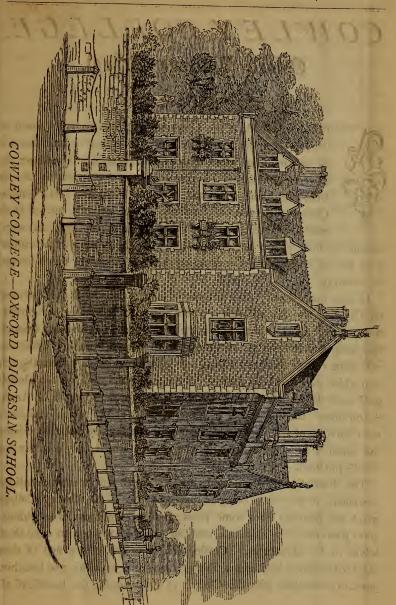
pur stru

F edif old

 J_{i} Stre

has I add

POPULAR OXFORD GUIDE ADVERTISING SHEET.



6

COWLEY COLLEGE,

Oxford Diocesan School.



Oxford, there lies a small village which is said to have derived its surname from some long bygone ancestor of Sir Roger de Coverley, but which is known with greater certainty to take its Christian name from the Knights Templars. At Temple Cowley this order of knighthood had formerly one of their establishments, going by the name of a Preceptory; and some

remains of their chapel are still visible, while the bones of the brotherhood are not unfrequently turned up on the soil of the field which formed its cemetery.

In later times Cowley was the scene of many a bloody struggle between the Cavaliers and Roundheads. There are lanes still going by no other name than "Cruel," about which traditions linger of Royalist troopers becoming embarrassed in endeavouring to escape from their assailants, and being cut off almost to a man, before they could escape from the trap into which they had been drawn. In the old churchyard too— a churchyard and church which have occupied their present site since Anglo-Saxon times—there is a stone with the initials "E. W." which commemorates the spirit of an old dame who showed her valour by gallantly resisting the entrance of a small army into her house, armed only with her husband's pitchfork.

The illustration is connected, however, with the great educational movement of the day, being a representation of the Cowley College, which was founded there some years ago, for the purpose of providing a good education at a moderate cost, for those who chose to avail themselves of its advantages. Cowley School is one of the first of those many educational institutions which have sprung up within the last thirty years in connection with the Church of England, for the benefit of the

middle-classes, and it has been found to answer the purpose for which it was designed, to the full satisfaction of all those who have had their sons educated there. Originally the Old Manor House (which still forms part of the buildings, but is not shown in the engraving) was opened for the purpose, and some additions were at once made to its size. It was soon found, however, that more extensive premises were required than even the additional building afforded. A large and handsome stone-house was therefore built, of an appropriate design, and capable of further extension. near to the Old Manor House, and only a few yards detached. In this New Building the School-rooms are arranged on a novel and, as experience proves, a very efficient plan. They form four entirely distinct rooms, but instead of being separated by stone walls these rooms are divided by screens of iron and glass, which allow of every boy being under the eye of the Head-Master, and yet afford all the advantages of classification for pupils of different ages and attainments. Every room is provided with an expensive series of spring-roller Maps, which may be drawn down over these glass screens, and all the other apparatus of a school is equally at command. Each room is also warmed by hot-water, and thoroughly ventilated. The School-rooms form the lower storey in the illustration, and above are some of the dormitories, others being in the Old Building. The Playground occupies ground at the back, supplemented by a large Cricket Field of eight acres, at a short distance from the School.

In 1870 a handsome commodious Chapel was added, designed by Mr. Bruton, of Oxford; and although very simple in plan, and economical in cost, possesses considerable architectural character. It occupies the space between the Old Manor House and the New School; and, with a tower (to be furnished hereafter) at the east end, and a porch and corridor at the west end, forms a connecting link between the two buildings. The walls are built with brick inside, with local walling-stones, and Bathstone dressings to the windows, buttresses, &c., on the outside. The interior of the roof shows all the timber, which is stained, and the plastering is between the rafters. The inside is capable of effective decoration which may be added with advantage. The seats are deal, and varnished. The pulpit has a stone-base and wood-framing set on it. The

Shrimptons' Popular Oxford Guide

altar space is laid with encaustic tiles. When the tower is completed it will add very much to the appearance of the School-buildings.

The Bishops of Winchester and Oxford are officially connected with the School as Visitors.

Parents and Guardians who are desirous that youths should be soundly trained in a thorough English education should consult the Principal of the Cowley College—Oxford Diocesan School.

Terms and Prospectuses on application.

Preparing for Publication-Price Two Shillings and Sixpence,

THE

NEIGHBOURHOOD OF OXFORD

HISTORICALLY DELINEATED.

ILLUSTRATED WITH AUTOTYPE EMBELLISHMENTS.

THE publishers, in announcing the forthcoming issue of this work, feel confident that it will supply a desideratum long required. It will extend a certain radius around Oxford, and the mode of access, by Railway, River, or Road, to the historic Towns and Villages, will be given, with the fares for conveyance.

Local traditions will be pleasantly interwoven with descriptive details, and thus a work will be produced worth preservation, and not to be thrown

aside after the localities visited have been left behind.

The following Towns and Villages will be described:—

Abingdon Dytchley Nettlebed Banbury Eynsham Nuneham Faringdon Bicester Radley Stanton Harcourt Brackley Forest Hill Chalgrove Godstow Shotover Hill Chipping Norton Headington Thame Corvley Henley-on-Thames Wantage Cuddesdon Wallingford Iffley Culham Ilsley, East & West Wheatley Cumnor Islip Witney Deddington Littlemore Woodstock Dorchester Minster Lovel Wytham

OXFORD: THOS. SHRIMPTON & SON.

THE

Axtord Ehronicle,

A First-Class Family Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
PRICE 2d.; PER QUARTER, 2s. 2d.

THE OXFORD CHRONICLE

IS AN

Agricultural, Commercial, Literary, & Jamily Rewspayer.

It was called into existence in 1837, to meet the urgent demand for

A LIBERAL PAPER,

and the support it received was unexampled in this locality. It has never retrograded, but continues increasing in Circulation and Advertisements year by year. As the only recognised

ORGAN OF THE LIBERAL PARTY,

It is more extensively patronised and read than any other in

The University, City, County, and Peighbourhood.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE,

No. 1, ST. ALDATE'S STREET, OXFORD.

J. S. STEANE & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,

42, CORN-MARKET STREET,

orrors.



AGENTS FOR GUINNESS'S STOUT,

AND

BASS' AND ALLSOPPS'

east india and burton ales.



sole agents for the

ROMFORD ALES.



TIMES

IS NOW IN CIRCULATION THE

LEADING NEWSPAPER

FOR THE

Unibersity, City, and County.

Published every FRIDAY EVENING,

AT THE LOW PRICE OF

ONE PENNY.

CHIEF OFFICE: 106½, HIGH STREET, OXFORD.

County Paper has been able to boast of a Larger Circulation in the University, the City, and in almost every town, village, and hamlet in the County, than all the Oxfordshire Papers combined.

TOTAL CIRCULATION ABOUT

10,000 WEEKLY.

Best Medium for Advertising. Terms: same as the other two County Papers.

THE FOUNTAIN

University and City

TEA WAREHOUSE,

ESTABLISHED 1826.

JOHN NALDER,

TEE E

TEA, GROCERY, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN,

56, St. Giles's Street, Oxford.

nalder's chinese mixture,

Especially adapted for the Oxford Hard Water.

THIS MIXTURE consists of several Descriptions of CHOICE TEA, combined in such proportions as to produce a remarkably Rich and Full Flavor; thus forming an Excellent Tea for General Use. It has commanded an Extensive and Increasing Sale during the past Ten Years; and its Uniform Quality and Moderate Price continue to recommend it to the notice of the public generally.

Agent for Gilbeys' Foreign Wines and Spirits.

Sole Agent for Ind, Coope, & Co.'s Burton Ales, in

Casks and Bottles.

ĠŶŶĸŶŶŶŶŶŶŶŶŶŶŶ

Dublin XX Stout and Devonshire Cyder in Prime Condition in Bottles.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



DURING TERM

THE OXFORD

Andergraduates Sournal,

WITH WHICH

The Radcliffe

IS INCORPORATED.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

This Journal was established in 1865, and is now well known in all circles of the University, besides having circulation in the sister University, the Universities of London, Scotland, and Ireland, the Schools of Eton, London, Marlborough, Winchester, &c.

The Editorial Department is under the superintendence of a member

of the University. Special features of the Journal:—

THE OXFORD PULPIT.

The Sermons preached by the leading divines of the Church of England in St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, either expressly reported or supplied by the author direct.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS.

The Order of the Examinations, the Lists of successful Men, and all the available intelligence is carefully collated.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS, BOAT RACES,

Billiard, Cricket, and Racquet Matches, &c., are supplied by special correspondents.

THE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Form an agreeable page (or more) of intercommunication—grievances, and suggestions for their amelioration, being discussed impartially.

THE REVIEWS

Of New and Reprinted Works are contributed by a critic of repute, and the student may depend on the books recommended.

Every Event of Interest to the Undergraduate appears in the columns of the Journal, and no effort is spared to make it thoroughly acceptable.

Published by Thos. SHRIMPTON & SON,

23 & 24, BROAD STREET, OXFORD.

BLUCHER INN,

Facing the main thoroughfare from the Railway Stations,

CASTLE STREET, OXFORD.

J. R. FLETCHER,

Late of the Cross Keys Inn, Queen Street,

ESPECTFULLY informs the numerous Visitors to the City, University, and many interesting Localities surrounding Oxford, that

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION

May be obtained at the above Inn at

MODERATE CHARGES.

Oxford has been famous for its ale from the days of Edward the Confessor, and the celebrity continues to this day.—"Nooks and Corners of English Life," by JOHN TIMES, F.S.A.

PRIME OXFORD ALE

IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.

"Balm of my cares, sweet solace of my toils, Hail, juice benignant! My sober evening let the tankard bless With toast embrowned, and fragrant nutmeg fraught.

Be mine each morn, with eager appetite,
And hunger undissembled, to repair
To friendly inn: there, on smoking crust
And foaming ale, to banquet unrestrained—
Material breakfast!"—"Panegyric on Oxford Ale," by Warton,
Poet-Laureate, 1748.

LONDON STOUT.

GOOD BEDS.

The Largest and Best-Selected Stock of Sweets, &c., in Oxfordshire.

SOMETHING NEW EVERY WEEK.

Every Article made on the Premises, and its Purity Guaranteed.

KING,

Manufacturing Confectioner

111, ST. ALDATE'S STREET,

Opposite the General Post Office, Oxford.

-DXC-

TRY

KING'S COUGH DROPS,

A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS & COLDS.

-00XG0-

SHOW GLASSES OF ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COSAQUES & FANCY BOXES.

Note the Address-Exactly facing the Post Office.

THOS. SHRIMPTON & SON,

(LATE T. AND G. SHRIMPTON)

UNIVERSITY

BOOK AND PRINT-SELLERS,

BOOKBINDERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS,

PRINTERS, AND

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

R ESPECTFULLY beg to thank the Members of the University for the very liberal support afforded to the late Firm for the last twenty years, and also to inform them that the Business in future will be carried on by Thos. Shrimpton and Son, who earnestly solicit a continuance of the same. All commands entrusted to them will be attended to with the utmost promptitude and punctuality.

DEPARIMENTS OF BUSINESS:

BOOKSELLING—A large Stock of NEW & SECOND-HAND BOOKS in the Classics, Theology, Law. Modern History, Mathematics, Geography, Poetry, Biography, and Fiction. Works not in Stock procured at a day's Notice.

STATIONERY—A great variety of Letter and Note Papers, Scribbling and Sermon Papers, Demy, Post, and Foolscap Papers, Envelopes, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Blotting Cases, Note Books, Lecture Cards, &c., always on hand.

PHOTOGRAPHY—An experienced Photographer on the Premises. Portraits, Gentlemen's Seats, Rooms, Groups, &c., Photographed and Coloured to order on the shortest notice. The New Transparent Photographs. Three Series of Oxford Views, upwards of 100 in number. Portraits of University Dignitaries, Notabilities, &c. Photographic Albums in great variety. Negatives of all Portraits taken on the Premises kept and numbered.

PRINTING—Pamphlets, Sermons, Essays, Poems, Novels, Athletic Cards, Programmes, Testimonials, &c., printed to order, in the best manner, on the shortest notice.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

"UNDERGRADUATES' JOURNAL,"

COLLEGE RHYMES, PRIZE POEMS, ESSAYS, &c.

General Catalogue of increased Stock of Books now ready.

To prevent mistakes, please to notice the Christian Name and Address:

THOS. SHRIMPTON & SON.

23 & 24, BROAD STREET, OXFORD.

PICTURE FRAMES,

MOULDINGS,
AND PICTURES,

T. SMITH'S, 48, St. Ebbe Street,

OXFORD.

WORKSHOPS: 31/2, QUEEN STREET.

PAhe Perade supplied with Monldings.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

ASSE BARTOUTS, BANCY BRAMES, &C.,

For Cartes de Visite-Wholesale and Retail.

Newspapers and Periodicals regularly supplied.

J. W. HUNT,

(LATE S. HUNT & SON)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

BURFORD, OXON.

ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.

J. W. H. invites attention to his Stock of Wines, &c., especially OLD PORT, which he has selected with the greatest care, and at Moderate Prices:—

No. 1 Sherry	18s. per Doz.
No. 2 Sherry	24 s. "
No. 3 Sherry (recommended)	30s. "
No. 4 Sherry (Pale or Brown) .	36s. "
Bottled Wines (Very superior old)	42s. to 72s. Doz.
No. 1 Port	24s. per Doz.
No. 2 Port	30s. "
No. 3 Port (useful Wine)	36s. "
No. 4 Port (highly recommended, fit for immediate use)	42s. "
Clarets From	12s. "
Champagnes	33q

Spirits of the very best quality at most moderate prices.

Single Bottles at Wholesale Prices.

SCOTTISH UNION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824, and Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office-47, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH. London-37, CORNHILL. Dublin-52, DAME STREET.

CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

EDINBURGH BOARD.

Gobernor.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON

Beputp=Gobernor. THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBURY. Ordinarp Birectors.

JOHN KENNEDY, ESQ. JOHN W. RAMSAY, ESQ. WILLIAM ANDERSON, ESQ. ROBERT HUTCHISON, ESQ. JOHN WRIGHT, ESQ.

WILLIAM YOUNGER, ESQ. PATRICK DALMAHOY, ESQ. DANIEL AINSLIE, ESQ. HUGH BRUCE, ESQ. FINDLAY ANDERSON, ESQ.

Manager-GEORGE RAMSAY.

Secretary-JAMES BARLAS. Auditor-ROBERT SPOTTISWOODE, ESQ., C.A.

Physician—DR. J. WARBURTON BEGBIE. Bankers—THE COMMERCIAL BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK.

Invested Funds at 1st August, 1868 £1,045,613 Annual Revenue, from all sources..... Amount of Life Insurances in force... 4,200,000

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY:

During the Quinquennial Period, from 1st August, 1861, to 1st August, 1866, the Total Amount of New Life Assurances effected was £2,287,532, being an average Annual Amount of £457,500 While the New Life Business done during the Year

ending 1st August, 1868, amounted to...... The Annual Revenue of the Company from Fire and Life Premiums and Interest was-

£122,000 In 1858 £180,000 In 1863 £225,000 In 1868

AGENT FOR OXFORD:-

MR. J. H. TURNER, 45, BROAD STREET.

JOSEPH HIGGINS,

BREWER,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
WALTON STREET.

OXFORD,

Invites the especial attention of his Friends and the General Public to his

SPLENDID ALES AND PORTER,

AT VARIOUS PRICES.

A FIRST-CLASS ALE

AT 21s. PER 18 GALLONS.

This announcement is important to all Heads of Families, and Large Establishments.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MR. J. H TURNER IS REGARD STREET

ST. GILES'S FIELDS, SUMMERTOWN, OXFORD,

Brain-Pipe, Brick & Tile Works.

LIME, COALS, &c.

RICK ANID TILE-MAKING
BY STEAM-POWER & MACHINERY,



ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHO

JOHN CALCUTT,

The Proprietor of the above Works, tenders his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for their support during the last ten years, and begs to state that he is able to supply Large Quantities of Building Bricks, at the Lowest Market-Price.

White, Pressed, Cut, or Moulded Bricks made to order on the shortest notice.

EASY DELIVERY BY RAIL OR THE OXFORD CANAL.

F. ENEVER & CO.,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,

LIQUIDATORS, &c.,

4, NEW ROAD, OXFORD.

DEBTS COLLECTED.

Books Balanced, Audited, kept Periodically or otherwise.

JAMES COMPTON,

Accountant, Youse and General Igent,

45, QUEEN STREET, OXFORD:



Creditors arranged with.

Deeds of Composition negociated.

Rents and Debts Collected.

ACCOUNTANCY AND AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED WITH CARE AND PUNCTUALITY.

Agent for the Reliance Life Office and Hand-in-Hand Fire Office.



COCOA FOR CATTLE,

JUST OVER A FARTHING A FEED.

In Bags of 7lbs. and upwards.

TRADE



MARK.

Recommended by all Leading Men.

APPLY TO

MR. ENEVER, 4, NEW ROAD, OXFORD.

JOHN ABRAM MARSH,

NORTH STAR,

BROAD STREET, OXFORD.



TENTS AND MARQUEES,

TABLES, TRESTLES, AND FORMS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND DIMENSION LET ON HIRE.

Bath and Cheltenham Chairs to Let.

GOODS CAREFULLY REMOVED.

THE

OLDEST-ESTABLISHED

Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, and

BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

IN QUEEN STREET.

oxforp.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE.

T. COLLIER

Invites attention to his New and Unrivalled Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, of First-Class Manufacture and at Second-Class Prices.

THE STRONGEST MADE BOOTS IN OXFORD.

American Overshoes and Cork Socks of Superior Make.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO MEASURE.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS-

27, QUEEN STREET,

(CORNER OF NEW-INN-HALL STREET)

OXFORD.

T. COLLIER, PROPRIETOR.

A. TROTMAN,

(Late Assistant at Mr. F. Irwn's),

HAIR-CUTTER,

Perfumer und Ornamental Buir Manufacturer,

49, ST. EBBE STREET, OXFORD,

A FEW DOORS FROM QUEEN STREET.

A Private Room for Ladies' Hair Cutting and Dressing.

LADIES' OWN HAIR MADE TO ANY DESIGN ON THE SHORTEST

NOTICE.

To Extra Charge for the Rotary Hair Brush.

T. G. CHAUNDY,

Pharmacentical and Dispensing Chemist, 95, ST. ALDATE STREET, OXFORD,

Corner of Pembroke Street, opposite Ch. Ch.

The Right Thing in the Right Place at the Right Time. (HAUNDY'S CELEBRATED AND EFFECTUAL LOZENGES,

of robstinate Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hard Dry Cough, Spitting of Blood, Disorders of the Throat and Air Passages, Removal of Tough Phlegm, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, and the General Debility resulting from the above-named Diseases, and all other affections of the Chest and Lungs. A remedy which for nearly twenty years has been uniformly successful.

Freedom from Torment—Ease by Day, Rest by Night.

(CHAUNDY'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. This

Mixture was a prescription of a celebrated Physician, and will give immediate relief. It is a safe cure for the undermentioned "Ills that flesh is heir to"—Gout, Rheumatic-Gout, Rheumatism, Ticdoloreux, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Head, Face, and Gums; Toothache, Earache, &c.

Note—Prepared and Sold only by T. G. Chaundy.

H. HATCH, 7,8, & 9, Magdalen Street, OXFORD.

THE BABY-LINEN HOUSE

AND

Ladies' Underclothing Establishment.

A full supply of the above articles always on hand, ready for use.

AGENT FOR

SIMPSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

Price from £6 6s., including Table.

They may be seen at work on the Premises.

FAMILY

Mourning Establishment,

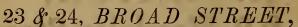
57, ST. GILES'S.

This department embraces every article needed for Mourning purposes, and is carried on at St. Giles's, for the convenience and comfort of purchasers.

PIECE GOODS AND DRAPERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

7, 8, & 9, MAGDALEN STREET, OXFORD.



Opposite Balliol and Trinity Colleges, Oxford.

No connection with any other Establishment.

T. SHRIMPTON & SON, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

TO MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE UNDER-GRADUATES' JOURNAL.
Sixpence Weekly. Issued during Term only.



PUBLISHERS OF COLLEGE
RHYMES.
Terminal Parts, 1s. 6d. Volumes, 4s. 6d.

ESSAYS, NOVELS, POEMS, AND ALL CLASSES OF PRINTING,

In the most Approved Styles, in Modern and Old=Style Type.

Establishments, on Mutual Terms.

23 & 24, BROAD STREET, Oxford.

Photographic Gallery.

Fine-Art Studio

University, Boat, & College Arms.

Articles de Luxurieux.

Rare Editions of High-Class Works.

23 & 24, BROAD STREET, Oxford.

T. SHRIMPTON & SON.

VIEWS OF OXFORD:
TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS.

OXFORD QUIZZICALITIES:
A SERIES OF HUMOROUS PHOTOS.

OXFORD GUIDE-BOOKS:
FROM FOURPENCE EACH.

COLLEGE NOTE PAPER.

No connection with any other Establishment whatever.

COLLEGE ENVELOPES.

OXFORD LETTER-WEIGHTS: with illuminated views.

THE THAMES & CHERWELL:
PHOTOGRAPHS AND AUTOTYPES.

OXFORD SOUVENIRS:

A THOROUGH FIRST-CLASS SELECTION.

T. SHRIMPTON & SON.

SEEDS. | DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS. | TREES.

JOHN JEFFERIES & SONS,

Seed Growers, Nurserymen, &c.,

Circumoster, OXFORD & CIRENCESTER.

CATALOGUES GRATIS AND POST FREE.

SURGEON-DENTIST.

37, CORN-MARKET STREET,

(CORNER OF NEW-INN-HALL STREET)

OXFORD.

JOSEPH NUNNEY, BUILDER, &c.,

BREWER'S STREET, ST. ALDATE,

6, CAMBRIDGE TERRACE, CAMBRIDGE STREEF, St. EBBE.

Estimates given for General Repairs.

"COLLEGE RHYMES."

"The blossom of the flying Terms."

Terminal Parts, ls. 6d. Annual Vols., 4s. 6d.

T. SHRIMPTON & SON, BROAD STREET, OXFORD.

GUY AND GAMMON,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS, FREWIN COURT,

CORN MARKET STREET, OXFORD,

Adjoining the Union Society's Rooms.

AGENTS FOR NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

STANDLAKE MILLS, WITNEY.

WILLIAM HEMMINGS, Miller and Corn Factor,

BEGS most respectfully to thank his numerous Friends and Customers for their kind support during past seasons, and reminds them that he has always a Stock of LAWES' CELEBRATED MANURES on hand.

All Orders entrusted to his care will have his best attention.

ALL KINDS OF OFFALS, OATS, MAIZE, BEANS, &c.,

LAWES' SUPERPHOSPHATE - £5 15 0 per Ton.

PATENT TURNIP MANURE - 6 15 0 ,,

TENNYSON'S POEMS.

In Elegant and Plain Bindings.

ILLUSTRATED BY GUSTAVE DORE AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS.

ELAINE, illustrations by Doré: Proofs £4 10s. (pub. £5 5s.); Photographs, £2 13s. (pub. £3 3s.); Prints, 18s. (pub. 21s.).

6000000

PNID, illustrations by Doré: Proofs, £4 10s, (pub. £5 5s.); Photographs, £2 13s. (pub. £3 3s.); Prints, 18s. (pub. 21s.).

NOCH ARDEN, 4to illustrated, 15s. (pub. 21s.); morocco or calfextra, not illustrated, 10s.; cloth, 5s. 3d.; Latin translation, 5s. 3d.; Enoch Arden, Idylls of the King, In Memoriam, Princess, &c., bound in one vol., 12mo, 15s.

UINEVRE, illustrations by Doré: Proofs, £4 10s. (pub. £5 5s.); Photographs, £2 13s. (pub. £3 3s.); Prints, 21s. (pub. 25s.).

HOLY GRAIL, 6s.; calf-extra, 11s.

DYLLS OF THE KING, complete in one vol., with thirty-seven illustrations by Doré, £3 3s. 6d. (pub. £3 13s. 6d.); not illustrated, 6s. and 10s.; morocco or calf-extra, 10s. 6d. and 14s.; with other Poems, one vol. 12mo, 15s.

IN MEMORIAM, cloth, 5s. 3d.; morocco or calf-extra, 10s.; Analysis of, by Robertson, 2s. In one vol., with other Poems, 12mo, 15s.

AUD, 12mo cloth, 4s. 6d.; morocco or calf-extra, 9s.

MAY QUEEN, illuminated by Hartley, 18s.; illustrated, 4s. 6d.

ILLER'S DAUGHTER, and other Poems, illustrated, 12mo cloth, 6s.; morocco or calf-extra, 10s. 6d.

DOEMS, 4to illustrated, morocco elegant, £1 16s.; calf-extra, £1 10s.; cloth, 18s.; post 8vo cloth, 8s.; morocco or calf-extra, 12s 6d.; Complete Works, uniformly bound, in box, £1 18s.; Concordance to, 6s.; Selections from, cloth, 4s. 6d.; morocco, 9s.

DRINCESS, The, illustrated by Mrs. Lees, folio, 15s.; illustrated 12mo, 9s.; not illustrated, cloth, 4s. 6d.; calf-extra or morocco, 9s.

IVIEN, illustrations by Doré: Proofs, £4 10s. (pub. £5 5s.); Photographs, £, 2 135 (pub. £, 3 3s.); Prints, 21s. (pub. 25s.).

T. Shrimpton & Son, Broad Street, Oxford. No connection with any other Establishment.

W. H. CARTER, GAS AND WATER-FITTER,

WHITESMITH & BELL-HANGER,
Tin, Iron, & Zinc Plate Worker, Plumber, &c.

HIGH STREET, ST. CLEMENT, OXFORD.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

W. E. C. PAYNE,

(FORMERLY WITH MESSRS. SLATTER AND ROSE).

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

DYE SINKING.

BOOKBINDING NEATLY EXECUTED.

MXGXZINES & PERIODICALS SUPPLIED.

1, TURL STREET, OXFORD.

T. SHRIMPTON & SON'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

23 & 24, BROAD STREET, OXFORD.

ARCHER

Carriers to all parts of the United Kingdom:

Furniture Safely Packed and Sent

To all Foreign Ports.

Furniture removed in Lock-up Vans From House to House without Unloading.

Vans to obviate Packing.

Furniture Unfixed and Removed BY ROAL ARCHER & CO. OXFORD.

EPOSITORY: NEW ROAD, OXFORD,
A Short Distance from the County Hall.

1

Furniture, &c., Warehoused in Separate Aired and Lock-up Compartment

experienced Men accompany the Vans to their Destination.







tion of this Work, termed "The Poetical Missal of the Church," of which considerably over one hundred editions have appeared since its first issue. A list of the editions in stock is respectfully submitted, any one of which will form an agreeable souvenir of Oxford. Dr. Pusey said, when speaking of John Keble's lyrical outpourings, in the Sheldonian Theatre, after the foundation-stone of Keble College was laid, on April 25, 1868:—

"The Christian Year' in true love—sweet, soft, gentle, but distinct
—won those to the truth whom learning, argument, or scriptural
proof would not have convinced. It reached the understanding
through the heart. It not only taught truth, but it taught it in
tenderness, devotion, and love. It was the first great wave of
sound of that solemn harmony of truth which has since reverberated around our English-speaking world, which has broken into a
thousand echoes, each teaching truth to wandering man."

The Christian Vear, 12mo morocco antique, tooled edges, illustrated with photographs, rubricated borders, £2 2s. Superb edition.

Mhe Christian Vear, cheap edition, cloth, 1s. 6d., and 2s.

The Christian Year, illustrated with prints, morocco-antique tooled edges, foolscap 8vo, 3os.; morocco plain, gilt edges, not illustrated, 11s.; 8vo cloth, 6s. 6d; calf-antique, 11s. 6d.; morocco antique, 15s.; vellum elegant, 21s.

The Christian Vear, 16mo ivory, gilt edges, illustrated with photographs, £1 15s.; morocco antique, gilt edges, 21s.

morocco, 10s. 6d.—8vo vellum elegant, 25s.; morocco plain, 25s.—12mo calfantique, 10s.; morocco, 12s.; photographs, rubricated borders, 28s.

T. Shrimpton & Son, Broad Street, Oxford.

BOOKBINDING

OF THE MOST

Elaborate and Expensive Workmanship,

AS WELL AS IN

Cheap, Plain, and Substantial Styles, WITH PROMPTITUDE.

ESTIMATES AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO

THOS. SHRIMPTON & SON, College Bookbinders, Booksellers, & Printers,

Exactly opposite Balliol and Trinity Colleges,

23 & 24, BROAD STREET, OXFORD.

or no connection with the establishment in turl street.

Gentlemen's Libraries Repaired or Purchased.

OXFORD PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

COLLEGES (EXTERIORS AND INTERIORS),

HALLS, CHURCHES, MUSEUMS, MEMORIALS, GARDENS, CATHEDRAL,

BODLEIAN (LIBRARY, PICTURE-GALLERY, & MUSEUM),
HEADS OF COLLEGES,

NOTED MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Four Hundred distinct subjects.

Shrimpton & Son, Broad Street.

ONLY ONE ESTABLISHMENT.

ARMS & CRESTS



in great bariety.

Established in this City, 1832.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE

NEWEST VOCAL

AND Instrumental

MUSIC,

FROM ALL THE FIRST-CLASS

PUBLISHERS

Half-Price

THE **PROFESSION**

AND SCHOOLS

Supplied.

OXFORD DEPÔT OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

H. ALDEN, Bookseller, Stationer, AND MUSICSELLER. 35 CORN-MARKET STREET.



ARMS & CRESTS

of the Colleges.

PRINTER & PUBLISHER

Alden's Illustyated Almanack

OXFORD HANDBOOK.

ISSUED ANNUALLY, PRICE ONE PENNY. ALSO OF

Alden's Illustrated Journal,

A Magazine of Local Information and General Literature:

Issued monthly, 24 pp. 4to, on toned paper, PRICE ONE PENNY.

The attention of Authors, Publishers, and the Public generally, is respectfully called to the facilities afforded by this establishment for the execution of Book-work of the best description, as well as Commercial Work of every kind and quality, at reasonable charges.

The large and varied selection of Types, plain and ornamental, affords an ample choice of material and style: while accuracy and punctuality in the execution of orders are secured by constant and

direct personal superintendence.

Books, Pamphlets, &c., with accuracy & tuste. Cheap Machine Work expeditiously executed.

Oxford Bibles PRAYER BOOKS. &c., &c.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS AND

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

Commercial

Stationery.

OXFORD GUIDES

AND

VIEWS IN

EVERY VARIETY.

Books Bound

IN ANY STYLE.



Engraving & Lithographp.



Alden's Printing Offices,

35 CORN-MARKET STREET,

WORKS: 20 NEW-INN-HALL STREET.

OXFORD.

Orders by Post receive prompt attention.



& Stamping.



BOOT AND SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

28 QUEEN STREET, OXFORD,



Returns thanks for the favours he has received, and begs to inform the Public and his Friends that he continues to sell Goods of the best quality at the lowest remunerating prices.



ONE TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

AMERICAN OVERSHOES

ANT

CORK SOCKS,

OF THE VERY BEST MATERIALS.

NOTE THE ADDRESS!

28 QUEEN STREET,

9 X F 9 R D.

LOR, PRACTICAL TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, HATTER, & SHIRT MAKER,

6 & 7 SHIP STREET, OXFORD.

Scotch Tweed Suits from 50 0 Chipping-Norton Tweed Trousers from 16 6 Black Superfine Dress Suits . . , 84 0 Fancy Mixtures in Trousering , 14 0 Fancy Mixtures in Trousering Black or Blue Melton Frock Coats ,, 42 0 White Flannel Trousers

A large Assortment of M.A., B.A., & Commoner's Gowns, New & Second-hand. Rifle Ani'orms, Boating and Cricketing Outfits ready for use.

ALL PATTERNS & PARCELS CARRIAGE PAID.

F. JANAWAY. BUILDER.

1 BRIDGE STREET, ST. EBBE'S, OXFORD.

The Cheapest House in Oxford for all kinds of Repairs, Whitewashing, Colouring, Painting, House Decorating, &c.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

A CARD.

MR, J, ROLPH,

House and Estate Agent, Accountant, &c., PLANTATION ROAD, ST. GILES', OXFORD.

SCH BAND

Prompt and Liberal Settlements. Rents Collected.

To Those Requiring Teeth!!!

HAS much pleasure in informing those requiring TEETH, that he can re-place them without PAIN.

EXTRACTION, SPRINGS, or WIRES, on his PAINLESS METHOD—proved for many years to be PERFECTLY SUCCESSFUL and SATISFACTORY, that the VERIEST INVALID, or the most NERVOUS INDIVIDUAL, can now boldly avail themselves of the greatest BOON that has ever been invented for SUFFERING HUMANITY.

They are equal to Nature in Appearance and Use, and, from their exceeding Lightness and Durability, are worn with the Greatest Ease, Freedom, and Comfort; Defy Detection, Incorrodible, and Never Change Colour—Soft and Pliant to the Guns, Support Loose Teeth, and Restore the Features to their Natural Appearance, without considering the Greatest of all Benefits—the Restoration of Nature.

ONLY ONLY MENTS.

ONLY ONE VISIT NECESSARY FOR COUNTRY PATIENTS.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES!-TERMS STRICTLY MODERATE! CONSULTATIONS FREE!!!

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, EQUAL TO NATURE, FITTED WITHOUT PAIN, EXTRACTION, SPRINGS, OR WIRES,

BY MR. ESKELL, DENTIST, 39 BEAUMONT ST. (nearly opposite the Randolph Hotel) OXFORD.

T. LYNE. CARRIAGE BUILDER,

80 ST. ALDATE'S STREET. OXFORD.

Patent Axles carefully Cleaned, Washered and Oiled. Estimates given for Repairing and Painting Carriages. Carriages of all kinds on the most improved principles. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

J. HORNE. BUILDER, &c.,

3 BLENHEIM PLACE, ST. GILES' ROAD, W., OXFORD.

Estimates Given on Application.

All kinds of Building Materials for Sale on the Premises.

E. TIMS,

BALL MANUFACTURER, 25 QUEEN STREET, OXFORD,

POR Nine Years Agent for Messrs. Sutton & Co.'s Parcel Delivery Company, and now Agent for Crouch's Universal Parcel Express to and from

LONDON AND OXFORD.

at greatly Reduced Rates, viz. :-

2 lb. 6 lb. 14 lb. 18 lb. 28 lb. 36 lb. | 4d. | 6d. | 8d. | 9d. | 10d. | 1s.

ALL GOODS DISPATCHED DAILY. ESTABLISHED 1813

MARVEL OF SCIENCE.

Health and Manhood Restored (Without Medicine).
Cure Yourself by the Electric and Magnetic Self-Adjusting Curative.

SUFFERERS from Nervous Debility, Painful Dreams, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Prostration, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, &c., &c.

CAN NOW CURE THEMSELVES

By the only "Guaranteed Remedy" in Europe, protected and sanctioned by the Faculty. Details free for One Stamp, by WALTER JENNER, Esq., Medical Electrician, Member College, &c., PERCY HOUSE, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

N. M. Medicine and Fear Supercaded.

PERCY HOUSE, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

N.B.—Medicine and Fees superseded.

In proof of the Wonderful Curbs effected, Invalids can have the "Electric Magnetic Curative" on Trial, with reference to the leading Physicians of the day.

Established 1840 as Medical Electrician, 8c. A TEST GRATIS. Send for Details.

N.B.—This is the only acknowledged Curative Appliance as in use in the various Hospitals and recognised by the Medical Faculty of Great Britain, and none are genuine unless had direct from MR. WALTER JENNER; who cautious the public against a person using his name, and imitating his discoveries. Vide Prize Medal and Hospital Reports.

"Well worthy the great success which has attended them."

HERALDIC SHEETS,

Beautifully executed in Colours, ONE SHILLING; Emblazoned in Gold and Silver, TWO SHILLINGS each. Post Free for One Extra Stamp.

PRESS NOTICES.

Flags of the University Boxts .- " We have seldom seen anything better executed. . . we cordially commend them to the notice of Oxford men." - Oxford Undergraduates' Journal.

"Cannot fail to form a conspicuous ornament in the more refined collections of trophies in the rooms or clubs of the 'heroes of the oar.'"-Oxf. Univ. Herald.

"A perfect bijou, reflecting great credit." - Oxford Chronicle.

"Most correctly and tastefully executed . . . they deserve all the admiration that can be bestowed upon them."- Cambridge Chronicle.

Heraldic Sheets.—"The best specimens of chromo-lithography which the art has yet produced."—Standard.

"Burke or Debrett should have such illustrations." - Herald.

"Clearly and beautifully printed."—City Press.

"The devices are well and clearly drawn, and the workmanship is of a most

artistic kind."-Lloyd's Paper.

"All extremely well and correctly executed beautifully emblazoned in gold and silver, with the proper heraldic colours. Well worth the purchasemoney."-Stump Collectors' Magazine.

LIST OF SUBJECTS ALREADY PUBLISHED :-

No. 1. Arms of all Nations. 52 Engravings.

2. Arms of all the English Counties. 40 Engravings. 3. Arms of all the Oxford Colleges. 21 Engravings.

4. Arms of all the Cambridge Colleges & Professors. 23 Engravings

5-6. Arms of all the Scottish Clans. 72 Engravings.

7. English, French, and Russian Orders of Merit. 40 Engravings.

8. Flags of all Nations. 63 Engravings.

- 9. Royal Naval and Merchant Flags of Great Britain, and Flags of the Royal Yacht Clubs, &c. 62 Engravings.
- 10. Arms of all the Lord Mayors of London from 1800 to 1832. 11. Arms of all the Lord Mayors of London from 1833 to 1863-4.

12. Arms of all the English, Scotch, and Irish Dukes. 13. Principal Gold and Silver Coinage of the World.

14. Arms of every Marquis in the Kingdom.

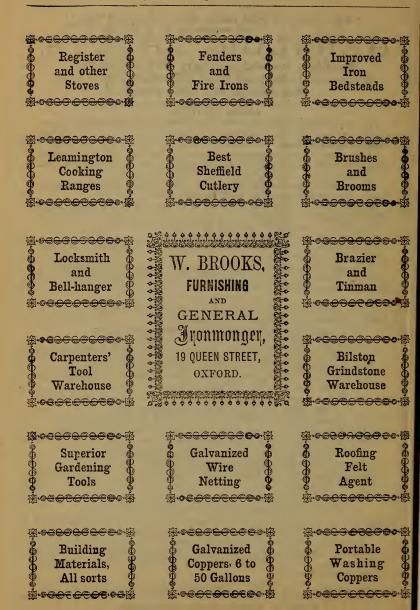
5-16. Arms of all the Archbishops of Canterbury from the year 1070

17. Flags of the Oxford University Eight-Oar Boats.

- 18. Flags of the Cambridge University Eight-Oar Boats.
- Each subject is complete on One Sheet, excepting the Scottish Clans, Lord Mayors of London, and Archbishops of Canterbury, which occupy two sheets each; and the Publishers recommend them to all interested in the study and collection of Heraldry. The Eighteen Sheets contain upwards of Five Hundred Illustrations, and are "the best specimens of chromo-lithography which the art has yet produced."

OXFORD: T. & G. SHRIMPTON, Broad Street.

London: G. MUSGRAVE & Co., Turnham Green, W.



PRIOR & Co.,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS,

SHIRT-MAKERS,

Tailors, and General Outfitters,
22 HIGH STREET, OXFORD.

MAKERS OF EVERY KIND OF

Boating and Cricket Costume

AND CLUB RIBBONS.

All Patterns and Measures Carefully Registered.

A DISCOUNT OF 5 PER CENT. WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

ARCHERY WAREHOUSE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BUCHANAN'S ARCHERY GOODS.

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

PORK AND BEEF SAUSAGES.

EMMA MALTBY.

Widow of the late James Maltby,

BEGS respectfully to return her sincere thanks to her friends and the public, for the kind support she has been favoured with, and begs to inform them that she has commenced making SAUSAGES for the season, and hopes by supplying the best article, at moderate prices, to merit the continuance of their support.

HAM, BEEF, & COLLARD HEAD.

Tea, Coffee, and Dining Rooms, QUEEN STREET,

Opposite the Three Cups Hotel,

OXFORD,

MRS. WHITBREAD

DEGS to return her best thanks to her numerous patrons for past favours and to inform them that in consequence of the House she now occupies being Sold, she is removing to No. 11 ST. GILES'S ROAD, West, nearly opposite the Church, where she respectfully solicits future support, and will always endeavour to select SERVANTS of first-class character.

ESTABLISHED 10 YEARS.

THE "HOWE"

SEWING MACHINES.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS THE MEDALLION IS EMBEDDED IN THE MACHINE.

N.B-PURCHASERS are particularly requested to notice this, for none of the spurious machines have any of the improvements which have been patented during the last Ten Years.

SOLE AGENT FOR OXFORD:

MR. JOHN BOON,

1 ELM COTTAGES, BULWARK'S LANE, OXFORD.

Book, Music, & General Printing Offices, 35 HOLYWELL STREET, OXFORD.

W. R. BOWDEN,

Printer of the Oxford Undergraduates' Journal, Magdalen College School Journal, Headington, Milton, and Wormenhall Magazines.

RETURNS thanks for the liberal patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured, and hopes, by persevering attention to business, and by endeavouring with every auxiliary to couple tasteful and accurate execution with promptitude and moderate charges, to receive continuous support and recommendation.

CHURCH MUSIC RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

Just Published, Third Enlarged Edition, price One Shilling.

The Canticles Pointed: By the Rev. H. W. Sargent, M.A., late Fellow of Merton College and Incumbent of St. John Baptist, Oxford, with Accompanying Harmonies. The arrangement of the Magnificat to Parisian No. 1, with varied vocal and instrumental harmonies, together with a similar arrangement of the same Canticle to S. Saviour's Chant; and the Nunc Dimittis to Parisian Tone No. 2, all by Dr. Stainer, are added in this edition.

Price Twopence.

Te Deum Laudamus, Pointed to the 1st Gregorian Tone. The verses are arranged in Unison and Varied Harmony, the Choir divided into Melodists and Harmonists. With Organ accompaniment. By John Stainer, Mus. Doc. and M.A., Organist of the University, and of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Price Three Halfpence each.

The Magnificat, arranged with varied vocal and instrumental harmonies by Dr. Stainer, to the Parisian Tone, No. 1.

The Nunc Dimittis, similarly arranged by Dr. Stainer, to the Parisian

Tone No. 2.

The Magnificat, similarly arranged to S. Saviour's Tone.

Crown 8vo, price Sixpence.

The Preces, Suffrages, and Litany: Pointed and Noted by the Rev. H. W. Sargent, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxon. With accompanying Harmonies by L. G. Hayne, Mus. Doc., late Precentor of Queen's College.

Crown 8vo, handsomely printed in old style type, and bound in antique cloth,

red edges, price Three Shillings and Sixpence.

The Merton Psalter: Pointed and Adapted to the Gregorian Tones, by H. W. Sargent, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, and Incumbent of St. John Baptist, Oxford.—Clergy adopting the Merton Psalter will be supplied at a reduced rate.

Music Folio, price Three Shillings.

The Gregorian Tones, with their Endings, Harmonized in various ways, by John Stainer, Mus. Doc., being the Accompanying Harmonies to the Merton Psalter.

Price One Shilling.

The Responses after the Commandments, set to Music by various Composers, as formerly used in S. John Baptist's Church, Oxford.

Oxford: W. R. BOWDEN, 35 Holywell Street.

WALTER SOTHAM,

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE

EDWIN BUTLER,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

ALE & STOUT MERCHANT.

CARFAX WINE VAULTS,
OXFORD.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

UNITED WINE GROWERS OF HUNGARY.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SEWING MACHINES!!

HENRY GREENAWAY,

AGENT FOR SEWING MACHINES,

6 PEMBROKE STREET, OXFORD.



JONES' SEWING MACHINES. CAMPION'S SEWING MACHINES. NEWTON WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. LOOP STITCH SEWING MACHINES KNOTTED STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES for Bootmakers.

SEWING MACHINES for Tailors.

SEWING MACHINES for Family Use.

SEWING MACHINES for Manufacturers. SEWING MACHINES on the "Howe" Principle.

SEWING MACHINES on the "Thomas" Principle. SEWING MACHINES on the "Wheeler and Wilson" Principle.

SEWING MACHINES on the "Wilcox and Gibbs" Principle.

SEWING MACHINES to work by Hand.

SEWING MACHINES to work by Hand or Foot. SEWING MACHINES from Fifty Shillings.

BROOK'S SEWING MACHINE Cotton. .

HARRIS' SEWING MACHINE Thread.

BERMINGHAM'S SEWING MACHINE Silk.

PERKINS' SEWING MACHINE Needles.

SEWING MACHINES Let on Hire.

SEWING MACHINES Repaired, at

H. GREENAWAY'S. 6 PEMBROKE STREET, OXFORD.

"LITRE" BOTTLE WINE COMPANY.

- CENTRO

DÉPÔT FOR OXFORD,

JAMES BOFFIN,

COOK, CONFECTIONER,

AND

FOREIGN WINE MERCHANT, 109 HIGH STREET

DESSERTS, ICES, ETC.
SOUPS, JELLIES, AND ENTRÉES.

Bride Cakes richly ornamented, carefully packed, and sent to any part of the Country.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, &c. PLATE, GLASS, CUTLERY, &c., LENT ON HIRE.

AERATED WATER WORKS, PARADISE STREET, OXFORD.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Inventor of an improved SYPHON FILLER, is prepared to execute orders to fill CYLINDERS and SYPHONS of all sizes.

Aerated Waters of all kinds, in Bottles, in highest perfection.

SODA WATER MACHINES REPAIRED AND CORRECTED TO ORDER.

W. ALLEN, Practical Soda Water Manufacturer.

EDDISON AND NODDINGS, STEAM PLOUGH PROPRIETORS,

AGENTS FOR

PIRIE'S PATENT DOUBLE-FURROW PLOUGH,

AND ALL OTHER AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Office, 9 Corn Exchange, Oxford.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, EQUAL TO NATURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, FITTED WITHOUT PAIN, EXTRACTION, SPRINGS, OR WIRES.

MR. TUCK, SURGEON DENTIST.

ST. ALDATE'S (Opposite Town Hall and Post Office), OXFORD.

Teeth Removed by the Painless Mode of Extraction.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.

W. HINTON & C. CLARE, LIVE AND DEAD STOCK SALESMEN,

134 METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET,

(E. AVENUE.)

LETTERS for DEAD STOCK to be addressed as above; and for LIVE STOCK to 8 Bank Buildings, New Metropolitan Cattle Market.

BANKERS :- LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.

J. ARNATT,

Confectioner & Refreshment Contractor, 71 ST. GILES'S, OXFORD.

TENTS, TABLES, STOOLS, TABLE LINEN, CUTLERY, PLATE, CROCKERY, GLASS, URNS, PORTABLE BOILERS, &c.,

ON HIRE.

J. A. begs to inform the Public that he has a Large MARQUEE, 300 feet by 42 feet, suitable for Banquets, Large Dinners, &c.

TEMPORARY BALL ROOMS ERECTED.

ESTABLISHED 43 YEARS.

JAMES INNES.

Wire and Venetian Blind Maker. Old Blinds Painted Equal to New.
Wire Fenders and Fire Guards.



fishing rops

AND TACKLE

At London Prices!

Rods and Tackle Made to Order, and Neatly Repaired, at the Shortest Notice, on the Premises.

Wire Work for Winnowing Machines Made on the Premises.

Galvanized Wire for Church Windows, Rabbit fencing, &c.
Streens and Siebes for every purpose.
Aviaries and Birdeages, and a variety of Canary and other Finches in Stock.

W. CLARKE,

(Late Cunningham)

OXFORD FRAME MAKER,

General Oak & Church Hurniture,

FOREIGN FANCY GOODS WAREHOUSE,
20 BROAD STREET, OXFORD,

(OPPOSITE BALLIOL COLLEGE.)

F you want Good-Fitting Apparel, select a Man of Skill; one that will deal with you honestly. My supporters recommend me : every week I have fresh faces at my shop. Such are the favours I require, and such I am sure to get. The reason is obvious: I can (by experience for thirty-five years) compete with any house in the trade; and with respect to materials, I will leave it with those to judge who have favoured me with their patronage for the last 14 years. I return all thanks for past favours; and my patrons may depend that I shall still continue those principles which I have hitherto found to gain me support.

My material's good, my work secure.

If you want a good fit, don't pass my door!

W. ROGERS, TAILOR,

MEN'S MERCER,

5 GEORGE STREET, OXFORD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HENRY GUISE

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that he has REMOVED to more commodious Premises,

ORCHARD HOUSE,
ORCHARD STREET,

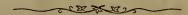
AND

NORFOLK STREET, ST. EBBE'S, OXFORD,

(Late Tan Yard Site)

Where he is prepared to carry on business in all its branches as

BUILDER, &c.



GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, AND ALL KINDS OF STONE WORK EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

E . 8 9 E 9 E 9 E ,

JEWELLER,

29 CORN MARKET STREET, OXFORD. I IST OF ARTICLES ON SALE:--

Cups of all kinds
Watches and Clocks, a large stock
always on hand, all warranted to go

Silver Watches, for either Lady or Gentleman, £2 10s. to £8 8s.

Gold Watches, £4 4s. to £20. A large assortment of second-hand at very low prices

Clocks, 8-day, £1 5s. to £20
Jewellery and Watches repaired on
the premises

Crystal Self-winding Watch, £1 6s.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S JEWELLERY.

Bracelets
Necklets
Brooches
Lockets
Thimbles
Charms

Pencil Cases Hair Pins Neck Chains Albert Chains Seals and Keys Pins and Studs Dress Rings Signet Rings Ear Rings Cuff Links

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES.

New Spoons and Forks, fiddle pattern, 7s. 4d. per oz. Other articles made to order at the price per fashion, with silver and duty, 9s. 9d. per oz.

Tea and Coffee Services
Dessert Knives and Forks
Cruet Frames
Tea Kettles

Corner Dishes Children's Knives and Forks Salvers Cups and Tankards
Candlesticks
Claret Jugs
Salts and Skewers
Mustard Pots, &c.
Electro-plated Table Spoons and
Forks, 35s. per doz.
Dessert Spoons and Forks, 25s. per doz.

Tea Spoons, 15s. per doz. &c., &c.

Gold and Silver Bought or taken in Exchange. Jewellery and Watches Repaired.

L. SOLOMON,

Tobacconist & Importer of Foreign Cigars,

29½ CORN-MARKET STREET, OXFORD,

BEGS respectfully to return his grateful thanks to the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of Oxford generally, for the patronage he has received during the last 25 years, and hopes to be favoured with a continuance of their kind support.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Meerschaum, Briar, & Clay Pipes always on Hand.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY TOBACCOS.

PIPES MOUNTED AND REPAIRED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

GRIMBLY, HUGHES, & DEWE,

WHOLESALE

AND

FAMILY GROCERS,

TEA, COFFEE, FOREIGN WINE,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

corn market st., oxford.

ARE SELLING

Strong Breakfast Congou - 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 6d, and 3s Fine Souchong Flavoured ditto - 3s 4d and 3s 8d Very Rich Old Moning and Choice New Kaisow - 4s

In Canisters of 2lbs., 3lbs, 4lbs., and 6lbs. each.

TEA OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES :-

2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per lb.

A SIX-POUND CANISTER of the 4s. for 23s.

Good Breakfast	Coffee,	loose or	in	tins	-	-	1 s
Fine Plantation	ditto		-	-	-		1s 4d
Fine Jamaica			-				1s 6d

FINE MARSALA WINE, 18s. per doz.

GOOD DINNER SHERRY, 21s.

PALE and HIGHER CLASS SHERRIES, 24s., 30s., and 36s.

CLARETS, 12s. and upwards.

COMPOSITE CANDLES, 6s. 6d. PER DOZEN.

A large Stock of fine STILTON, CHEDDAR, and other kinds of CHEESE always on show.

THOMAS T. LEACH,

(Late J. LEE)

CORK MANUFACTURER, 14 QUEEN STREET, OXFORD.

Dealer in Fine French and Spanish Wine, Soda Water, Porter, and Ginger Beer Corks, Bungs, &c.

CORK SOCKS

COUNTRY SHOPS AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIED.

Insect Slabs for Cabinets. Cabinets Lined on the Shortest Notice.

BOTTLE WIRE AND STRINGS. CORK PRESSES.

Dollar Will May Still Nos. Coll The Speed.

BEATTY'S DINING ROOMS,

CORN-MARKET STREET.

THE BEST DINNER IN OXFORD.

Hot Joints Daily from 12 till 4, Sundays 1 till 3.
TEA AND COFFEE ALWAYS READY.

THURLAND'S

DANDELION, CHAMOMILE, RHUBARD & GINGER PILLS,

ARE A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, LIVER AFFECTIONS, STOMACH COMPLAINTS, &c.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HENRY THURLAND,

DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMIST, 41 ST. GILES'S ROAD WEST. & UPPER WALTON STREET, OXFORD.

The above Pills will be sent by Post to any part of the Country on the receipt oa stamps to the amount required—1d. for the small size, 2d. the 2nd, 4d. the 4s. 6d size.

WILLIAM SEELY,

Auctioneer & Valuer, Land, House, Estate,

COMMISSION & INSURANCE AGENT,

100 HIGH STREET, WITNEY.

Valuations for Phobate, and Antificens Good Measuned.

OXFORD.

00000

THE KING'S ARMS HOTEL

AND

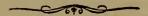
BOARDING HOUSE,

SITUATE NEAR THE NEW PARKS,

FACING THE PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

THIS Hotel and First-class Family House having been renovated throughout, is now open for the accommodation of Visitors.

A Scale of Moderate Charges, by the Day, Week, or Month, will be forwarded by post on application, or Special Terms can be arranged with the Hotel Manager on the premises.

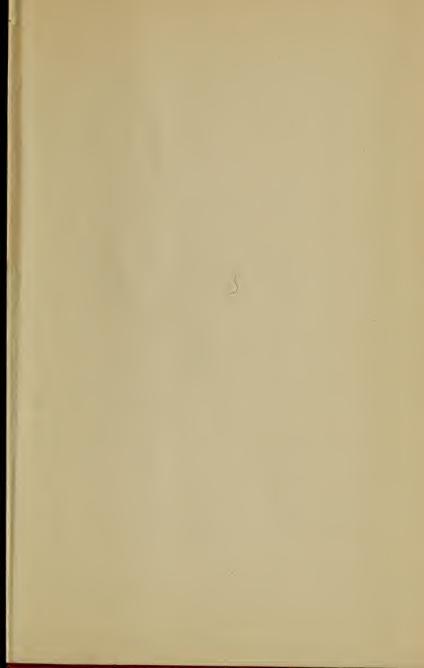


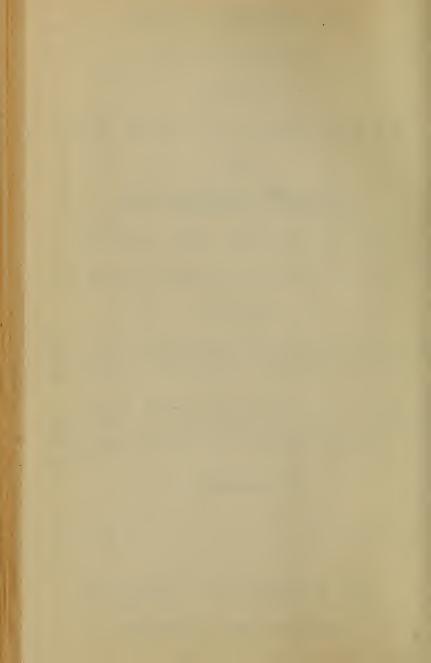
THE STABLING IS GOOD,

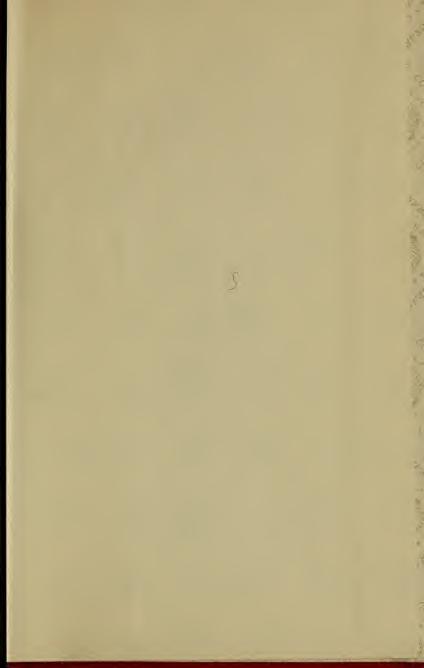
AND

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.,

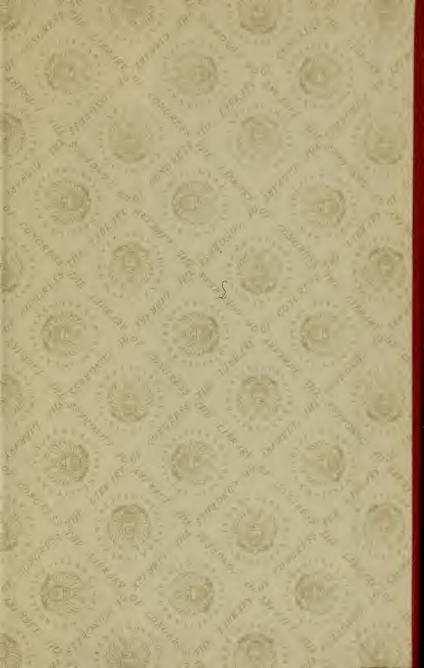
To be had at the Shortest Notice.











0 021 382 504 5